I-Fill in the blanks

1) _________was the founder of Mauryan empire.

2) _________supported Chandragupta Maurya to form a large empire.

3) Pataliputra was the old name of ____________.

4) The city of _________lay on the route from north to south.

5) The lion capital is placed on the top of massive stone pillar at__________.

6) _________is the ancient name of coastal Orissa.

7) _________is an example of skill and sculptors of Mauryan empire.

8) Most of Ashoka’s inscriptions were written in__________language.

9) South India was famous for _________and ________in ancient times.

II-Name the followings

1) The capital of Mauryan Empire.

2) The first ruler who tried to take his message to his people through inscriptions.

3) The book written by Kautila.

4) The most famous Mauryan ruler.

5) The ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta by Greek ruler named Seleucus Nicator.

6) The only king in the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.
INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

CIVICS CHAPTE3- WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

WORK SHEET – 2015-2016 CLASS: VI

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS

1. Every __________ needs a government to make decisions.
   (Country, people)
2. If there is a dispute in the society, people move to a ____________.
   (Government, court)
3. ________ is an institution which is a part of the government.
   (Hospital, Supreme Court)
4. In a ______________ the king has the absolute power to rule the country.
   (Monarchy, Democracy)
5. An example of monarchy is ______________
   (India, Japan, UAE)
6. ____________ has the job of protecting the boundaries of the country.
   (Policeman, Government)
7. The American women got the right to vote in ____________ (1920, 1928)
8. ____________ is not a part of the government.
   (Bharat Petroleum, Tata Steel)
9. Towns or villages are looked after by
   (State government, local government, national government)
10. Introduction of a new 1000 rupee note belongs to
    (Local government, State government, Central government)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

11. An example for a democratic country is ____________________.
12. The _______ level of the government relates to the entire country.
13. In a ________ people give the government the power to make decisions and enforce laws.
14. The term suffrage usually means ____________________.
15. Women’s struggle to vote got strengthened during ____________________.
16. ____________ means that all adult citizens in a country are given right to vote.
17. In a ____________, government has to explain the actions and defend its decisions to the people.
I Choose the correct answer:

1. __________ means separation on the basis of races. (Apartheid, Untouchability)
2. South Africa became a democratic country in the year __________.
   (1984, 1994)
3. __________ fought against the apartheid system in South Africa.
   (Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela)
4. In India, elections are usually once in________ years. (3 years, 5 years)
5. Cauvery water dispute is between the states of Tamil Nadu and ________.
   (Karnataka, Kerala)
6. The Cauvery water is stored in __________ dam in Tamil Nadu.
   (Krishnasagar, Mettur)

II Fill in the Blanks:

1. __________ were not allowed to vote in South Africa.
2. __________ occure when people of different cultures, religions, Regions or economic backgrounds disagree with each other and feel discriminated.
3. In a democratic government __________ and __________ are inseparable.
4. The __________ lays down the basic laws or rules that have to be followed by everyone.
5. The __________ is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts.

III Answer in a word

1. The language of the African people.
2. The language which the white people spoke in Africa.
3. One of the key idea of a democratic government.
4. Who takes decisions on behalf of the people in a democratic government?
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1) India has an area of about__________ million sq.km.(32.8,3.28, 3.82)
2) India is the __________ most populous country after China. (third ,second, fourth)
3) The Northern Indian plains lie to the __________ of the Himalayas.(west , east , south)
4) _________ is the smallest state in terms of area.(Kerala , Sikkim , Goa)

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1) Many popular hill stations are situated in__________.
2) The states have been formed on the basis of _________.
3) __________________ border the Peninsular plateau in the east.
4) Sri Lanka is separated from India by the ____________.
5) The ___________ desert lies in the western part of India.

Name the following:

1. A river or a stream which contributes its water to a main river ________
2. The delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers ____________
3. One of the oldest hill ranges of the world ________________
4. The east flowing rivers ______________________________
5. The group of islands affected by the Tsunami in 2004 ________________
6. Our island neighbours _________________________
7. Two groups of islands which are also the part of India _____________________________
L-10. TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS.

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The spice which is known as Black Gold?
   a. cinnamon. b. pepper. c. cloves.

2. The older form of Buddhism is known as_______________.

3. The technique of making silk was invented in ____________ around 7000 years ago.

4. The most important ruler of Satavahanas

5. The foreign traveller who came to the subcontinent around 1600 years ago.

II. Fill in the blanks.

6. ____________ and ________________ are the two forms of Buddhism.

7. _________________ rulers were known as the ‘Lords of Dakshinpatha’.

8. The poet who composed the biography of Buddha is ________________.

9. _______________ were the earliest rulers who issued gold coins.

10. The foreign traveller who visited Buddhist monastery at Nalanda.
Name the following.

11. The capital of Pandyas
12. The rulers who controlled the Silk Route
13. The biography of Buddha
14. The persons who attained enlightenment
15. Men and women who undertake journeys to holy places to offer worship
I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____________ is the day to day changes in atmosphere.
2. Tropical rain forests occur in areas which receive ____________ rainfall.
3. The climate of India has been broadly described as ________________.
4. Teak, Sal and Neem trees can be found in ________________ forests.
5. Mangrove forests are mainly found in ________________ and ________________.
6. Gir forest is located in ________________ is a home of ________________.
7. Sundari is a well-known species of trees in ____________ forests after which the Sunderbans have been named.
8. _____________ are the natural habitat of wildlife.
9. During rainy season, the wind blows from ____________ and Bay of Bengal towards the land causes rain.
10. Mangrove forests can survive in ____________ water.
11. Wild goats and Snow leopards are found in ____________ regions.
12. ____________ are natural habitats of wildlife.
13. Rainy seasons are found in the months of ____________ to ____________
14. The states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu receive a great amount of rainfall during the ________________ monsoons.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Hot and dry wind that blow during the summer season. ______________
2. The special programme to make people aware of the importance of trees. ______________
3. The project started by government of India to protect tiger. ______________
4. The world's highest rainfall occurs in ________________
5. South West monsoon is also known as ____________________.

6. The word “mausim” means ____________________.

7. The trees that are conical in shape. ____________________

8. Areas which have tropical rain forests. ____________________

9. Tropical Deciduous forests are also called ____________________.

10. Every year we observe wild life week in the first week of ________________