

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
BOYS MIDDLE SECTION
WORKSHEET for ANNUAL EXAM – 2019

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY L-4 IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

Text Book Page No:32-42

I. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. Harappans got copper from present day _____.
(a. Orissa b. Rajasthan c. Karnataka)
2. The weights were generally made of _____.
(a. Chert b. Aluminium c. Faience)
3. Harappan cities developed about _____ years ago.
(a. 4500 b. 4700 c. 2600)
4. The walls of Harappan cities were made of _____ pattern that made them strong.
(a. caps lock b. grid system c. interlocking)
5. About 7000 years ago cotton was probably grown at _____.
(a. Lothal b. Mehrgarh c. Dholavira)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Most of the beads were made of _____.
2. Harappans mixed tin with copper to produce _____.
3. The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of _____ in Gujarat.
4. Spindle whorls were used to _____.
5. The Great Bath was made water – tight with a layer of _____.
6. Metals like gold and silver were used to make _____ and _____.
7. _____ is the huge tank where boats and ships came in from sea and the river channel.
8. _____ and _____ are the cities where archaeologists found fire altars.

III. Name the following

1. The stamping tool made of clay with design on one side. _____.
2. The best-known building in the citadel. _____.
3. A person who is trained to do only one kind of work. _____.

IV. Define the following

- a. Citadel
- b. Dockyard
- c. Scribes

V. Answer the following questions

1. What were the metals used by the Harappans and where did they get them from?
2. What were the main Harappan towns in Gujarat?

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3. How was Great Bath built?
4. Describe the drains and houses built during the Harappan period.
5. What were the possible reasons for the decline of the Harappan cities?

SPL L-4 KEY ELEMENTS OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT Text Book Page No:35-40

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. ----- river is the cause of dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
2. ----- is responsible for resolving conflicts between states.
3. ----- is the most well-known leader of African National Congress.
4. Justice can only be achieved when people are treated -----.
5. The ----- lays down the basic rules and laws for both the government and people.
6. South Africa became a democratic country in the year -----.
7. The Cauvery water is stored in ----- dam in Karnataka.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Name the party which fought against the system of Apartheid in South Africa.
2. The language of African people.
3. Who take decisions on behalf of the people in democratic government?
4. The language which the white people spoke in Africa.
5. One of the key ideas of a democratic government.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. What are the key elements of democracy?
2. Explain the term 'Apartheid'.
3. What are the steps have been taken by the government to promote justice among girls?
4. How do rivers become a source of conflict between states?

GEOGRAPHY L-5 MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH Text Book Page No:30-38

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Asia is separated from Europe by -----.
2. The combined landmass of Asia and Europe is called -----.
3. ----- is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass.
4. The first woman to climb the Mt. Everest was -----.
5. The rapid rise in temperature of the earth is termed as -----.
6. ----- is the world's largest river.
7. The density of Atmosphere ----- as we go up.
8. The ----- connects the Arctic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean.
9. ----- is the atmospheric layer close to the earth's surface.
10. North America is linked to South America with a narrow strip of land called -----.

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II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The third largest continent.
2. Deepest point of the Earth.
3. The world's largest hot desert.
4. The world's longest river.
5. The strait between India and Sri Lanka.
6. Indian research stations in Antarctica.
7. The first men to climb the Mt. Everest on 29th May 1953
8. The world's longest mountain range.

III. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

1. Strait
2. Isthmus

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. What is the composition of the Earth's atmosphere?
2. Why is the biosphere important for living organisms?
3. What are the four major domains of the Earth?
4. Write a short note on Atlantic Ocean.

HISTORY L8- ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR. Text Book Page No:75-83

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. was a gateway to the northwest including Central Asia, while lay on the route from north to south India.
2. South India was famous for and in ancient times.
3. Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were written in script.
4. was the ancient name of coastal Orissa.
5. is an example of skill and sculptors of Mauryan empire.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Founder of Mauryan dynasty
2. Important rulers of Mauryan dynasty (any2)
.....
3. Capital of Mauryan empire
4. Officials appointed by Ashoka to teach about dhamma
5. Only king in history who gave up conquest after winning a war

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III. ANSWER THE FOLOWING QUESTIONS:

- Q1. Define (a) dynasty (b) tribute
- Q2. Who founded Mauryan empire and when?
- Q3. Who was Chanakya? Name the book written by him?
- Q4. Who annexed Kalinga? What was the impact of Kalinga war on the king?
- Q5. State the main principles of Ashokas dhamma.

SPL

L : 5 PANCHAYATI RAJ

Text Book Page No: 43-48

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. The Ward Panchs and the Sarpanch form the
a. gram sabha b. sangam c. gram panchayat
2. The Gram Panchayat is elected for years.
a. seven b. five c. three
3. The makes developmental plans at the district level.
a. Zila Parishad b. Panchayati Raj system c. Janpad panchayat
4. The lays guidelines for each state to frame laws for its panchayats.
a. constitution b. police c. Block Development officer
5. is the apex body of the three tier system of the Panchayati Raj in India.
a. Zila Parishad b. Panchayat Samiti c. Gram Panchayat

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. Every village panchayat is divided into ie smaller areas.
2. The keeps a record of the proceedings of Gram Panchayat.
3. BPL list of the government refers to people who are
4. elects the President of the panchayat or the sarpanch.
5. is the first tier of Panchayati Raj system.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. A method of conserving and recharging water -
2. Reward for the excellent work done by panchs in panchayat -

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- Q1. What is a Gram Sabha? Who can be a member of the Gram Sabha?
- Q2. Who appoints the Panchayat secretary? What is the role played by him?
- Q3. . Describe the formation of Gram Panchayat.

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GEOGRAPHY L: 7 OUR COUNTRY-INDIA

Text Book Page No: 47-55

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. The Indian islands located in the Arabian sea is
(a) Andaman & Nicobar (b) Lakshadweep (c) Maldives
2. The Palk strait separates
(a) India and Srilanka (b) India and China (c) Srilanka and Maldives
3. The oldest mountain range of India is
(a) Aravali (b) Himalaya (c) Sahyadris
4. The Great Indian desert is located in
(a) Rajasthan (b) Orissa (c) Ladakh
5. The Western Ghats are also known as
(a) Purvanchal (b) Konkan (c) Sahyadris
6. The southern most Himalayas are known as
(a) Himadri (b) Himachal (c) Shiwalik
7. The largest state in India in terms of area is
(a) kerala (b) Jammu and Kashmir (c) Rajasthan
8. The Himalayan mountains are divided into main parallel ranges.
(a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 9

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. India has an area of about million sq.km.
2. is the smallest state of India in terms of area.
3. The states have been formed on the basis of
4. India is the most populous country after China.
5. Many popular hill stations are situated in
6. and rivers fall into the Arabian sea.
7. is the common capital of Punjab and Haryana.
8. Lakshadweep islands are also known as islands.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Island neighbours -
2. Two groups of islands which are also part of India -
3. Group of islands that got affected by Tsunami in 2004 -

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4. East flowing rivers are -
5. Delta formed by Ganga Brahmaputra rivers -

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

- Q1. Define (a) peninsula (b) tributary
- Q2. Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island?
- Q3. Which longitude has been named as the standard meridian of India?
- Q4. . Why do large number of people live in the northern plains?
- Q5. Describe the important features of the Peninsular plateau.

V. On the outline map of India mark the major physical divisions, neighbouring countries, oceans seas and islands.

HISTORY L-10 TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS Text Book Page No:99-110

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The most important ruler of the Satavahanas was
2. was also known as black gold.
3. and are the two forms of Buddhism.
4. The technique of making silk was invented in around 7000 years ago.
5. South India was famous for, and
6. rulers were known as 'lords of the Dakshinapatha'.
7. Buddha's attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of the
8. The two major centres of power of the Kushanas were and
9. The poet who composed the biography of Buddha is
10. were the earliest rulers of the subcontinent who issued gold coins.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

11. Older form of Buddhism.
12. The Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who came to the subcontinent around 1400 years ago.
13. The biography of Buddha.
14. The most famous Buddhist monastery.
15. The capital of Pandya rulers.

III. DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

- (a) Pilgrims
- (b) Bodhisattvas

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. What is Silk Route?
2. How did chiefs of Sangam period gather their resources?
3. Why did some kings try to control large portions of the Silk Route?
4. Write a short note on Nalanda University

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SPL L-7 URBAN ADMINISTRATION Text Book Page No:57-64

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. In a municipal corporation the elected members are called _____.
2. The city is divided into several _____.
3. The decisions made by the councilors are implemented by the Commissioner and his _____.
4. Rich people generally pay _____ taxes.
5. Group of Councillors form committees to deal with the issues that affect the _____.
6. _____ is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides.
7. _____ do not have any access to safety measures and are not taken care of if they are injured while working.
8. Elections are held once every _____ years for the municipality.

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. State the basic functions of the Municipal Corporation .
2. Who is a Municipal Commissioner?
3. What are the sources of income for the Municipal Corporations?

SPL L-6 RURAL ADMINISTRATION Text Book Page No:49-56

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The record that identifies, which plot of land is owned by whom is termed as-----.
2. The new inheritance law was introduced in the year -----.
3. The ----- is in charge of a police station.
4. The ----- is responsible for Measuring land and keeping land records.
5. The revenue officers are also known as -----.
6. ----- supervise the work of Patwaris and collection of land revenue under the District Collector.
7. Settling land dispute is the duty of -----.
8. The ----- maintains and updates the records of the village.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Why are land records necessary for farmers in the villages? (Write any two)
2. What are the responsibilities of Tehsildar?
3. How does the Hindu Succession Amendment Act, 2005 helped women in India?

GEOGRAPHY L-8 INDIA - CLIMATE, VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE Text Book Page No:56-65

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the day to day changes in the atmosphere.
2. The southern parts of India receive rainfall in _____ season.
3. 'Monsoon' is taken from the Arabic word _____ which means _____.

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4. _____ receives the world's highest rainfall.
5. Tropical Deciduous Forests are also called _____.
6. At a height between 1500 m and 2500 m, trees are _____ in shape.
7. Agriculture in India is dependent on _____.
8. _____ can survive in saline water.
9. Wild goats and snow leopards are found in _____ regions.
10. Sundari is a well-known species of trees in _____ forests after which the Sunderbans have been named.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The special programme to make people aware of the importance of forests.
2. Natural habitat of wildlife.
3. Month in which Wildlife Week is celebrated.
4. Home of Asiatic lions in India.
5. Hot and dry winds that blow during day time in Summer.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

1. Name the four major seasons of India.
2. Define natural vegetation.
3. What are the differences between Tropical Rain Forests and Tropical Deciduous Forests?
4. Name the factors that affect the climate of a place.

HISTORY L-11 NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS Text Book Page No: 111-121

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. is a famous ruler of gupta dynasty.
2. was a poet and minister at the court of Samudragupta.
3. Was the capital of Chalukyas.
4. was the court poet of Chalukyan ruler Pulakeshin II.
5. Prashasti is a sanskrit word meaning
6. is the famous play of Kalidasa.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Biography of Harshavardhana
2. First ruler of gupta dynasty to adopt the title of maharaja-adhiraja
3. Best known chalukyan ruler
4. Chief judicial officer
5. Minister of war and peace
6. Organization of merchants

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. What is a prashasti?
2. What were the new administrative arrangements during this period?
3. What changes do you find in the army at this time?
