

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS - VI WORKSHEET 2017-18

SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE -HISTORY

TRADERS , KINGS AND PILGRIMS

Choose the correct answer

1. The most important ruler of Satavahanas
a) Ashoka b) Kanishka c) Gauthamiputra Shri Satakarni
2. The foreign traveller who came to the sub continent around 1600 years ago.
a) Xuan zang b) Faxian c) I-Qing
3. The older form of Buddhism is known as -----
a) Mahayana Buddhism b) Theravada Buddhism c) Bodhisattva
4. A valuable spice known as Black gold
a) Cinnamon b) cloves c) Pepper
5. The technique of making was invented in ----- around 700 years ago
a) Indian b) Rome c) China

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. ----- and ----- are the two forms of Buddhism
2. ----- rulers were known as the 'Lord of Dakshin patha'
3. Biography of Buddha was written by-----
4. The Best known ruler who controlled silk route was -----
5. A powerful dynasty in Western India around 2100 years ago was -----

WRITE IN ONE WORD

1. Capital of Pandyas.
2. Old form of Buddhism
3. The famous Satavahana ruler.
4. The Biography of Buddha.
5. The persons who had attained enlightenment.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE (2017-2018)

SPL.- CHAPTER - 4, KEY ELEMENTS OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

WORKSHEET

Choose the Correct Answer :

1. Who helped ending of racial discrimination in South Africa?
(Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela)
2. In India elections are usually once in _____ years.
(3 years, 5 years)
3. The Cauvery water is stored in _____ Dam in Tamil Nadu.
(Krishna Sagar Dam, Mettur Dam)
4. Which Dam is used by Karnataka for irrigation?
(Hirakud Dam, Krishna Sagar Dam)
5. If a country's people are alert and interested in how the country is run, that country will be _____.
(Weaker, Stronger)

Fill in the Blanks

1. In a democratic government _____ and _____ are inseparable.
2. The _____ lays down the basic laws or rules that have to be followed by everyone.
3. People elect their representatives for a _____ term.
4. _____ means separation on the basis of races.
5. _____ were not allowed to vote in South Africa.

Name the following :

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

5. Who is responsible to resolve the conflicts? _____

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM.**CLASS:VI****WORKSHEET (2017-2018)****SOCIAL SCIENCE (SPL)****LESSON 5 PANCHAYATIRAJ****CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. The ward representatives are also called as _____.
a) Panch b) sarpanch c) panchayat secretary
2. The panchayat secretary is appointed by _____.
a) gram sabha b) government c) panchs
3. The gram panchayat is elected for _____ years.
a) 3 b) 4 c) 5

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ is the first tier or level of democratic government.
2. The panchayat president is also called as _____.
3. Janpad panchayat is also known as _____.
4. BPL means _____.
5. Panchayati raj system at the district level is called as _____.
6. _____ regulates money distribution among all the gram panchayats.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS VI SOCIAL SCIENCE WORK SHEET (2017-2018)

CIVICS CHAPTER 8 - RURAL LIVELIHOODS

I Choose the correct answer :

1. Kalpattu is in _____.
(Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka)
- 2 . Making pots and utensils are _____ work.
(construction , agriculture, non farm)
- 3.Nearly _____ of all rural families are agriculture labourers in India.
(two-third, one-half, two-fifth)
4. Phek district is in _____.
(Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka)

II Fill in the blanks:

1. In some villages in Central India both farming and collection from _____ are important sources of livelihood.
2. The main crop of Kalpattu village is _____.
3. The people of Chizami village do _____ cultivation.
4. Every year about four months during monsoon the fishermen are not allowed to go to the sea because this is when the _____.
5. The people of Pudupet village earn their living by _____.

III Answer the following:

1. List the different types of people in India who depend on farming?
Who is the poorest among them ? 2m

2. Write the situations in which crop can be ruined? 2m

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL – DAMMAM

VI STD. SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET (2017 – 2018)

CIVICS LESSON – 9 URBAN LIVELIHOODS

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The authority to issue a license to the permanent shops is the _____
2. Workers who are employed on casual basis usually get _____
3. There are almost _____ street vendors in the country working in _____
4. Those who work in government departments get a _____ salary every month.
5. It is the _____ that decides on which day of the week the market has to remain closed.
6. Street vending is now recognised as a general benefit and as a _____ of the people to earn their _____
7. Define labour chowk.
8. What is a call centre? (1m)
9. Who are casual workers? (1m)
10. Differentiate between permanent /regular jobs and casual jobs. (2m)

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

HISTORY CHAPTER 4 – IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

CLASS: VI

WORKSHEET

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. ----- and ----- were used by the Harappans to make spindle whorls.
2. The Great Bath was made water-tight with a layer of -----.
3. ----- were the people who knew how to write.
4. Metals like gold and silver were used to make ----- and -----.
5. ----- is a person who is trained to do only one kind of work.
6. Spindle whorls were used to -----

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The people who planned the construction of special buildings in the Harappan cities were -----
(a) Specialists (b) craft persons (c) rulers
2. The alloy of tin and ----- is called bronze.
(a) Gold (b) copper (c) silver
3. The city of Lothal was situated beside a river which was a tributary of -----
(a) Ganga (b) Sabarmati (c) Kaveri
4. A special tank found in Mohenjodaro was called -----.
(a) The Great bath (b) Dockyard (c) Lower town
5. A kind of stone which were probably used to weigh precious stones or metals.
(a) Faience (b) Chert (c) Carnelian
6. ----- was an important Centre for making objects out of stone, shell and metal.
(a) Dholavira (b) Mohenjodaro (c) Lothal

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM**CLASS: VI****SOCIAL SCIENCE****HISTORY CHAPTER – 11 NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS****WORKSHEET: 2017-18****I - CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. _____ wrote the biography of Harshavardhana.
a) Banabhatta b) Samudragupta c) Kumaradevi
2. _____ was an assembly of Brahmin land owners .
a) Sabha b) Nagaram c) Ur
3. The Chinese traveller visited India during the rule of Harshavardhana.
a) Fa -xian b) Xuan Zang c) I Qing
4. The capital of Chalukyas.
a) Aihole b) Prayag c) Ujjain

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The _____ was an organisation of merchants.
2. _____ was the best known Chalukya ruler.
3. The new name of Prayaga is _____.
4. The _____ was Kalidasa's most famous play.
5. The word Prashasti means _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Who was Samudragupta's court poet?
2. The biography of Harshavardhana .
3. The first ruler of Gupta dynasty to adopt the grant title of maharaj-adhiraja.
4. The military leaders, who provided troops to the king whenever he needed them.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM
WORKSHEET-HISTORY CLASS : VI
LESSON-8 ASHOKA THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS :

- 1) _____ was the founder of Mauryan empire.
- 2) Pataliputra was the old name of _____ .
- 3) The lion capital is placed on the top of massive stone pillar at _____ .
- 4) South India was famous for _____ and _____ in ancient times.
- 5) _____ is the ancient name of coastal Orissa.
- 6) Ashoka was the son of _____ .
- 7) Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were written in _____ language.
- 8) A very big kingdom is called an _____ .

II.NAME THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) The book written by Kautilya.
- 2) The ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta by Greek ruler named Seleucus Nicator.
- 3) The capital of Mauryan empire.
- 4) The most famous Mauryan ruler.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

CLASS: VI

MARKING SCHEME (2017-18)

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER -7 OUR COUNTRY – INDIA (Geography)

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. India has an area of about _____.
2. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the _____.
3. The Lower Himalayas is also called _____.
4. _____ and _____ are two west flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea.
5. The _____ coastal plains are very narrow.
6. The _____ Ghats are continuous while the _____ Ghats are broken and uneven.
7. The Peninsular plateau is rich in minerals like _____ and _____.
8. _____ is a huge sea wave generated due to an earthquake on the sea floor.
9. _____ means 'the abode of snow'.
10. The _____ lies to the south of Himalayas.
11. _____ is the largest state in terms of area.
12. The _____ desert lies to the Western part of India.

II. Name the following:

1. Any 2 Hill stations of Middle Himalayas.
2. India's island neighbours.
3. The most populous country.
4. The latitude that passes halfway through India.
5. The smallest state in terms of area.
6. The island which was affected by Tsunami in 2004.
7. The oldest mountain ranges.
8. Any 2 East flowing rivers that drain into Bay of Bengal.
9. Any 2 states of the Northern Indian Plains.
10. The delta formed by the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra.
11. Name any 2 Union Territories in India.
12. Two groups of islands which are also a part on India.

GMS

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
CLASS VI SOCIAL SCIENCE - TERM II (2017-18)
GEOGRAPHY L 5 – MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

WORK SHEET

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The mountain range that separates Asia from Europe is
(a) The Himalayas (b) The Ural (c) The Andes
2. How much percent of Earth's water is found in the oceans?
(a) 29 (b) 71 (c) 97
3. It is called an island continent.
(a) Africa (b) Antarctica (c) Australia
4. The world's longest mountain range is
(a) The Mt Everest (b) The Ural (c) The Andes

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The deepest point on the earth is----- in the Pacific Ocean.
2. The Hydrosphere comprises water in the form of -----, water and -----.
3. The first Indian woman to climb the highest peak, the Mt Everest was -----.
4. The ----- is a narrow contact zone of land, water and air that supports life.
5. The world's longest river the ----- flows through Africa.
6. ----- has the world's largest river, the Amazon.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass.
2. The -----Ocean is spread over one -third of the earth.
3. The research stations of India in Antarctica.
4. The busiest ocean of the world.
5. Mention any two reasons of air pollution.

IV. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Name the four major domains of the earth. 1m
2. What do you meant by global warming? 1m
- 3 Differentiate the terms Strait and Isthmus. 2m
4. Name the different layers of atmosphere starting from the troposphere. 2m