THE EARTH IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM

1. Choose the correct answer:
   1. The new moon night is also called as _________ (Poornima, Amavasya)
   2. The star which always remain 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 is _________ (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 was _________.
      (Edmund Hillary, Neil Armstrong)
   8. Various patterns formed by different groups of stars is called _________.
      (Constellation, Saptarishi)
   9. Mercury takes ________ days to complete one round along its orbit. (188, 88)
   10. All the planets move around the sun in _________ paths. (circular, Elongated)

2. 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 scientist 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 of a part of the large Ursa Major
      Constellation.
   10. Planets do not have their own _________ and _________.
1. Choose the correct answer

1. Archaeologists called the earliest period as _________________. (Palaeothic, 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, Macrooliths)
4. Palaeothic period means ________________. (Middle stone age, old stone age)
5. Bhimbetka is a _________________. site. (Habitation, Factory)
6. The oldest period is known as the ________________. (Neolithic, Palaeothic)
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 paintings show ________________ drawn with great accuracy and skill. (Pictures, wild animals)
10. Palaeothic covers ________________ of human history. (99%. 55%)

2. 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. Palaeothic 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 _________________.

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKSHEET FOR CLASS VI (2016 – 2017)

SUBJECT – CIVICS 1 – 1 UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

1. Choose the correct answer from the 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. The _______________ 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]

2. 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 regions became very diverse because of their ______________.
1. ______ 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 1/2 N, 82 1/2 S, 82 1/2 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 is located in ________. (Southern hemisphere, Northern hemisphere, equator)
11. The total number of longitudes are (360, 180, 90)
12. Grid is a network 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 on both the hemisphere (Frigid zone, Temperate zone)
14. ___________ are equal in length. (parallels of latitudes, Meridians of longitudes, axis)
15. Which zone received moderate temperature (Torrid zone, Frigid zone, Temperature zone)
16. The value of tropic of Capricorn (23 1/2 N, 23 1/2 S, 22 1/2 S)
17. The area which receives maximum heat is called ______________. (Torrid zone, Frigid zone, Temperature zone)
18. The latitude parallel to the equator at 23 1/2 N is called ___________. (Tropic of cancer, Antarctic Circle, Tropic of Capricorn)
19. Russia has ___ number of standard time. (8, 11, 13)
20. ________ is the longest parallel of latitude. (Equator, meridian, axis)
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 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, Central 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 citizens in a country are given right to vote.