

**INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM**

**MIDDLE SECTION (2023 - 2024)**

**CLASS: VI SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**TERM 1 (WOKSHEETS)**

**HISTORY - CHAPTER 3: IN THE EARLIEST CITIES**

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Harappan cities developed about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who is trained to do only one kind of work.
3. The walls of Harappan cities were made of baked bricks which were laid in an \_\_\_\_\_ pattern and that made it strong.
4. About 7000 years ago, cotton was probably grown at \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The weights found in Harappan cities were generally made of \_\_\_\_\_, a kind of stone.
6. The city of Dholavira was located on \_\_\_\_\_ in the Rann of Kutch, Gujarat.
7. Harappans mixed tin with copper to produce \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The beads used by Harappans were made of \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Spindle whorls were used to \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The city of Lothal stood beside the tributary of \_\_\_\_\_ in Gujarat.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ supplied food to craft persons, scribes and rulers in the Harappan cities.
12. Cities such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ had fire altars where Harappans performed sacrifices.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ means that water was stored and supplied to the fields when the plants were growing.
14. Harappan cities were found in Gujarat, Rajasthan, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in India.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ planned the construction of special buildings in Harappan cities.

**L- 6. KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC**

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. The priests divided people into four groups called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Gana is meant for a group that has \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Women, dasas and \_\_\_\_\_ were not allowed to participate in the assemblies of the ganas.
4. Alexander was a ruler who lived in \_\_\_\_\_ in Europe, wanted to become a world conqueror.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ became the most important mahajanapada about 2300 years ago.
6. The 'ashvamedha' was the sacrifice of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The present name of Rajagriha is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Kammakara was a word used for \_\_\_\_\_.

**NAME THE FOLLOWING**

1. The capital of Vajji.
2. Two powerful rulers of Magadha.

3. One special type of pottery found at the janapada sites.

## **GEOGRAPHY. CH 2- GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES**

### **CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER**

1. The area which receives maximum heat and light is called \_\_\_\_\_.

(Torrid zone, Temperate zone, Frigid zone)

2. The total number of longitudes are \_\_\_\_\_.

(90, 360, 181)

3. The earth moves from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

(East to West, West to East, North to South)

4. The frigid zones lie near the \_\_\_\_\_.

(The equator, the poles, none of these)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ help us to calculate time.

(Latitudes, Longitudes, Equator)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is zero degree latitude.

(Equator, Prime Meridian, Tropic of cancer)

### **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the true shape of the earth.

2. The Arctic Circle is located in \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Russia has \_\_\_\_\_ number of standard time.

4. The value of Tropic of Capricorn is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Tonga islands are located in \_\_\_\_\_ ocean.

6. The distance between the meridians become zero at the \_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the standard Meridian of India.

8. The zero degree Meridian is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Latitudes are measured in \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The zone receives moderate temperature is \_\_\_\_\_.

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest latitude.

12. All parallels North of the Equator are called \_\_\_\_\_.

## **LESSON 1 (SPL) UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY.**

### **I. Fill in the blanks:**

1. The caste system is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Regions became very diverse because of their \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two factors that affect the diversity of a region.

4. Ladakh is situated in the eastern part of \_\_\_\_\_.

5. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ that made Kerala an attractive place for traders.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ has a very rich oral tradition of songs and poems.
7. Kerala is a state in the \_\_\_\_\_ corner of India.
8. The boat race is an important part of the \_\_\_\_\_ festival celebrated in Kerala.
9. Pashmina shawls are chiefly woven in \_\_\_\_\_.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ discovered the sea route to India from Europe.
- 11 \_\_\_\_\_ is also called as Little Tibet.
12. India's \_\_\_\_\_ has always been recognized as a source of its strength.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ was used as a symbol of protest against the British rule by the people of India.
14. 'Discovery of India' was written by \_\_\_\_\_.

**II. Name the following:**

1. Name the special type of wool produced in Ladakh.
2. Who brought Christianity to India?
3. Name the Arab traveler who visited Kerala about 700 years ago.
4. Name the Tibetan national epic.

**CHAPTER – 3 - WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?**

**Fill in the blanks**

1. Courts are also part of the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ government means in our village, town or locality.
3. Since 31 October 2019, the state of Jammu & Kashmir was divided into two \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ makes laws and everyone who lives in the country has to follow these.
5. In a \_\_\_\_\_ government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.
6. Women in America got the right to vote in the year \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.
8. In the event of natural disasters, the \_\_\_\_\_ provides all emergency assistance to the affected people.
9. In a \_\_\_\_\_ the country's citizens are allowed to elect whomever they want.
10. Our \_\_\_\_\_ provides equal voting right to all its citizens.
11. The term suffrage means \_\_\_\_\_
12. India has \_\_\_\_\_ Union Territories and \_\_\_\_\_ states.

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