

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

MIDDLE SECTION (2023 - 2024)

CLASS: VI SOCIAL SCIENCE

TERM 2 (WOKSHEETS)

GEOGRAPHY L-4 MAPS

I.FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. A _____ is used to study the earth as a whole.
2. Physical maps are also known as _____ maps.
3. A _____ represents the earth on a flat surface.
4. The magnetic needle of compass always points towards _____ direction.
5. Maps have a _____ language that can be understood by all.
6. _____ is the symbol of a bridge.
7. _____ maps can provide more information.
8. The yellow color in maps used for showing _____.
9. _____ is the symbol of international boundary.
10. Plains are shown in the shades of _____.
11. A _____ map is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
12. _____ provide more information than a globe.
13. Maps showing natural features of the earth are called _____ maps.
14. The _____ color in maps used for showing mountains.
15. A _____ is a drawing of a small area on a large scale.
16. The blue color in map is used for showing _____.

II.NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. A collection of maps.
2. A map showing roads, rainfall, forest, industries.
3. Maps showing oceans, mountains and different landforms.
4. Two types of maps based on distance.
5. The arrow that shows the north direction at the upper right hand corner of a map.

III. . ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS

1. Assertion (A): There are various components of maps.

Reason(R): These components are distance, direction, and symbol.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

2. Assertion (A): Maps are useful for various purposes.

Reason(R): A map is a representation over a drawing of the earth surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

IV. CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1. A map is a representation or a drawing of the earth's surface or a part of it drawn on a flat surface according to a scale. But it is impossible to flatten a round shape completely. Maps showing natural features of the earth such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, oceans etc. are called physical or relief maps. Maps showing cities, towns and villages, and different countries and states of the world with their boundaries are called (1). Some maps focus on specific information; such as road maps, rainfall maps, maps showing distribution of forests, industries etc. are known as thematic maps.

- 1. What is a Map?
 - 2. What are the natural features of earth shown on maps?
 - 3. Maps showing Natural features of earth are called?
 - 4. What is Thematic map?
2. There are three Components of Maps – distance, direction and symbol. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map. When large areas like continents or countries are to be shown on a paper, then we use a small scale. When a small area like your village or town is to be shown on paper, then we use a large scale.
- 1. Name the three components of a map?
 - 2. Define scale?
 - 3. When do we use small scale?

GEOGRAPHY L-6 OUR COUNTRY INDIA.

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- 1. India is located in the _____ & _____ hemispheres.
- 2. The Western Ghats are also known as the _____.
- 3. The Palk Strait lies between _____ and _____.
- 4. The oldest mountain range in India is the _____.
- 5. The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is the _____.
- 6. In terms of area, _____ is the largest state and _____ is the smallest.
- 7. The _____ is rich in minerals like coal and iron-ore.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

- 1. The west flowing rivers that drain to Arabian Sea.
- 2. The delta formed by the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers.
- 3. Two groups of islands which are also a part of India.

4. A river or a stream which contributes its water to a main river.
5. The longitudinal extent of India.
6. The two island neighbours of India.

III. ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS

Q 1: Assertion (A): In India, the sun rises about two hours earlier in the east (Arunachal Pradesh) than in the West (Gujarat).

Reason(R): Large countries which stretch extensively from east to west do not have a single Standard Time for the whole country. For example – The USA, Canada.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Q 2: Assertion (A): Two groups of islands formed part of India.

Reason(R): The Lakshadweep Islands are located in the Arabian Seas. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands lie to the South East of the Indian mainland in the Bay of Bengal.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

IV. CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1. The Northern Indian plains lie to the south of the Himalayas. These are formed by the alluvial deposits laid down by the rivers– the Indus, the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries. These river plains provide fertile land for cultivation. In the western part of India lies the Great Indian desert. It is a dry, hot and sandy stretch of land. It has very little vegetation. To the south of northern plains lies the Peninsular plateau. The Vindhya and the Satpuras are the important ranges. The rivers Narmada and Tapi flow through these ranges. These are west-flowing rivers that drain into the Arabian Sea. The Western Ghats or Sahyadris border the plateau in the west and the Eastern Ghats provide the eastern boundary.

1. Where do the Northern plains lie?
2. How the northern plains were formed?
3. What lies in the western part of India?
4. Name the triangular plateau with highly uneven relief.
5. Which are the mountain ranges in Peninsular Plateau?

2. India is a country of vast geographical expanse. In the north, it is bound by the lofty Himalayas. The Arabian Sea in the west, the Bay of Bengal in the east and the Indian Ocean in the south, wash the shores of the Indian peninsula. India has an area of about 3.28 million sq. km. The north-south extent from Ladakh to Kanyakumari is about 3,200 km. And the east-west extent from Arunachal Pradesh to Kuchchh is about 2,900 km. The lofty mountains, the Great

Indian Desert, the Northern Plains, the uneven plateau surface and the coasts and islands present a diversity of landforms. The great variety in the climate, vegetation, wildlife as well as in the language and culture. In this diversity, we find unity that is reflected in traditions that bind us as one nation.

1. Name the states of India in east-west extent.
2. What is India bounded by in the west?
3. What is the north-south extension of India in kilometers?
4. What bounds the northern part of India?
5. What is the total area of India?

GEOGRAPHY L-5 MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The first woman to climb the Mt. Everest was _____.
2. The rapid rise in temperature of the earth is termed as _____.
3. _____ is the world's largest river.
4. Asia is separated from Europe by _____.
5. The combined landmass of Asia and Europe is called _____.
6. _____ is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass.
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 _____.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The world's longest river.
2. The strait between India and Sri Lanka.
3. The third largest continent.
4. Deepest point of the Earth.
5. Indian research stations in Antarctica.
6. The world's longest mountain range.
7. The world's largest hot desert.
8. Ocean is named after a country.
9. The domain of the earth consisting of solid rock.

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

- 1. Deepest point (a) Asia
 - ii. Largest hot desert (b) Atlantic Ocean
 - iii. Highest peak (c) Africa
 - iv. 'S' shaped Ocean (d) South America
 - v. Largest River (e) Pacific Ocean
- a. 1a, 2c, 3b, 4d, 5e b. 1e,2c,3d,4a,5b c. 1e,2c,3a,4b,5d d. 1b, 2d, 3a, 4e,5c.

IV. ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS

Q 1: Assertion (A): Asia is separated from Europe by the Ural Mountains on the east.

Reason(R): The continent Asia lies in the eastern hemisphere. The Tropic of Cancer passes through this continent.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Q 2: Assertion (A): The surface of the Earth is a complex zone in which three main components of the environment meet, overlap and interact.

Reason(R): The biosphere is the narrow zone where we find land, water and air together.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

V. CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1. The earth is called the blue planet. More than 71 per cent of the earth is covered with water and 29 per cent is with land. Hydrosphere consists of water in all its forms. As running water in oceans and rivers and in lakes, ice in glaciers, underground water and the water vapour in atmosphere, all comprise the hydrosphere. Oceans are the major part of hydrosphere. They are all interconnected. The ocean waters are always moving. The three chief movements of ocean waters are the waves, the tides and the ocean currents. The five major oceans are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean.

- 1. Why earth is called blue planet?
- 2. How much percentage of the earth is covered with water?
- 3. What is hydrosphere?
- 4. Name the three chief movements of water.
- 5. What are the five major oceans of the world?

2. Europe is much smaller than Asia. The continent lies to the west of Asia. The Arctic Circle passes through it. It is bound by water bodies on three sides. Africa is the second largest continent after Asia. The Equator runs almost through the middle of the continent. It is the only

continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn pass. The Sahara Desert, the world's largest hot desert, is located in Africa. the world's longest river the Nile, flows through Africa.

1. Where does Europe lie?
2. Which is the second largest continent?
3. Which all latitudes pass through Africa?
4. Which is the longest river in the world?
5. Which latitude runs through the middle of Africa?

HISTORY L-8 VILLAGES, TOWNS AND TRADE

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. _____ was a word used for large landowners in Tamil.
2. The gramhrojaka often got his land cultivated by the _____.
3. Ploughmen were known as _____ in Tamil.
4. Most grihapatis were _____ landowners.
5. Village Headmen was called _____.
6. _____ was the port lies close to modern _____.
7. _____ was the capital of Pandya rulers.
8. _____ was famous for gold, spices and precious stones.
9. _____ rulers were known as 'lords of the Dakshinapatha'.
10. Sangam poems mention the _____.
11. The most important ruler of the Satavahanas was _____.
12. The two major centres of power of the Kushana _____ & _____.
13. The best-known of the rulers who controlled the Silk Route were the _____.

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Ring wells were used for:
a. Bathing b. Washing clothes c. Irrigation d. Drainage
2. Punch-marked coins were made of:
a. Silver b. Gold c. Tin d. Ivory
3. Mathura was important:
a. Rulers b. Craftspersons c. Religious centre d. Forested area
4. Shrenis were associations of:
a. Rulers b. Craftsperson c. Farmers d. Herders
5. Northern Black Polished Ware were known for its
a. Farmers association b. Agriculture c. Kings Palace d. Fine pottery.

III. ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS

Q.1) Assertion (A): There were at least three different kinds of people living in the village hierarchy only in the southern part of the subcontinent during the ancient times.

Reason(R) In the Tamil region, large landowners were known as Vellalar, ordinary ploughmen were called Uzhavar & slaves were known as Kadaiyiar and Adimai.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Q2) Assertion (A): Kingship was not the only designation that was hereditary during the Ancient times.

Reason(R): In South India, the village headmen were known as Grama Bhojaka. Usually men from the same family held the position for Generations.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

IV. CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 years. It was important because it was located at the cross roads of two major routes of travel and trade — from the northwest to the east and from north to south. There were fortifications around the city, and several shrines. Farmers and herders from adjoining areas provided food for people in the city. Mathura was also a centre where some extremely fine sculpture was produced. Around 2000 years ago, Mathura became the second capital of the Kushanas. Mathura was also a religious centre — there were Buddhist monasteries, Jaina shrines, and it was an important centre for the worship of Krishna.

- 1) Mention the city referred as an important settlement in the above paragraph.
- 2) Why was Mathura an important city?
- 3) Who provided food for the people in the city?

SPL. L-4 PANCHAYATI RAJ

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The ward Panchs and Sarpanch form the _____.
a. gram panchayat b. gram Sabha c. sangam
2. The gram panchayat is elected for _____ years.
a. seven b. three c. five
3. The _____ makes developmental plans at district level.
a. Zila Parishad b. Panchayat Samiti c. Gram 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 the people who are _____.
4. _____ elects the President of the Panchayat or the Sarpanch.
5. _____ is the first tier of the Panchayat raj system

III. ASSERTION AND REASONING Q1. Assertion (A): The Gram Sabha is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a panchayat.

Reason(R): Anyone who is 18 years old or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

Q2) Assertion (A): The gram panchayat meets regularly.

Reason(R): One of its main tasks is to implement the development programs for all villages that come under it.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

IV. CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

This idea of people participation in the Panchayati Raj system extends to two other levels. One is the Block level, which is called the Janpad Panchayat or the Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samiti has many Gram Panchayat under it. Above the Panchayat Samiti is the District Panchayat or the Zila Parishad. The Zila Parishad actually makes developmental plans at the district level. With the help of Panchayat Samitis, it also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats.

Questions

1. Which are the three levels of Panchayats?
2. What comes under the Janpad Panchayat?
3. What are the functions of Zila Parishad?

SPL L-6 URBAN ADMINISTRATION

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 councillors are implemented by the Commissioner and his _____.
4. Group of councillors form committees to deal with the issues that affect the _____.
5. _____ is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services that the government provides.
6. Elections are held once in _____ years for the municipality.
7. The _____ do not have any access to safety measures and are not taken care if they are injured while working.

II. ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS

1. Assertion (A): Decision making is a crucial part of the functioning of Municipal Corporation.

Reason(R): Decisions regarding allocation of funds and resources for construction of infrastructure are taken by Ward councillors.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

2. Assertion (A): There are a wide array of responsibilities that municipal corporations undertake.

Reason(R): Municipal Corporation is responsible for ensuring sanitation, proper running of school hospitals and dispensaries. Making gardens and maintaining them.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true

III. CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

1. There is a big organization called the Municipal Corporation that takes care of streetlights, garbage collection, water supply, keeping the streets and the market clean. Cities are usually quite large, so the Municipal Corporation has to make a lot of decisions as well as do a lot of work to keep the city clean. Decisions like where a park or a new hospital should go are usually made by the Ward Councillors. The Municipal Corporation is also responsible for ensuring that diseases do not break out in the city. It also runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries. And makes gardens and maintains them. In smaller towns it is called a Municipal Council.

- 1. What is a municipal corporation?
- 2. How does the municipal corporation maintain cleanliness?
- 3. Who decides where to build a new park or hospital?
- 4. What is the job of the municipal corporation in the field of health?

2. Providing and running so many services requires a lot of money. The Municipal Corporation collects this in different ways. A tax is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides. People who own homes have to pay a property tax as well as taxes for water and other services. The larger the house the more the tax. Property taxes, however, form only 25-30 per cent of the money that a Municipal Corporation earns. There are also taxes for education and other amenities. If you own a hotel or shop then you have to pay a tax for this as well.

- 1. What is a tax?
- 2. What types of taxes paid by people who own a home?
- 3. What are the taxes collected by the municipal corporations used for?
- 4. State true or false: Property taxes, however, form only 25-30 per cent of the money that a Municipal Corporation.
