

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, DAMMAM

MIDDLE SECTION (GMS, BMS)

MID-TERM EXAM WORKSHEET (2024-25)

CLASS: VI

SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY : L-3 IN THE EARLIEST CITIES

I. 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.
16. Great Bath has been discovered in _____.

II. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

1. Assertion(A): In cities like Kalibangan and Lothal, fire altars were constructed.

Reason(R): Presence of fire Altars at these sites points towards sacrifices that were made at these sites.

- 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): Unlike Harappa and Mohenjo-daro, the city of Dholavira was constructed on pre-existing geometrical plans consisting of three divisions.

Reason(R): Dholavira is located in the Kutch district of Gujarat and the only Indus Valley site through which the tropic of cancer passed.

- 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 BASED QUESTIONS

Let us look at some of the objects that were made and found in Harappan cities. Most of the things that have been found by archaeologists are made of stone, shell and metal, including copper, bronze, gold and silver. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels. Perhaps the most striking finds are those of beads, weights, and blades. The Harappans also made seals out of stone. These are generally rectangular and usually have an animal carved on them. The Harappans also made pots with beautiful black designs.

1. The objects found in Harappan sites were made of _____.
2. Which metals were used to make ornaments?
3. What were the features of seals?

HISTORY : L-5 KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

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

II. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

1. Assertion(A): There were major changes and advancement introduced around the time of Mahajanapadas.

Reason(R): One of them was growing use of Iron ploughshares which meant heavy, clayey soil could be turned over better than with a wooden ploughshare.

- 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): Magadha became the most important Mahajanapada in about two hundred years.

Reason(R): One of the biggest reasons was that Many rivers such as The Ganga, Son and Brahmaputra flowed through Magadha which ensured that it was fortified from the enemies on three frontiers.

- 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

SPL : L-1 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. 'Discovery of India' was written by _____.
14. The Jallianwala Bagh massacre took place on _____.

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: _____

III. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

1. Assertion(A): India has always been able to draw strength from its diversity

Reason (R): The freedom struggle in which people from different walks of life came together to fight is a prime example of this.

- 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): Kerala is known for its geographical diversity.

Reason(R): Kerala is a state in the South East corner of India. It is surrounded by the sea on one side and island on the other.

- 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

Ladakh is a desert in the mountains in the east of Jammu and Kashmir. The goats in this region are special because they produce pashmina wool. Being a desert did not mean that Ladakh did not attract its share of traders. It was considered a good trade route as it had many passes through which caravans travelled to what is today called Tibet. Buddhism reached Tibet via Ladakh. Ladakh is also called Little Tibet. Islam was introduced in this region more than four hundred years ago and there is a significant Muslim population here.

1. Which religion reached Tibet via Ladakh?

2. What is the other name given to Ladakh?
3. Why was Ladakh considered a good trade route?

SPL : L-3 WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?

I. 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 _____ the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.
6. Women in UK 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 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.
13. In a _____ the kings or queens do not have to explain their actions or defend the decisions they take.

II. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

1. Assertion(A): The government draws its power through the Constitution.

Reason(R): In a democracy, it is the people who give the power to the government to rule and govern.

- 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): Monarchy is similar to democracy.

Reason(R): In monarchy, the final decision making power rests with the monarch.

- 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**

GEOGRAPHY : L-2 GLOBE: LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The earth rotates from _____ to _____.
2. Latitudes are measured in _____.
3. 90°N latitude marks _____.
4. Tropic of Capricorn is located in the _____ hemisphere.
5. _____ and _____ meridians are on the same line.
6. A _____ helps us to locate places easily on a globe.

7. 0° latitude refers to _____.
8. The total number of longitudes are _____.
9. If it is 3:30 p.m. in London, the time in India is _____.
10. Russia has _____ standard times.
11. Tonga islands is located in the _____ ocean.
12. The distance between the longitudes decreases towards _____.
13. The 0° Meridian is also known as _____.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. True model of the earth: _____
2. Value of Antarctic Circle: _____
3. Shape of earth: _____
4. The standard meridian of India: _____
5. Earth is divided into _____ time zones of one hour each
6. Expand GMT: _____

III. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. _____ zone receives maximum heat
a) Torrid b) Temperate c) Frigid
2. Mid-day sun is exactly overhead at least once a year in _____ zones.
a) Torrid b) Temperate c) Frigid
3. The _____ zone lies near the poles.
a) Torrid b) Temperate c) Frigid
4. Angle of sun's rays goes on _____ towards poles.
a) increasing b) decreasing c) unchanged
5. Which of the following is a part of North Temperate Zone?
a) Between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
b) Between Tropic of Cancer and Arctic Circle
c) Between Arctic Circle and North Pole

IV. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

1. Assertion(A): The Equator is an actual line going through the centre of the Earth.

Reason(R): It is considered a very important reference point to locate places on the Earth.

- 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): The midday sun never shines overhead on any latitude beyond Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.

Reason(R): The angle of the Sun's rays goes on increasing towards the poles.

- 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

GEOGRAPHY : L-3 MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The earth has two types of motions namely, _____ and _____.
2. The earth takes _____ days to revolve around the sun.
3. The earth travels around the sun in _____ orbit.
4. The sun's rays fall vertically on the tropic of _____ on 22nd December.
5. A leap year has _____ days.
6. On 23rd September, the Northern Hemisphere has _____ season.
7. The circle of illumination does not coincide with the _____.
8. The longest day and the shortest night at Northern Hemisphere occur on _____.
9. Direct rays of the sun fall on the equator on _____ and _____.
10. _____ and _____ are the two causes of seasons.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The daily motion of the earth: _____
2. The circle that divides the day from night on the globe.: _____
3. The movement of the earth around the sun in a fixed path: _____
4. The angle of inclination of the earth's axis with its orbital plane: _____

III. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

1. Assertion(A): The shortest day and the longest night occurs on 21st of June every year.

Reason(R): The northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun on 21st of June. The rays of the sun fall directly on the Tropic of Cancer.

- 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): Every 4th year February is 29 days instead of 28 days.

Reason(R): There is a surplus of six hours every year.

- 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