

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM

MIDDLE SECTION (2024 - 2025)

CLASS: VI SOCIAL SCIENCE

TERM 2 (WOKSHEETS)

GEOGRAPHY L-5 MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The first Indian woman to climb 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. _____ is the second largest ocean in the world.
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 continent that is also known as the "island continent".
3. The third largest continent.
4. The deepest point on the Earth.
5. The narrow zone of contact between the land, water and air.
6. The world's longest mountain range.
7. The world's largest hot desert.
8. The Ocean that is named after a country.
9. The solid portion of the earth on which we live.
10. The continent that lies completely in the Northern and Western Hemispheres.

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Deepest point | (a) Antarctica |
| 2. Largest hot desert | (b) Atlantic Ocean |
| 3. Bharati | (c) Africa |
| 4. 'S' shaped Ocean | (d) South America |
| 5. 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:

- 1. Assertion (A): There are two main divisions of the earth's surface.**

Reasons (R): The large land masses are known as countries and the huge water bodies are called the ocean basins.

- (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 level of seawater varies from place to place.

Reasons (R): Elevation of land is measured from the level of the sea, which is taken as zero.

- (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 STUDY QUESTIONS:

There are seven major continents. These are separated by large water bodies. These continents are – Asia, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica. Asia is the largest continent. It covers about one third of the total land area of the earth. The continent lies in the Eastern Hemisphere. The Tropic of Cancer passes through this continent. Asia is separated from Europe by the Ural Mountains on the west. The combined landmass of Europe and Asia is called the Eurasia.

- 1.Name the seven major continents of the world.
- 2.What is the combined landmass of Europe and Asia called?
- 3.Asia lies in which hemisphere and which latitude passes through it?

GEOGRAPHY L-6 OUR COUNTRY INDIA.

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- 1. _____ is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.
a) Island b) Peninsula c) Continent
- 2. _____ time zones are there in Russia.
a) 11 b) 9 c) 10
- 3. _____ is the most populous country in the world.
a) Bangladesh b) China c) India
- 4. Sri Lanka is separated from India by the _____ Strait.
a) Bering b) Palk c) Sunda
- 5. The states have been formed mainly on the basis of _____.
a) festivals b) languages c) culture

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

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

III. 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 neighbouring countries of India.

IV. ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS:

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.

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

V. CASE STUDY 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. Name the two west flowing rivers of India.
- 3. Why do a large number of people live in the Northern plains?

SPL L-5 PANCHAYATI RAJ

I.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- 1. The gram panchayat is elected for _____ years.
a. seven b. three c. five
- 2. The _____ makes developmental plans at district level.
a. Zila Parishad b. Panchayat Samiti c. Gram Panchayat
- 3. The panchayat secretary is appointed by the _____.
a. Sarpanch b. ward members c. government
- 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 smaller areas called _____.
- 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 second tier of the Panchayat raj system.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. A meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a panchayat.
2. A method of conserving and recharging water.
3. A process through which people participate in their own government.
4. Reward for the excellent work done by Panchs in panchayat.

III. ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS:

1.Assertion (A): Panchayati Raj system is essential for rural development in India.

Reason (R): The Panchayati Raj system gives power to the Central Government to implement policies in villages.

- (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 Panchayat has the power to collect taxes in the village.

Reason (R): Taxes collected by the Panchayat are used for village development activities like road construction and water supply.

- (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.

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

I.CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- 1.The jobs of contract workers are _____.
a) permanent b) temporary c) none of these
2. The Ward Councillor is elected by the people of his _____.
a) ward b) panchayat c) town
3. The Municipal Council is found in _____.
a) big cities b) small towns c) villages
4. Groups of councilors deal with issues that affect the _____.
a) ward b) town c) entire city.
5. Find the odd one out from the following options.
a) Commissioner b) Councillor c) Sarpanch

6. Match the following

1. Councillors	a. Provides basic amenities
2. Commissioner and administrative staff	b. Collected by Corporation
3. Municipal Corporation	c. Elected people
4. Property taxes	d. Appointed by government

a. 1-c, 2-d, 3-a, 4-b b. 1-d, 2-c, 3-a, 4-b c. 1-b, 2-c, 3-d, 4-a d. 1-b, 2-a, 3-d, 4-c

II. 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 _____ and the administrative staff.
4. _____ is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services that the government provides.
5. Elections are held once in _____ years for the municipality.
6. The _____ do not have any access to safety measures and are not taken care of if they are injured while working.

III. 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 councilors.

- (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.

IV. CASE STUDY QUESTIONS:

The city is divided into different wards, and ward councillors get elected. The complicated decisions that affect the entire city are made by groups of councillors who form committees to decide and debate issues. It is these committees for water, garbage collection, street lighting, etc., that decide on the work to be done. 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 percent 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 tax for this as well.

1. What jobs do the committees formed by the councillors do?
2. What is tax?
3. What are the different types of taxes collected by Municipal Corporation?

HISTORY L-7 FROM A KINGDOM TO AN EMPIRE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta by _____.
a) Alexander b) Seleucus Nicator c) Darius
2. Which of the following is not a Mauryan ruler?
a) Bimbisara b) Ashoka c) Bindusara
3. The script used for most of Ashoka's inscription was _____.
a) Sanskrit b) Prakrit c) Brahmi
4. Mauryan Pillar was found in _____.
a) Rampurwa b) Sakarapura c) Badhia
5. Mauryan empire began more than _____ years ago.
a) 2100 b) 2300 c) 2500

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The lion capital is located at _____.
2. The Arthashastra was written by _____.
3. _____ was the gateway to the northwest.
4. Officials collected _____ from the area under the direct control of the ruler.
5. Most of the Ashoka's inscriptions were written in _____ language.
6. Royal princes were often sent as _____.
7. _____ was the first ruler who tried to take his message to the people through inscriptions.
8. Ashoka was inspired by the teachings of the _____.
9. According to Arthashastra south India was famous for _____ and _____.
10. 'Dhamma' is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The founder of Mauryan Empire.
2. Ancient name of Coastal Orissa.
3. Important rulers of Mauryan Dynasty.
4. The capital of Mauryan Empire.
5. Officials appointed by Ashoka to teach Dhamma.

IV. STATE WHETHER TRUE OR FALSE:

- (a) Ujjain was the gateway to the north-west.
- (b) Chandragupta's ideas were written down in the Arthashastra
- (c) Kalinga was the ancient name of Bengal.
- (d) Most of Ashoka's inscriptions were in the Brahmi script.

V. ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS:

1) Assertion(A): Ashoka appointed officials, known as the Dhamma Mahamatta who spread the Dhamma.

Reason(R): During Ashoka's reign as a king, he came across a variety of social anomalies and injustice which made him take this step.

- (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): Ashoka was one of the first rulers to have his inscriptions inscribed on pillars as well as on rock surfaces.

Reason(R): The lions that we see on our notes and coins, known as Ashok Emblem, were carved on a massive stone pillar at Sarnath.

- (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:

Ashoka was keen to spread the principles of Dhamma throughout his empire. He sent messengers to distant lands, such as Sri Lanka, Egypt, and Greece, to spread the message of peace and non-violence. He instructed his officials to ensure the welfare of people and animals. Ashoka believed that Dhamma could unite the people of his vast and diverse empire. He also built rest houses, dug wells, and planted trees along roads to help travelers. Hospitals for people and animals were set up, and Ashoka urged people to treat all beings with kindness and respect. His teachings promoted non-violence, tolerance, and compassion.

1. To which distant lands did Ashoka send messengers to spread the principles of Dhamma?
2. What steps did Ashoka take to ensure the welfare of travelers and animals in his empire?
3. What were the key teachings of Dhamma that Ashoka promoted?

HISTORY L-8 VILLAGES, TOWNS AND TRADERS

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ was a word used for large landowners in Tamil.
2. The grama bhojaka often got his land cultivated by the _____.
3. Ploughmen were known as _____ in Tamil.
4. Most grihapatis were _____ landowners.
5. _____ was the capital of Pandya rulers.
6. _____ was famous for gold, spices and precious stones.
7. _____ rulers were known as 'Lords of the Dakshinapatha'.
8. Sangam poems mention the _____.
9. The most important ruler of the Satavahanas was _____.
10. The two major centres of power of the Kushanas were _____ & _____.

II. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. In the northern part of the country, the village headman was known as _____.
a) Karmakara b) Adimai c) Grama bhojaka

2. Punch-marked coins were made of _____.
a) Silver b) Gold c) Tin
3. Mathura was an important _____.
a) Rulers b) Religious centre c) Forested area
4. Shrenis were associations of _____.
a) Craftspersons b) Farmers c) Herders
5. Northern Black Polished Ware were known for its _____.
a. Farmers association b. Agriculture c) Fine pottery
6. The best-known of the rulers who controlled the Silk Route were the _____.
a) Chalukyas b) Kushanas c) Cholas
7. Roman lamps, glassware and gems have also been found at the site of _____.
a) Varanasi b) Mathura c) Arikamedu

III. ASSERTION AND REASONING QUESTIONS:

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 Kadaisiyar 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

2) Assertion (A): Mathura was an important settlement for more than 2500 years.

Reason (R): It was located at the crossroads of two major travel routes. Several shrines and fortifications around the city added to the value of this city.

- (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 crossroads 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 center where some extremely fine sculpture was produced. Around 2000 years ago, Mathura became the second capital of the Kushanas. Mathura was also a religious center — there were Buddhist monasteries, Jaina shrines, and it was an important center for the worship of Krishna.

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