

IISD MIDDLE SECTION - 2025-26
CLASS VI - SOCIAL SCIENCE
MIDTERM WORKSHEET

CH-2: OCEANS AND CONTINENTS

1. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. _____ is the largest ocean.
(a) Atlantic Ocean (b) Pacific Ocean (c) Indian Ocean (d) Arctic Ocean
2. The Earth is also called the _____.
(a) Green Planet (b) Desert Planet (c) Blue Planet (d) Ocean Planet
3. A small body of land surrounded by water is called _____.
(a) Continent (b) Bay (c) Island (d) Ocean
4. _____ is the smallest continent.
(a) Australia (b) Europe (c) Africa (d) North America
5. _____ hemisphere holds more water.
(a) Eastern Hemisphere (b) Southern Hemisphere (c) Western Hemisphere (d) Northern Hemisphere

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The United Nations has designated June 8 as _____.
2. The oceans play a crucial role in regulating the _____ and sustaining life on Earth.
3. India has its own _____ to deal with all kinds of disasters.
4. _____ colour represents land.
5. The emblem of the Indian Navy contains the motto _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. A continent with a very cold climate and harsh environment.
2. A Vedic deity associated with the oceans, sky and water in general.
3. The largest island in the world.
4. The animal life of a particular region or period of time.

IV. TRUE OR FALSE:

1. Africa and Eurasia are generally regarded as two continents, but sometimes as one.
2. The plant life of a particular region or period of time is called Fauna.
3. The Southern Hemisphere has more land than the Northern Hemisphere.
4. Tsunamis originate in oceans due to underwater volcanic eruptions or earthquakes.
5. Continents are large landmasses, while islands are smaller landmasses surrounded by water.
6. Oceans and continents are distributed equally between Northern and Southern Hemisphere.
7. Continents do not include all landmass.
8. More than half of the world's oxygen is produced by the Ocean's fauna.

V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

Column A	Column B
1. Dakshin Gangotri	a) Algae
2. 26 December 2004	b) Largest water bodies
3. Oceans	c) Powerful Tsunami
4. Flora	d) Scientific base station

VI. PICTURE IDENTIFICATION:



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

VII. ODD ONE OUT:

1. Pacific Ocean, Arctic Ocean, Sahara Desert, Atlantic Ocean
2. Asia, Antarctica, Europe, Greenland
3. Tsunami, Cyclone, Rainfall, Continent
4. Coral reefs, Sharks, Dolphins, Volcano
5. Rivers, Sea, Lakes, Ground water

VIII. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS:

Each question contains two statements: **Assertion (A)** and **Reason (R)**. Mark the correct answer:

- a) Both A and R are true, and R explains A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R does not explain A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true

1.Assertion: A tsunami is a natural disaster that originates in the desert.

Reason: Tsunamis can travel thousands of kilometres and submerge coastal areas, causing widespread damage.

2.Assertion: Oceans are interconnected and have no clear boundaries.

Reason: Oceans are divided on maps as a matter of human convention.

IX. CASE BASED QUESTIONS:

Oceans have deeply impacted humanity in many other ways. From early times, people have used oceans and seas to migrate to other regions, to trade in all kinds of goods, to conduct military campaigns, and as a source of food through fishing. Oceans have also nourished the cultures of coastal people all over the world. Almost all of them have tales and legends about the sea, sea gods and goddesses, sea monsters and treasures from the sea — the oceans' dangers but also their blessings.

The United Nations has designated June 8 as World Oceans Day to “remind us all of the major role the ocean plays in everyday life. It serves as the lungs of our planet, a major source of food and medicine and a critical part of the biosphere.”

1.How have oceans influenced human migration and the development? (1M)

2. How do sea stories and legends shape coastal cultures? (1M)

3. Why should we celebrate World Oceans Day, and how can we help protect the oceans? (2M)

CH-5: INDIA, THAT IS BHARAT

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. The northwestern region of India was known as _____.
(a) Sapta-Sindhava (b) Hindava (c) Aryavarta (d) Hindukush
2. The word Sindhu refers to _____.
(a) Sutlej River (b) Saraswati River (c) Ganges River (d) Indus River
3. Emperor _____ used the term 'Jambudvipa' in his inscriptions.
(a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka (c) Samudragupta (d) Bindusara
4. The snowy mountains referred to in the Vishnu Purana are _____.
(a) Nilgiris (b) Khasi Mountains (c) The Himalayas (d) Aravalli Mountains
5. The Indian Constitution was first written in _____.
(a) English (b) French (c) Hindi (d) Tamil

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The terms _____ and _____ refer to the region of India as described in the Mahabharata.
2. The ancient Chinese referred to India as _____.
3. The _____ is considered India's most ancient text.
4. _____ was the Chinese term for India, meaning 'Heavenly Master'.
5. The Greeks referred to India as _____.
6. The _____ uses the phrase "India, that is Bharat" right at the beginning.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The ancient Indian text that defines Bharata as "The country that lies north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains".
2. The Chinese scholar who travelled to India in the 7th century.
3. A document that spells out the basic principles and laws of a nation.
4. People who live in a particular place.
5. The island of the fruit of the jamun tree.

CH-6: THE BEGINNINGS OF THE INDIAN CIVILISATION -

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The study of metals and their properties is known as _____.
2. _____ is a term used for an advanced stage of human societies.
3. The vast plains of _____ and _____ are watered by the Indus River and its tributaries.
4. In Mesopotamia, civilization began about _____ years ago.
5. The Saraswati River is first mentioned in the _____.
6. The Harappans were the first in Eurasia to grow _____.
7. A huge dockyard was found at _____, a small settlement in Guajrat.

II. STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE:

1. The 'Great Bath' was built in Dholavira.
2. People of the Indus Valley Civilisation had developed a writing system.
3. Harappans did not know about ornament making.
4. No weapons of offence and no signs of warfare are discovered at Indus Cities.
5. The Indus Valley seals show the 'Swastika' symbol.

III. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS:

1. Assertion (A) - About 4700 years ago some of the earliest cities flourished on the banks of the Indus River and its tributaries.

Reason (R) - The cities flourished because of immaculate town planning and organization by the people living in it.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

2. Assertion (A) - People have lived along the banks of river Narmada for thousands of years.

Reason (R) - People lived there because they enjoyed the scenic beauty that is situated near the river.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

IV. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Mohenjo-daro	(a) Yamuna
2. Sindh	(b) First Urbanisation of India
3. Ganga	(c) Ghaggar-Hakra river
4. Harappan Civilisation	(d) Great Bath
5. Sarasvati river	(e) Carnelian
6. Harappan beads	(f) Pakistan

A) 1e 2f 3b 4 a 5d 6c

B) 1d 2f 3a 4b 5c 6e

C) 1c 2f 3a 4e 5d 6b

V. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

- A river that flows into a large river.
- A massive wall surrounding a settlement or a city.
- A higher layer of society that includes rulers, officials, priests etc.
- A large natural or artificial place where water is stored.
- The process by which towns and cities are formed.

VI. PICTURE IDENTIFICATION:



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

VII. WRITE THE TIMELINE:

1. Mesopotamian Civilisation	
2. Egyptian Civilisation	
3. Indus Sarasvati Civilisation	
4. Decline of Sindhu Sarasvati civilisation	
5. Climatic change affected the world	

VIII. CASE BASED QUESTIONS - Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The Harappans created many of their settlements along the banks of large or small rivers. This is a logical choice, not just for easy access to water, but also for agriculture, since rivers enrich the soil around them. Archaeological findings have shown that the Harappans grew cereals like barley, wheat, some millets, and sometimes rice, in addition to pulses and a variety of vegetables. They were also the first in Eurasia to grow cotton, which they used to weave into clothes. They made farming tools, including the plough, some of which continue to be used by modern-day farmers.

This intense agricultural activity was managed by hundreds of small rural sites or villages. Then, as now, the cities could survive only if enough agricultural produce from rural areas reached them on a daily basis.

1. Why did the Harappans choose to settle along the banks of rivers? 1M

- (a) For easy access to fishing
- (b) For protection from invaders
- (c) For easy access to water and enriched soil for agriculture
- (d) For transportation facilities

2. Which of the following crops were mainly grown by the Harappans? 1M

- (a) Corn and tomatoes
- (b) Barley, wheat and some millets
- (c) Sugarcane and tea
- (d) Grapes and apples

3. How the survival of city life connected with agriculture of rural areas? 2M

Ans. _____

CH-8: UNITY IN DIVERSITY OR 'MANY IN THE ONE'

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Which of the following is an example of India's linguistic diversity?

- (a) Celebrating Diwali across the country
- (b) Having multiple official languages
- (c) Practicing various dance forms
- (d) Wearing traditional attire

2. The festival of Khichdi Parv is primarily celebrated in which Indian state?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Assam
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Tamil Nadu

3. Which of the following is a staple food grain commonly consumed across various regions in India?

- (a) Quinoa (b) Rice (c) Oats (d) Maize

4. The term "Unity in Diversity" in the Indian context signifies:

- (a) Uniformity in cultural practices (b) Acceptance and celebration of diverse cultures
(c) Dominance of one language over others (d) Isolation of different communities

5. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

1. Pongal	i. Assam
2. Makara Vilakku	ii. Gujarat
3. Pedda Panduya	iii. Tamil Nadu
4. Magh Bihu	iv. Andhra Pradesh
5. Uttarayan	v. Kerala

(a) 1-iv, 2-iii, 3-i, 4-v, 5-ii

(b) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-v, 4-ii, 5-iv

(c) 1-iii, 2-v, 3-iv, 4-i, 5-ii

(d) 1-ii, 2-iv, 3-v, 4-i, 5-iii

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

- According to the 'People of India' project, India is home to _____ communities across all states of the country.
- Common food grains consumed across India include _____, _____ and _____.
- The _____ is a traditional Indian garment worn by women in various styles across different regions.
- The anthropologist _____ directed the 'People of India' project.
- It is estimated that about _____ adaptations of the Panchatantra exist in more than _____ languages.
- India's two epics are the _____ and the _____.
- Tribal communities in many parts of India such as the _____, _____ and _____ have their own versions of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

III. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS:

Assertion (A): India is a land of great diversity in terms of languages, cultures, and traditions.

Reason (R): The diversity in India leads to different people speaking multiple languages and practicing various traditions, yet they share a common sense of identity as Indians.

- 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.

Assertion (A): The sari is worn in different styles across various regions of India.

Reason (R): The sari has a single universal style that is worn across India regardless of region.

- 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:

India's geography and climate affect what people eat. In the north and west, wheat is commonly eaten, while in the south and east, rice is the staple. In dry areas, people eat millets like bajra and jowar. Though the staples differ, food remains a big part of Indian identity and brings people together through shared meals and celebrations.

1. Give one example of a staple ingredient used differently in two regions. 1M

2. How does geography influence the staple foods in India? 1M

3. How do these different staples reflect unity in diversity? 2M

CH-10: GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY-PART 1: GOVERNANCE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

- Which tier of government has the power to deal with interstate commerce and education?
(a) Gram Panchayat (b) State (c) Municipal Corporation (d) Central
- Which organ of the government has the power to update or remove existing laws?
(a) The Executive (b) The Legislature (c) The Head of State (d) The Judiciary
- Who is the nominal head of the state government?
(a) Governor (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Prime Minister
- Satyameva Jayate is the motto of:
(a) Supreme Court (b) Indian Army (c) Government of India (d) State Assembly
- What happens if the rules are not followed in a society?
(a) Harmony and order (b) No impact
(c) Benefits for all (d) Disorder and chaos

6. MATCH THE FOLLOWING:

Column A	Column B
1. High Court	a. Formulates State Laws
2. Prime Minister	b. Formulates National Laws
3. Lok Sabha	c. Judiciary at the State Level
4. Vidhan Sabha	d. Executive Head at the Central Level

- (a) 1-d,2-c,3-a,4-b
(c) 1-c,2-d,3-b,4-a

- (b) 1-b,2-a,3-d,4-c
(d) 1-b,2-c,3-a,4-d

- What is the significance of the motto Satyameva Jayate?
(a) It emphasises the importance of victory (b) It highlights the power of truth
(c) It promotes the idea of Dharma (d) It encourages the pursuit of wealth
- Members of Parliament are elected to
(a) Only the Lok Sabha (b) Only the Rajya Sabha
(c) Both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha (d) The United Nations Assembly

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ is the Executive Head of the state government in India.
2. The group of individuals, or the system, that makes the rules and ensures that they are followed, is called a _____.
3. The _____ is the organ that implements the laws.
4. _____ was a renowned scientist, popularly known as the 'Missile Man of India'.
5. All Indian citizens above the age of _____ have the right to participate in these elections.
6. Some of the more important rules are called _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The world's largest democratic country.
2. The judiciary at the national level.
3. The Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.
4. The 11th President of India.
5. The term that enables and encourages the participation of ordinary citizens.

IV. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS:

1. **Assertion (A):** The Indian legislature has two houses of Parliament at national level, which are Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Reason (R): The executive head of the Central government is the President.

- (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):** India is a representative democracy.

Reason (R): It has 970 million voters in 2024.

- (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:

According to the Constitution, there are three organs of the government: the legislature, the executive, and the judiciary. The legislature refers to our elected representatives. The executive is a smaller group of people who are responsible for implementing laws and running the government. The judiciary refers to the system of courts in the country. To prevent the misuse of power by any one branch of government, the Constitution states that each of these organs should exercise different powers. Through this, each organ acts as a check on the other organs of government, ensuring a balance of power between all three.

1. What are the three organs of the government? 1M

2. What is meant by the executive? 1M

3. Write a short note on the Separation of powers. 2M