

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL DAMMAM
MIDDLE SECTION (2025-26)
CLASS:VI SOCIAL SCIENCE
ANNUAL EXAM WORKSHEETS

CHAPTER - 13 VALUE OF WORK

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. The payment made by an employer to a worker for a specific period of time is called _____.
a) Wages b) Payment in kind c) Salary d) All of these
2. A place where people engage in the exchange of goods and services is called _____.
a) Parliament b) school c) market d) heritage site
3. The monetary value that a person gives to an object, based on the benefits they take from it is called _____.
a) Fees b) Seva c) Money's worth d) None of these
4. _____ could be the major objective of conducting any non-economic activity
a) Financial gain b) professional advancement c) feelings of love and care d) none of these

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. A payment made to a person or an organization in exchange for professional advice or services is called _____.
2. _____ is based on the collective efforts of all the Indian citizens to keep our surroundings clean.
3. _____ kitchen at gurudwaras serve free food to every visitor.
4. _____ are not involved with money.
5. The economic activities which add value at each stage of the process of transforming something into another form is called _____.
6. ___ in India is an ideal example of promoting awareness about the value of trees and its conservation.

III. Match the following: -

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Salary | a) A non-cash payment |
| 2. Economic activities | b) selfless service |
| 3. Seva | c) Carpenter |
| 4. Payment in kind | d) Fixed regular payment generally Paid monthly |

IV. ASSERTION (A) AND REASON (R) QUESTIONS

- 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

1. Assertion (A): Non-economic activities generate important values in our life though they do not provide money.

Reason (R): Langars or community kitchen at gurudwaras serve free food for every visitor which is a selfless service.

2. Assertion (A) : Economic activities are always performed out of love and care.

Reason(R): Economic activities are performed in exchange for money.

V. CASE STUDY:

Economic activities are those that involve money or are performed in exchange for money or equivalent for the parties involved. For example, a business person selling school bags in the market, a farmer selling products in the market, a lawyer arguing a case and earning a fee, a truck driver transporting goods from one place to another, and workers employed in a car manufacturing factory, etc. Noneconomic activities are those that do not generate income or wealth but are carried out of feelings like gratitude, love, care and respect. For instance, parents cooking food for the family or helping their children with schoolwork, youth taking care of grandparents, and family members assisting with the renovation of the house, etc .

- 1) Which type of activities are considered as economic activities? (1M)
- 2) Which form of activities do not generate income? (1M)
- 3) Why is cooking food at home not considered an economic activity? (2M)

CHAPTER-3 LANDFORMS AND LIFE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. In Eastern Africa _____ is an isolated mountain that is not part of any range.
a) Mount Aconcagua b) Mount Kilimanjaro c) Kanchenjunga d) Mont Blanc
2. Mount Everest located between _____.
a) Tibet and Nepal b) Tibet and Pakistan c) Nepal and India d) India and Pakistan
3. A plant-like organism that generally clings to rocks, walls or tree
a) Moss b) Spruce c) Lichen d) Firs
4. Which one of the below is not a conifer tree?
a) Pine b) Spruce c) Deodar d) Teak
5. A sudden violent rainstorm
a) Avalanche b) Flash flood c) Cloudburst d) Landslide
6. Lava plateaus formed through volcanic activity often have what type of soil?
a) Red soil b) Black soil c) Alluvial soil d) Loamy soil
7. Which statement about the Tibetan Plateau is true?
a) Largest and highest b) Smallest and lowest c) Middle size d) Not in Asia
8. The Tibetan Plateau is known as the " _____ of the world" due to its high altitude.
a) Roof b) Desert c) center d) Base

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

	A		B
1	Mount Everest	a	Between Nepal and Sikkim
2	Mont Blanc	b	Eastern Africa
3	Mount Kilimanjaro	c	Between Tibet and Nepal
4	Kanchenjunga	d	Alps.

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

III. ASSERTION & REASON QUESTION

Assertion (A): The number of people living on different kinds of landforms varies worldwide.

Reason (R): All landforms support equal suitability for human settlement.

(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) 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. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Highlands with a lower height, less steep slopes and rounded tops are called _____.
2. _____ was the first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest in 1984.
3. Mount Aconcagua is the highest peak of the _____
4. A _____ is a lower area between hills or mountains, often with a river or stream flowing through it.
5. The sudden collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountainside is called _____
6. In India, huge reserves of iron, coal and manganese are found in the _____ Plateau.
7. The Nohkalikai Falls emerging from the _____ Plateau.

V. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Name the three broad divisions of landforms.
2. The two highest peaks of the Himalayan range.
3. The highest mountain of the Alps.
4. A small green plant without flowers or true roots, often spreading in a cushion-like cover.
5. Tributaries of the river Ganga.
6. Two examples of plateau.
7. The meeting point of two or more rivers.

VI. CASE STUDY

Landforms are the natural features that shape the Earth's surface, including mountains, valleys, plateaus, plains, deserts, and coastlines. They are sculpted and continually modified by geological processes such as weathering, erosion, folding, faulting, volcanic activity, and glacial movement. The arrangement of landforms influences regional climate by affecting wind patterns, precipitation, and temperature. The habitats created by landforms support diverse plant and animal life, contributing to regional biodiversity. Humans adapt to landforms through farming methods, housing designs, and transportation networks tailored to terrain. Economic activities, such as mining in mountains or tourism along coasts and deserts, are shaped by the surrounding landforms. Cultural practices and settlement patterns can be strongly influenced by the landscape and available resources. Understanding landforms helps scientists forecast natural hazards like landslides, floods, and droughts, enabling better planning and conservation.

1. How do landforms influence climate in a region? (1m)
2. What are the different geological processes that help form landforms? (1m)
3. Give 2 examples of how humans adapt to landforms. (2m)

IDENTIFY THE IMAGE



CHAPTER - 7 INDIA'S CULTURAL ROOTS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The word veda comes from the Sanskrit word which means_____
a) Power b) Wisdom c) Knowledge d) Religion
2. How many Vedas are there?
a) two b) three c) four d) five
3. In which region were the Vedic hymns composed?
a) Ganga Yamuna Doab b) Sapta Sindhava c) Indo Gangetic plain d) Deccan Plateau
4. Which of the following is described as the most ancient of the four Vedas?
a) Sama Veda b) Atharva Veda c) Rig Veda d) Yajur Veda
5. According to experts, the Rig Veda may have been composed between:
a) 1000–500 BCE b) 10th–5th century CE c) 5th–2nd millennium BCE d) 500–200 BC
6. How were the Vedic hymns preserved and passed on for generations?
a) Written in early manuscripts b) Memorized through rigorous oral training
c) Inscribed on temple walls d) Stored in royal libraries

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. Name the individuals who composed the Vedic hymns.
2. Name any two deities to whom the Vedic hymns were addressed.
3. Name the early language in which the Vedic hymns were composed.
4. Someone who uses traditional practices to relieve or heal diseases.
5. The Female equivalent of a monk.

III. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The early Rishis and Rishikas believed that all gods and goddesses were_____.
2. In the Rig Veda, _____is often used as another name for God.
3. A group of texts known as the _____built upon Vedic concepts and introduced new ones like rebirth and karma
4. The early vedic society was organized in different_____.
5. Jainism emphasizes the conquest of _____and attachments to achieve enlightenment.
- 6 _____is the founder of Buddhism.

IV. ASSERTION REASON QUESTIONS

- 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

1. **Assertion(A):** The vedas are considered some of the oldest text in the world.
Reason (R) They were composed and transmitted orally for thousands of years.
2. **Assertion (A):** Tribal and folk traditions have had minimal influence on mainstream Hinduism.
Reason (R): Tribal beliefs and practices were largely separate from Vedic traditions.

V: CASE STUDY

Early Vedic society was organized in different janas or clans. That is a large group of people. The Rigveda alone lists over 30 such a Jana for instance the Bharatas, the Purus, the Kurus, the Yadus, the Turvashas etc. Each clan was associated with a particular region of the Northwest part of the subcontinent. Not much is known of how these governed their society. The Vedas only give us a few clues through words like Raja, Sabha and the Samiti, both of which refer to a collective gathering or assembly. Many professions are mentioned in the Vedic texts, such as agriculturist, weaver, potter, builder, carpenter, healer, dancer, barber, priest etc.

- Q1. Which words in the Vedas give us clues about governance?
- Q2. Where were most of these clans located?
- Q3. Mention any four professions described in the Vedic texts.

CHAPTER-9 FAMILY AND COMMUNITY(W.S)

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. A group of people who are related to one another is called a _____.
a) School b) Family c) Market d) Team
2. People who live and work together in a particular area form a _____.
a) Community b) Team c) Club d) Office
3. The smallest unit of society is the _____.
a) Community b) Family c) State d) Village
4. Families pass on their customs and traditions through _____.
a) Games b) Stories and festivals c) Television d) Friends
5. In a joint family, people live with their _____.
a) Parents only b) Friends only c) Grandparents and relatives d) teachers
6. People in a community depend on each other for their _____.
a) Needs b) Dreams c) Marks d) Games

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The family is also a school where children learn important values such as _____.
2. In 2019 _____ was honored with the Padma Sri award for his transformational work with the Bhil communities.
3. Most of the people in rural areas depend on _____ for their livelihood.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. A group of people living and working together in an area.
2. A family that includes grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, and cousins.
3. An ancient tradition of community cooperation, particularly among the Bhil tribe.
4. Subdivision of community.
5. Example of urban community.

IV. CHOOSE THE ODD ONE OUT

1. a) Nuclear family b) Joint family c) Community d) Extended family
2. a) Rules b) Laws c) Responsibilities d) Rights

CHAPTER-14 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AROUND US

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER:

1. Activities that create _____ value are called economic activities.
a. mechanic b. metal c. monetary d. none of the above
2. AMUL was set up in Gujarat in the year _____.
a. 1496 b. 1694 c. 1964 d. 1946

II. IDENTIFY WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE.

1. Recycling used paper to make new paper is a primary activity.
2. Recycling 1 tonne of paper saves 17 trees & 2.5 cubic metres of landfill space.
3. It takes 70% less energy & water to recycle paper than to make new paper.
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 & 3
4. _____ advised the farmers of Gujarat to form a cooperative & stop relying on middlemen.
a) Tribhuvandas Patel b) Varghese Kurien
c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel d) Jawaharlal Nehru
5. Expand AMUL.
a) Amar Milk Union Limited b) Anand Mills Union Limited
c) Amar Mills Union Limited d) Anand Milk Union Limited
6. All primary activities depend on natural resources.
a. True b. False
7. Identify the odd one out.
a. Communication b. Logistics c. Construction d. Healthcare

III. Match the following.

MILK COOPERATIVES	STATE
1. NANDINI	a. Punjab
2. KEVI	b. Karnataka
3. VERKA	c. Nagaland
4. SUDHA	d. Bihar

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

IV. Which of the following statements are FALSE

- I. Persons who buy from consumers and sell them to producers are called middlemen.
 - II. Monetary value refers to the value of things expressed in terms of money.
 - III. A dairy is a place where milk is collected & stored.
- a. I b. II c. III d. I, II & III

V. IDENTIFY WHICH SECTOR OF THE FOLLOWING ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES BELONG TO.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TERTIARY
1. Extraction of oil from groundnut			
2. Wood from forest is converted into furniture			
3. Collecting eggs from poultry farms			
4. Technicians who repair mobile phones			
5. Pasteurization of milk & converting it into butter			
6. Forestry			
7. Tailoring clothes using machines			
8. Raising livestock			
9. Transformation of pulp into paper			
10. Transportation, trading & retail			

VI. READ THE ASSERTION (A) & REASON (R). CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION.

1) **ASSERTION** : All three economic sectors – primary, secondary & tertiary ; play a crucial role in the process of conversion of raw materials into finished products for final consumption.

REASON: All the three economic sectors are inter-dependent on one another for their functions.

2) **ASSERTION**: Activities that create monetary value are called economic activities.

REASON: Over the years, the number of non economic activities through which people earn their livelihood have increased vastly.

OPTIONS –

a : A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b : A & R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A.

c : A is true & R is false.

d : A is false & R is true.

IV.CASE STUDY

Ravi lives in a small village in Maharashtra. His father is a farmer who grows wheat and rice on their family farm. Every morning, he goes to the fields with his tools and works hard to grow healthy crops. Ravi’s mother makes delicious pickles and pappads at home using vegetables and spices. She packs them neatly and sells them in the local market to earn money. His uncle works as a bus driver. He drives people from their village to the nearby town and brings them back in the evening. He also helps school children reach school safely.

Ravi is curious and asks his teacher about the kind of work his family does. His teacher explains that these are all examples of different economic activities.

Q1. Describe the economic activity done by Ravi’s mother. (1M)

Q2. Which member of Ravi’s family is involved in a tertiary activity? (1 M)

Q3. How will you classify the economic activity done by Ravi’s father. Justify your answer (2M)
