



SCHOOL ACADEMIC RESOURCE

Academic Year & Term	2026-27 TERM 1
Class	VI
Subject	SOCIAL SCIENCE
Topic/Chapter	MIDTERM WORKSHEET
Section [KG / Middle / Secondary etc.]	MIDDLE
Date	SEPTEMBER 2026

L1 : LOCATING PLACES ON THE EARTH

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Map showing the different climate zones of a country.

- (a) Political map (b) Physical map (c) Thematic map (d) General map

2. Which of the following is not a component of a map?

- (a) Distance (b) Direction (c) Sketch (d) Symbol

3. How many degrees of longitude are covered in one hour of Earth's rotation?

- (a) 30° (b) 45° (c) 15° (d) 10°

4. When it is 4 pm in Greenwich, what will be the time in India?

- (a) 10: 30 pm (b) 9:30 pm (c) 10:30 am (d) 11:00 pm

5. How many time zones are there on the Earth?

- (a) 12 (b) 24 (c) 36 (d) 48

6. Identify the type of map being discussed in the below statements and choose the correct option.

I. It is used to depict the elevation and relief of the land.

II. Rivers, lakes, oceans, seas and other water bodies are displayed.

- (a) Thematic map (b) Physical map (c) Political map (d) None of the above

7. Identify the type of map shown in the picture.



- (a) Thematic Map (b) Physical Map (c) Political Map (d) None of these

8. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

I. The places situated East of Greenwich will be behind Greenwich time.

II. The distance between the meridians is the same everywhere.

III. Both latitudes and longitudes are required to find any location.

- (a) Only III (b) Both I and II (c) I, II and III (d) Both I and III

9. If a map scale indicates 1 cm = 50 km, how far apart are two cities that are 6 cm apart on the map?
(a) 500 km (b) 30 km (c) 300km (d) 60 km

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The International Date Line passes through the _____ Ocean.
2. India is located in the _____ of Greenwich.
3. The ancient India's own prime meridian passed through _____ city.
4. The earth rotates from _____ to _____.
5. The _____ zone receives the maximum amount of heat.
6. India's latitudes extend approximately from _____ to _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The standard meridian of India.
2. Full form of (a) IST (b) GMT
3. The 0° longitude.
4. The symbol that represents a metalled road on the map.

IV. ASSERTION REASON QUESTIONS

For questions number 1 and 2, two statements are given - one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes A, B, C and D as given below.

- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A & 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 International Date Line is exactly at 180° longitude.
Reason (R): The International Date Line deviates to avoid splitting countries into different days.
 2. Assertion (A): The half-circles drawn from North Pole to South Pole are called meridians of longitude.
Reason (R): To measure longitudes, we need to define a reference point called the prime meridian.

V. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

1. Coordinates	a) Scale of the map
2. Distance	b) North
3. Cardinal directions	c) Latitudes and longitudes
4. Prime Meridian	d) Model of earth
5. Globe	e) 0° longitude

L2 : OCEANS AND CONTINENTS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. _____ is the smallest 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. _____ is the largest continent.

a) South America

b) Asia

c) Africa

d) North America

4. _____ hemisphere has more land area.

a) Eastern Hemisphere

c) Western Hemisphere

b) Southern Hemisphere

d) Northern Hemisphere

5. Match the following

1. Dakshin Gangotri	A) Algae
2. 26 December 2004	B) Large water bodies
3. Oceans	C) Powerful Tsunami
4. Flora	D) Scientific base station

a) a) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

b) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A

c) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B

d) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. The United Nations has designated _____ as World Oceans Day.

2. The oceans play a crucial role in regulating the _____ and sustaining life on Earth.

3. More than half of the world's _____ is produced by the ocean's flora.

4. Almost _____ of the earth's surface is covered by water.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. A continent that experiences very cold climate and harsh environment.

2. The largest island in the world.

3. The combined landmass of Europe and Asia.

4. Number of rings in the Olympic Games logo.

IV. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

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

b) Both A & 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): A tsunami is a natural disaster that originates in the desert.

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

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

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

V. CASE BASED QUESTIONS

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.”

Scientific studies have shown how the oceans are polluted by human activity - we throw several million tonnes of plastic waste into the oceans every year, choking marine life.

There are several other forms of pollution. As a result, the marine environment is under threat. Overfishing (excessive fishing) is another cause for the decline of marine life. It is our collective responsibility to protect oceans for the future of the planet and of humanity.

1. When is World Oceans Day celebrated? (1M)
2. Why should we celebrate World Oceans Day? (1M)
3. How do human activities harm marine life? (2M)

L5 : INDIA, THAT IS BHARAT

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. What is the name given to the northwest region of the Indian Subcontinent in the Rig Veda.
(a) Jambudvipa (b) Bharatavarsha (c) Sapta Sindhava (d) Hindustan
2. The word Sindhu refers to _____.
(a) Sutlej River (b) Brahmaputra River (c) Ganga River (d) Indus River
3. Emperor _____ used the term 'Jambudvipa' in his inscriptions.
(a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka (c) Samudragupta (d) Bindusara
4. The Indian Constitution was first written in _____.
(a) English (b) Sanskrit (c) Hindi (d) Tamil
5. Match the following:

1	Kashmira	a.	Haryana
2	Pragjyotisha	b.	Kutch
3	Kaccha	c.	Kashmir
4	Kurukshetra	d.	Assam

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

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. In south India, India is known as _____.
2. _____ was the Chinese term for India, meaning 'Heavenly Master'
3. Persians were the ancient inhabitants of _____.
4. _____ was a Chinese scholar who travelled to India in the 7th century CE.
5. _____ is a document that spells out the basic principles and laws of a nation.

III. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

For questions number 1 and 2, two statements are given - one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes A, B, C and D as given below.

- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A & 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 term 'Bharata' is used to describe the entire Indian Subcontinent in the Vishnu Purana.
Reason (R): 'Bharata' refers to the land north of the ocean and south of the snowy mountains.
2. Assertion (A): The term 'Hindustan' first appeared in a Greek inscription more than 2000 years ago.
Reason (R): This became the term used by most invaders of India to describe the Indian subcontinent.

IV. CASE BASED QUESTIONS

The first foreigners to mention India were the Persians, the ancient inhabitants of Iran. In the 6th century BCE, a Persian emperor launched a military campaign and gained control of the region of the Indus River, which, as we saw, was earlier called 'Sindhu'. So, it is no surprise that in their earliest records and stone inscriptions, the Persians referred to India as 'Hind', 'Hidu' or 'Hindu', which are adaptations in their language of 'Sindhu'. (Note that in ancient Persian, 'Hindu' is a purely geographical term; it does not refer here to the Hindu religion.) Based on these Persian sources, the ancient Greeks named the region 'Indoi' or 'Indike'. They dropped the initial letter 'h' of 'Hindu' because this letter did not exist in their Greek language.

1. Who were Persians? (1M)
2. What were the Persian terms used to refer to India? (1M)
3. How did the Greeks name India? (2M)

L6 : THE BEGINNINGS OF INDIAN CIVILISATION

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The first urbanisation of India developed on the banks of _____ river.
(a) Indus (c) Brahmaputra
(b) Ganga (d) Kaveri
2. Why are the inhabitants of the Indus Valley Civilisation called 'Harappans'?
(a) They lived near the Sarasvati River (c) They spoke the Harappan language
(b) The city of Harappa was the first to be excavated (d) They invented the first writing system
3. Which metal did the Harappans use extensively for their tools?
(a) Iron (b) Silver (c) Bronze (d) Platinum
4. Harappan seals were generally made of _____.
(a) carnelian (b) steatite (c) ivory (d) gold
5. The Sindhu-Sarasvati civilisation began its decline around _____ BCE.
(a) 1900 (b) 2200 (c) 2600 (d) 3500

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. In Mesopotamia, civilisation began about _____ years ago.
2. The Harappans were the first in Eurasia to grow _____.
3. A huge dockyard was found at _____, a small settlement in Gujarat.
4. The ancient civilisation of India was initially called as _____.
5. The first two cities of the Indus Valley Civilisation to be discovered were _____ and _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

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

IV. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

For questions number 1 and 2, two statements are given - one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes A, B, C and D as given below.

- a) Both A & R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A & 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): 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 climatic and environmental changes.
 2. Assertion (A): The Harappans were engaged in active trade within and outside India.
Reason (R): They exported ornaments, timber and objects of daily use.

V. 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)
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 is the survival of city life connected with agriculture of rural areas? (2M)

L10 : GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY - PART 1 GOVERNANCE

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. Which tier of government has the power to deal with the defence of the country?
 - (a) Gram Panchayat
 - (b) State
 - (c) Municipal Corporation
 - (d) Central

2. Which organ of the government has the power to update or remove existing laws?

- (a) The Executive (b) The Legislature (c) The Judiciary (d) The Head of State

3. Who is the executive head of the central government?

- (a) Governor (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Prime Minister

4. *Satyameva Jayate* is the motto of:

- (a) Supreme Court (c) Government of India
(b) Indian Army (d) State Assembly

5. Match the following:

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

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

- _____ is the nominal head of the state government in India.
- _____ was a renowned scientist, popularly known as the 'Missile Man of India'.
- All Indian citizens above the age of _____ have the right to participate in the elections.
- Some of the more important rules are called _____.

III. NAME THE FOLLOWING

- The world's largest democratic country.
- The judiciary at the national level.
- The Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.
- The 11th President of India.
- The two houses of the Indian parliament.

IV. ASSERTION AND REASON QUESTIONS

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- A is true, but R is false.
- A is false, but R is true.

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.

2. **Assertion (A):** Cybercrimes have emerged due to advancements in digital technology.

Reason (R): The Legislature, the Executive, and the Judiciary work together to create and enforce laws to combat cybercrimes.

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)

NOTE: REFER TO ALL THE TERM 1 WORKSHEETS DISCUSSED AND UPLOADED EARLIER IN GOOGLE CLASSROOM, ALONG WITH THE NOTES, MAPWORK AND TEXTBOOK.