

CLASS VI

SOCIAL SCIENCE SA II- WORKSHEETS

HISTORY

WORK SHEET NO.1

Chapter – 7 New Questions and Ideas

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

Q-1 Who was the founder of Buddhism?

- Mahavira
- Siddartha
- Ashoka
- Bimbisara

Q-2 In which tree did Buddha gain enlightenment?

- Bodhi tree
- Tulsi tree
- Peepal tree
- Neem tree

Q-3 Where is Bodh Gaya

- Uttar Pradesh
- Delhi
- Gujarat
- Bihar

Q – 4 Where did Buddha gain enlightenment?

- Bodh Gaya
- Sarnath
- Texila
- Ujjain

Q-5 Where did Buddha teach for the first time

- Humrotia
- Sarnath

Birdapur

Both Gaya

Q-6 Where is Kushinara at present

Andhra Pradesh

Uttar Pradesh

Bihar

Gujarat

Q-7 _____ was an association of those who left their homes

Angha

Sangha

Gana

Sang

Q- 8 How many paths have been suggested by Buddha

Three fold path

Four fold path

Eight fold path

Two fold path

Q-9 Who could join the Sangha

Doctors

Merchants

Engineers

Lawyers

Q- 10 the Prakrit word for beggar is

Bikkhi

Bikuu

Bikkhus

Bikhhus

WORK SHEET 2

Chapter-8 Ashoka,the Emperor who gave up war

I. MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

- i) The founder of the Maurya empire was.....
a) Ashoka b) Chandraguptac) Bimbisara d) Chanakya
- ii) The capital of the Mauryan empire was.....
a) Pataliputra b) Rajagrihac) Ujjain d) Taxila
- iii) According to the Arthashastra, blankets of India was famous.
a) North a) North-westc)South d) North-east
- iv) The script used for inscription was
a) Brahmi b) Prakritc) Tamil d) Roman.
- v) Ashoka was a
a) Hindu b) Jainac) Buddhist d) None of these.
- vi) Ashoka was Chandragupta's
a) Son b) brother c) Daughter d) none of these
- vii) Chanakya was ' Minister.
a) Chandragupta maurya's b) Ashokas's c) Nepolean's d) Indra's
- viii) The Arthashastra was written by
a) Chanakya b) Vishnu Gupta c) Gauthama d) none of these
- ix) Ashoka gave up war after winning over
a) Kalinga b) Magadha c) Ujjain d) Madurai
- x) Ashoka appointed to spread 'dhamma
a) Dhamma mahamatta b) Bhikshu c) Saints d) Priests

WORK SHEET 3

Chapter-9 Vital Villages, Thriving towns

Mathura – A Case Study

Mathura has been an important settlement for more than 2500 years. It was important because it was located at the cross roads of two major routes of travel and trade – from the North West 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 centre where some extremely fine sculpture was produced.

Around 2000 years ago Mathura became the second capital of Kushanas. Mathura was also a religious centre- there were Buddhist monasteries, Jaina shrines and it was an important centre for worship of Krishna.

Several inscriptions on surfaces such as stone slabs and statues have been found in Mathura. For instance, inscriptions from Mathura mention goldsmiths, blacksmiths, weavers, basket makers, garland makers, perfumers etc. many craft persons and merchants formed an association known as shrenis. Shrenis also served as banks, where rich men and women deposited money. This was invested, and part of the interest was returned or used to support religious institutions such as monasteries.

Q-1 Why was Mathura regarded as an important town, around two thousand five hundred years ago?

Q-2 Make a list of the occupations of people who lived in Mathura?

Q-3 Mathura was also a religious centre. Comment on it.

Q-4 Write a short note on inscriptions found in Mathura.

Q-5 Mathura was an important :

- I. Village II. Ports III. Religious centre IV. Forested area

Q-6 Mathura became the second capital of _____
(A) Guptas (B) Kushanas (C) Mauryas (D) Pallavas

Q-7. What are the importances of Mathura?

Q-8 . Briefly explain about “shrenis”

Q-9. Name the author of Arthashastra

WORK SHEET 4

Chapter-10 Traders, Kings and Pilgrims

Very Short Questions &Answers

Q-1. Name the country where, the wearing of silk became the fashion amongst rulers and rich people.

Q-2. Name the place from where silk was mostly exported

Q-3. Name the ruler who controlled silk route effectively.

Q-4. Name the ruler used to demand payments for allowing traders to pass through the silk route

Q-5. From where did Fa- Xian began his journey back to his home?

Q-6. Where is Nalanda located at present?

Q-7. Where is the site of Eran located?

Q-8. Who were Nayanars?

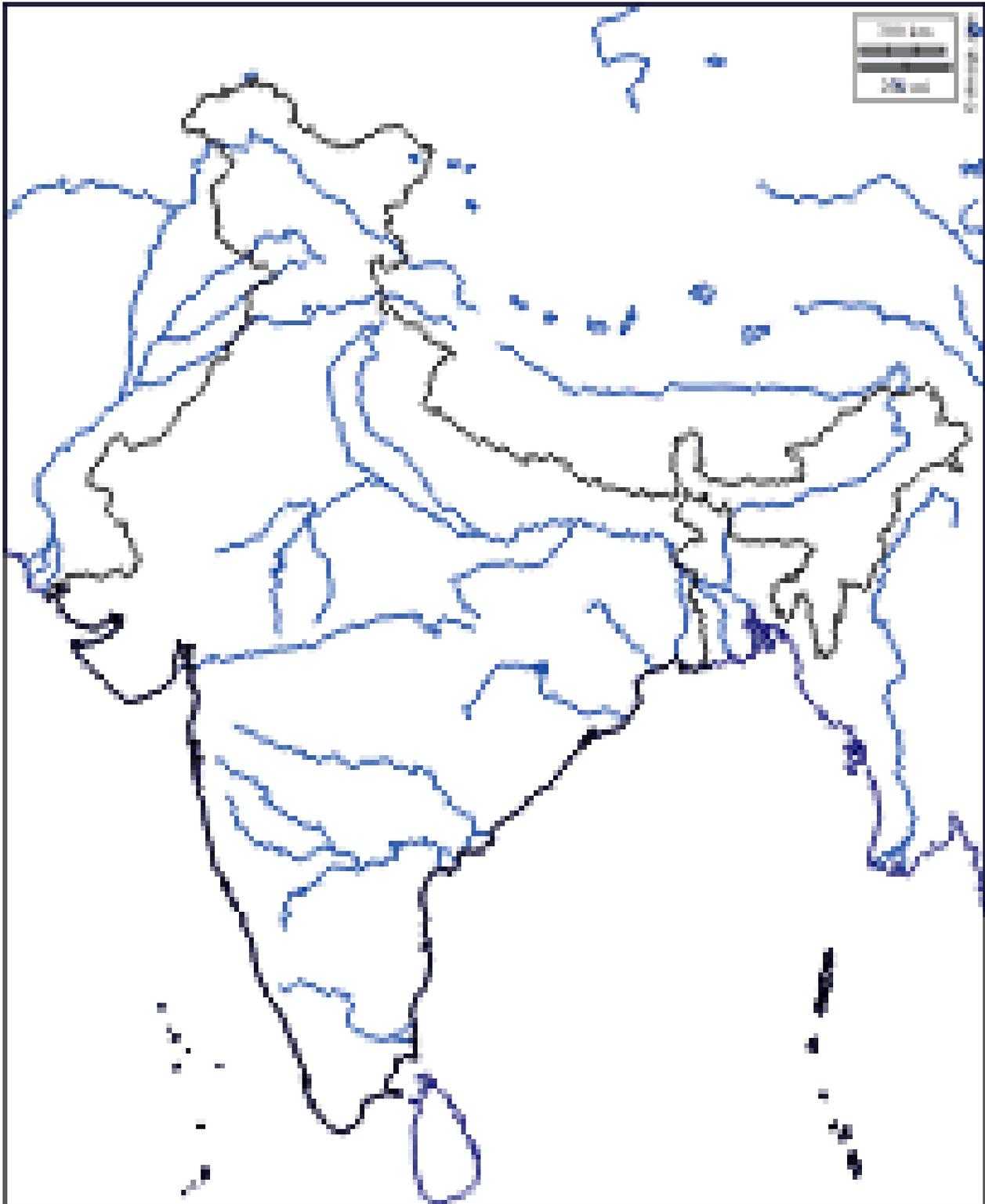
Q-9. Name the community of Appar, the famous Tamil poet.was used to dig earth for turning the soil and planting trees.

Q-10. Who were Syrian Christians?

WORK SHEET 5
Chapter-11 New Empires and Kingdoms

Locate following places on the given map of India .

1. Harsha's capital , 2. Chaulakya's Capital , 3. State where mangrove forest is found, 4.. Prayag,
- 5.Ujjain, 6.Pataliputra, 7. Valabhi,8, Kachipuram,9.Nalanda,10.Amaravati



WORK SHEET 6

Chapter- 12 Buildings, Paintings and Books

Short Questions &Answers

Q1: Write short notes on Stupa? What are its features?

Q2: Who was Aryabhata?

Q3: What are Epics?

Q4: What is meant by Puranas?

Q5: Which stories are shown in the Ajanta paintings?

Q6: Explain the various features of a temple?

Q7: What do we learn from Aryabhatiyam?

GEOGRAPHY

WORK SHEET 7 CHAPTER NO 5: MAJOR DOMAINS OF EARTH

Short Answer Questions

- Q1. Why is earth called a blue planet?
- Q2. How does atmosphere act as a blanket?
- Q3. What does word lithosphere mean?
- Q4. Name the continents according to their size?
- Q5. Which relief feature separates Europe from Asia?
- Q6. Which latitude divides Africa in two parts?
- Q7. In which continent s. pole lies?
- Q8. Why does Antarctica have no population?
- Q9. Name highest and deepest point on earth?
- Q10. Which is the busiest ocean?
- Q11. Name the oceans surrounding Europe and Asia?
- Q12. Describe the continents?
- Q13. How do the three domains affect each other? Explain.
- Q14. Name different organisms of biosphere?
- Q15. Which strait connects arctic and pacific ocean?
- Q16. Name the gases present in the atmosphere?
- Q17. What is the extent of atmosphere?
- Q18. Name Indian research station in Antarctica?
- Q19. Name the strait between India and sri lanka?
- Q20. Name the layers of atmosphere?

WORK SHEET 8

CHAPTER NO 6: Major Landforms of the Earth

Fill in the blanks :

1. A _____ is a land surface that rises higher than the surrounding area.
2. The wearing away of the earth's surface is called _____.
3. Rebuilding of earth's surface is called _____.
4. A _____ is any natural elevation of the earth surface.
5. Frozen rivers of ice are called _____.
6. The _____ in India is one of the oldest fold mountain system in the world.
7. _____ in Japan is an example of Volcanic Mountain
8. _____ in the Pacific Ocean is an undersea mountain.
9. The _____ in India is one of the oldest plateau.
10. The _____ is the highest plateau in the world.
11. The _____ is famous for gold and diamond mining.
12. _____ are large stretches of flat land.
13. Flat topped table lands are called _____.

WORK SHEET 9

CHAPTER NO 7: Our Country - India

Fill in the blanks :

1. The _____ is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.
2. _____ is the second most populous country of the world.
3. _____ is separated from India by the Palk Strait.
4. _____ is the smallest state in India.
5. Standard meridian of India is _____.
6. _____ is an area of land formed at the mouth of the river.
7. _____ delta is the largest delta.
8. _____ islands are located in the Arabia Sea.
9. _____ is a huge sea wave generated due to earthquake on the sea floor.
10. Krishna , Godavari, Kaveri and Mahanadi are _____ flowing rivers.
11. Northern most range of Himalaya is known as _____ or Great Himalayas.

WORK SHEET 10

CHAPTER NO 8: India: Climate, Vegetation and Wildlife

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) Which winds bring rainfall in India? Why is it so important?

(b) Name the different seasons in India.

(c) What is natural vegetation?

(d) Name the different types of vegetation found in India.

(e) What is the difference between evergreen forest and deciduous forest?

(f) Why is tropical rainforest also called evergreen forest?

2. Tick the correct answers.

(a) The world's highest rainfall occurs in

(i) Mumbai (ii) Asansol (iii) Mawsynram

(b) Mangrove forests can thrive in

(i) saline water (ii) fresh water (iii) polluted water

(c) Mahogany and rosewood trees are found in

(i) mangrove forests

(ii) tropical deciduous forests

(iii) tropical evergreen forests

(d) Wild goat and snow leopards are found in

(i) Himalayan region

(ii) Peninsular region

CIVICS

WORK SHEET 11

Chapter 6 Rural Administration

FILL IN THE BLANKS.-

1. INDIA IS DIVIDED INTO _____
2. FOR EFFICIENT REVENUE ADMINISTRATION, EACH DISTRICT IS DIVIDED INTO A NUMBER OF _____
3. PWD MEANS _____
4. AT THE VILLAGE LEVEL THE _____ MAINTAINS THE LAND RECORDS.
5. AN EXECUTIVE ENGINEER IS INCHARGE OF _____
6. THE HEAD OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IN A DISTRICT IS _____
7. THERE ARE _____ STATES AND _____ UNION TERRITORIES IN THE INDIAN UNION.
8. THE HEAD OF A DISTRICT IN INDIA IS THE _____
9. DISTRICT COLLECTOR IS ALSO KNOWN AS _____
10. _____ IS THE HEAD OF TAHSIL
11. ALL THE STATES OF INDIA ARE DIVIDED INTO _____
12. PATWARI IS ALSO KNOWN AS _____

WORK SHEET 12

Chapter 7 Urban administration

1. Fill in the Blanks :

- i)Municipal Corporation is also known as _____
- ii). The _____ is the head of the Municipal Corporation.
- iii). The local self-govt. of cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai are known as _____
- iv). The Municipal Council/Municipality is elected for a period of ____ years.
- v). A _____ is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services it provides.
- vi) The city is divided into number of _____
- vii). The chief executive officer of the Municipal Corporation is the _____

2. Explain Briefly:

- 1. Define urbanization
- 2. State any five functions of the Municipalities.
- 3. Briefly explain the different types of urban local bodies.
- 4. Where was the First Municipal Corporation of India established?
- 5. Who is a 'Session Judge'?

WORK SHEET 13

Chapter-8 Rural Livelihood

Q-1 Define the terms:

Terrace farming, Tsunami.

Q-2 Lists the non- farming works in village.

Q-3What kinds of work did the agricultural labourers do?

Q-4 Why do small farmers borrow money from the village moneylenders?

Q-5 What are the important sources of livelihood in the villagers of central farmers.

Q-6 Mention three differences between the small farmers and big farmers.

Q-7 Why do landless laborers migrate to towns and cities?

Q-8 What work has been done by the government to improve the condition of the villagers?

Q-9 Why do different regions have different source of livelihood?

Q-10 Name two occupations of the coastal villages in India.

WORK SHEET 14

Chapter 9 Urban Livelihoods

1. Fill in the Blanks :

Q1. _____ are large buildings with shops in different floors.

Q2. Railways are a _____ occupation.

Q3. A painter comes under _____ employment.

Q4. The owner of a permanent shop needs a _____ from the Municipality.

Q5. Cable TV operators belong to the _____ industry.

Q6. An example of association of poor self-employed women is _____

2. Explain Briefly:

Q-7 Why people working in streets have to organize themselves?

Q-8 Why the casual workers lead a tough life?

Q-9 Why the workers at labour chowk sleep on the pavements?

Q-10 Why the hawkers have no security?