

PON VIDYASHRAM

HALF YEARLY PORTIONS – WORKSHEET (SOCIAL SCIENCE)

STD VI

Lesson 4 : THE FIRST CITIES (HISTORY)

I. Define

1. Citadel
2. Dockyard
3. Seal
4. Pictographic
5. Spindles

II. Fill in The blanks

1. _____ and _____ were the most important Indus cities.
2. The Harappan script was _____.
3. In the Indian sub continent, the first cities emerged in the valley of _____.
4. _____ is the largest building of Mohenjo-daro.
5. The _____ cut each other at the right angles.
6. Most of the seals were made of _____.
7. _____ were used to construct buildings.
8. A dockyard has been excavated at _____.
9. Dholavira lies in the khadir island in the _____.
10. The most impressive structure in the Mohenjo – daro is the _____.

III. Give one word answer.

1. What was an important occupation of Indus valley people?
2. What is the modern name of Mesopotamia?
3. What is the old name of Iran?
4. Where is Mohanjo-daro located?

IV. Give short answers.

1. How do we know that most Indus cities were 'very well planned'?
2. How was Dholovira different from most Indus cities?
3. What may have happened for the civilization to decline?

4. Name a few cities in the Indus valley civilization?
5. Discuss the drainage system of Indus valley civilization.

V. Give long answers.

1. Write a short note on the Great Bath.
2. Write a brief note on Dholavira.
3. Explain how art and craft was an important industry in Indus valley civilization.
4. Into how many parts were most Indus cities divided? Discuss any one of them.

VI. Map activity.

On the political map of India, mark the following places.

1. Harappa
2. Mohenjo-daro
3. Lothal
4. Dholavira
5. Kalibangan.

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Lesson : 5 THE AGE OF VEDAS. (HISTORY)

I. Define

1. Hymn
2. Chariot
3. Dasa

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Rig veda is divided in to _____ mandalas.
2. The people of the vedic age are generally referred as the _____.
3. _____ is the God of fire.
4. _____ is the oldest veda.
5. The word veda' means _____.
6. The word Jana' in the vedas meant for _____.
7. Big stone boulders are known as _____.
8. Agriculture and _____ are the main occupations of vedic people.
9. Dasa later came to be known as _____.
10. _____ mud houses have been excavated at Inamgaon.

III. Give one word.

1. Name the two assemblies.
2. What are the two types of pottery?
3. Name the four vedas.

4. Name of the two popular drink, which was prepared from milk and the juice of the rice plant.
5. Which is one of the largest chalcolithic settlements in India?
6. An animal held sacred / animal that pulled chariots _____.

IV. Give short answers

1. What are the various crops grown during Vedic period?
2. Which are the materials used for making ornaments?
3. What is the difference between 'Sabha' and 'Samiti'?
4. What are 'Megaliths'?

IV. Give long answers.

1. What were the different occupations of people?
2. What are the archaeological sources for the vedic age?
3. Write a short note on the Rig veda.

V. Map Activity.

On the map of India, locate and label the following places.

- 1.Ganga 2.Yamuna 3.Inamgoan 4.Chandoli 5.Newasa,

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Lesson.3 MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH (GEO)

I. Fill in the blanks

1. The combined landmass of Europe and Asia is known as _____
2. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is _____
3. _____ is known as the "Continent of Extremes".
4. The _____ Ocean is known as "Half an Ocean".
5. The highest mountain peak in Europe is _____
6. _____ is the only Continent which is both prosperous and populous.
7. _____ is known as the "Continent of Science".
8. _____ is the "White Continent".
9. _____ is the "Dark Continent".

10. La Plata river basin in South America is called the_____.
11. _____ is the only continent through which three tropics pass.
12. Canada and the USA are also known as _____
13. The shape of the Atlantic Ocean is like the letter _____
14. _____ are common in the Arctic Ocean.
15. _____ is the deepest trench of the world.
16. Vatican city is situated in _____

II. Give one word:

1. Which Ocean is named after a country?
2. Which continent is also called "Oceania"?
3. Which is the fifth largest continent of the world?
4. Name the mountain range of Europe?
5. Which is the deepest and the largest of all oceans?
6. The strait which separates Asia from North America?

III. Give short answers:

1. Name the different layers of the atmosphere?
2. What are the main elements of biosphere?
3. Name the continents in increasing order of their size?
4. What is the composition of the atmosphere?
5. What are the major domains of the earth?
6. Name any 3 deserts in Africa?
7. Which are the five major Oceans of the world?
8. What is 'Green House effect'?

IV. Long answer:

1. Differentiate between the following

- a. Continents and Oceans
 - b. Lithosphere and Hydrosphere
 - c. Atmosphere and Biosphere
 - d. Eurasia and Australasia.
2. What is the importance of the Atmosphere?
 3. What is the importance of Oceans for human beings?
 4. Why is biosphere important for living organisms?

V. Map Activity:

On an Outline map of the world, mark and label the following

1. Andes
2. Rockies
3. Equator
4. Himalayas
5. Greenland
6. Asia
7. Africa
8. Australia
9. Europe
10. North America
11. South America
12. Pacific Ocean
13. Atlantic Ocean
14. Arctic ocean
15. Antarctica
16. Indian ocean
17. Strait of Gibraltar.

Define:

1. Troposphere
2. Continents
3. Oceans
4. Strait
5. Africa

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Lesson.3 FORMS OF GOVERNMENT (CIVICS)

I. Define:

1. Constitution
2. Universal adult franchise
3. Democracy
4. Civic amenities
5. Parliamentary system

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The word democracy is derived from two Greek terms _____
2. The government is a system which governs the organizations of the _____
3. The constitution of India was prepared between _____ and _____ by the members of the constituent assembly.
4. In a federal form of government the distribution of power is between the _____ and the _____ government.
5. The presidential system of government is characterized by the _____
6. USA, Brazil and Malaysia have _____ form of government.
7. _____ was the architect of the constitution of India.

III. Give one word:

1. Which is the oldest form of government?
2. Which form of government is the most popular today?
3. Who can vote in India?
4. Name the three different levels at which the government operates.
5. What are the different types of constitutions?

IV. Give short answer:

1. Write two differences between the parliamentary form and presidential system of government?
2. Why are written constitutions rigid?
3. Write the difference between unitary and federal form of government?
4. Distinguish between rigid and flexible constitutions?

V. Long answer:

1. What is a government? What are the functions of the government?
2. What are characteristics of an authoritarian government?
3. Which categories are denied the right to vote in most countries?

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Lesson.4 Democracy (Civics)

I. Define:

1. Citizen
2. Representatives
3. Negotiation
4. Propagate

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Universal adult franchise gives the right to _____
2. In India the system of democracy followed is _____
3. Democracy means that all the _____ are free to express their opinions.
4. _____ plays an important role in the forming Public opinion.
5. Educational institutions create _____ among young citizens.
6. Leader of 'Apartheid' movement _____
7. The Cauvery river dispute is between Tamil Nadu and _____
8. _____ may be responsible for conflicts.
9. _____ is a very important element of democracy.
10. A group of parties combining to form a government is called _____

III, Give short answer.

1. What is the party manifesto?
2. List three reasons why people do not vote.
3. What rights do minorities have in a democracy?

4. What system of government does India follow? What does it mean?
5. List the agencies that help to form public opinion.
6. Who runs the government in a democracy?

IV. Give long answer.

1. What is a conflict? How can conflicts be resolved in different ways?
2. Discuss the chief features of democracy in brief.
3. How do people participate in the governance of a country through elections?
4. List three causes of water disputes.
5. How do newspapers and periodicals help people in forming their opinion?

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Lesson : 5 Panchayati Raj system, (CIVICS)

I. Define

1. Amenities
2. Custom
3. Revenue
4. Immunisation

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. 'Panch' means a group of _____ people.
2. The Panchayati Raj works at _____ levels.
3. The Block Samiti acts as a link between the Gram panchayat and the _____.
4. The Gram Panchayat is headed by the _____.
5. The Nyaya Panchayat can only impose _____.
6. Out of the total number of seats, this percentage is reserved for women in the Panchayati Raj _____.

III. Give short answer.

1. What are the three levels of Panchayati Raj?
2. What is the primary duty of a Panchayat?
3. What is the head of the Gram Panchayat? What is she / he responsible for?
4. Why is the Panchayati Raj system important in a large country like ours?

5. What is Panchayati Raj? What does it aim at?

IV. Give long answer.

1. What are the functions of Block Samiti?
2. What is a Nyaya Panchayat? What is its function?
3. Write a short note on the structure of the Panchayati Raj?
4. Is it fair to reserve seats for woman, SC's and ST's in a Gram Panchayat?

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