

Worksheet

Class: VI

Topic: Practice worksheet

Subject: Social science

History

Ch-10 New Empires and kingdoms

Ch 11-Buildings,Paintings and Books

Ch 7-Ashoka the emperor who gave up war,

Ch-9-Traders,Kings and Pilgrims

Geography

Ch 3-Motions of The Earth

Ch 5-Major Domains of The Earth

Ch 1-The Earth in the Solar system,

Ch 7-Our Country

So.pol

Ch 6-Rural Administration

Ch 7-Urban administration

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A. Choose the correct option

1. Poetry has a long and varied history, evolving differentially across the globe. A famous poetry book Abhijana Shakuntalam was written by:

- a. Dushyanta
- b. Ravikirti
- c. Kalidasa
- d. Harishena

2. The Pallavas are most noted for their patronage of Hindu temple architecture. The capital of Pallavas was

- a. Raichur
- b. kanchipuram
- c. Tungabhadra
- d. Ujjain

3.



The above image shown the quality of a king where he was playing the veena. Identify the king

- a. Samudragupta
- b. Chandragupta I
- c. Chandragupta II

d. Sri gupta

4.The sabha was an assembly which was controlled by

- a. Brahman landowners
- b. Chief judicial officer
- c. Samantas
- d. King

5. Which one of the following is the source of light on the earth?

- a. The moon
- b. The sun
- c. The satellite
- d. The space

6.The circle that divides the globe into day and night is called

- a. Circle of darkness
- b. Circle of day and night
- c. Circle of reflection
- d. Circle of illumination

7. Which of the following statement is not correct about the Leap year?

- a. In leap year the total days of the year is 366 days.
- b. The extra one day is added in the month of February.
- c. The year 2024 will be a Leap Year.
- d. The Year 2002 was a Leap Year

8. In which season is the festival of Christmas celebrated in Australia?

- a. Winter
- b. Autumn
- c. Summer
- d. Spring

9. The time of the day just before sunrise is known as _____.

- a. Dusk
- b. Dawn
- c. Twilight
- d. Morning

10. During summer the poles have continuous daylight for

- a. 6 months
- b. 3 months
- c. 1 months
- d. 2 months

11. Maitri and Dakshin Gangotri are the India's research stations situated in:

- a. Asia
- b. Africa
- c. South America
- d. Antarctica

12. Which of these domains has water?

- a. Atmosphere
- b. Lithosphere
- c. Biosphere
- d. Hydrosphere

13. The first woman climber on the peak of Mt. Everest is

- a. Junko Tabei

- b. Bachendri Pal
- c. Edmund Hillary
- d. Phantog

14. Which mountain range separates Europe from Asia?

- a. The Andes
- b. The Himalayas
- c. The Alps
- d. The Urals

15. The combined landmass of Asia and Europe is known as

- a. Asia
- b. Africa
- c. Eurasia
- d. South America

16. Which ocean looks like 'S' Shape?

- a. Pacific Ocean
- b. Atlantic Ocean
- c. Indian Ocean
- d. Arctic Ocean

17. Which agency replaces the broken street lights, Collects the garbage, provides water supply, and keeps the market clean?

- a. Municipal corporation
- b. Hospital
- c. Police
- d. School

18. What was Gangabai protesting about?

- a. She wanted to open a hospital
- b. She wanted to open a school
- c. She wanted to open a beauty parlour
- d. The garbage was not removed for several days

19. According to which act son, daughter and their mothers can get equal shares in the land

- a. Property Succession Amendment Act
- b. Hindu Succession Amendment Act
- c. Land Succession Amendment Act
- d. Family Succession Amendment Act

20. Choose the correct chronological order of the Mauryan Rulers.

- A. Ashoka, Bindusara, Chandragupta Maurya
- B. Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka, Bindusara
- C. Bindusara, Ashoka, Chandragupta Maurya
- D. Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, Ashoka

22. A Mahamatta was an "officer of morality" established by the Indian Emperor Ashoka. Their full title was Dhamma Mahamatta, the "Inspectors of the Dharma". What was the duty of Dhamma Mahamatta ?

- A. They went place to place for teaching people about Dhamma
- B. To collect taxes
- C. To punish the people who violated rules
- D. To award the people who are gentle

23. Who was sent to the court of Chandragupta as an ambassador by the Greek ruler of West Asia, Seleucus Nicator?

- A. Megasthenes
- B. Xuan Zang
- C. Chanakya
- D. Bindusara

24. Which river valley is the most fertile in south India?

- A. Narmada river valley
- B. Kaveri river valley
- C. Brahmaputra river valley
- D. Yamuna river valley

25. What does *Muvendar* mean?

- A. Three chiefs
- B. Three kings
- C. Three groups of people
- D. Governors

26. Which of the following planet takes the least time to orbit the sun?

- A. Mars
- B. Mercury
- C. Earth
- D. Saturn

27. Ursa major is the name of a :

- A. Galaxy
- B. Moon
- C. Constellation
- D. Star

28. If you stand on the bank of a river which flows upstream. The right bank will be

- a. Towards back
- b. In front
- c. To your right
- d. To your left

29. In which part of India the Great Indian Desert is located?

- a. Northern
- b. Eastern
- c. Southern
- d. Western

30. Which of the following is not true about Himalayan Mountain?

- a. It is divided into parallel ranges
- b. Some of the world's highest peaks are located in this mountain ranges
- c. Middle Himalaya or Himadri is located to the south of Himachal Himalaya.
- d. It covers some the India's neighboring countries.

31. The rivers Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Kaveri drain into the _____.

- a. Bay of Bengal
- b. Arabian Sea
- c. Indian Ocean
- d. Palk Strait

B. Match the column A with Column B

Column A	Column B
i) Aryavarta	a) A group of persons gathered together
ii) Assembly	b) An organization of merchants
iii) Nagaram	c) The ruler of Northern part of the sub continent
iv) Prashasti	d) Military leaders
v) Samantas	e) 'in praise of'

Column A	Column B
1. Orbit	a. 366 days
2. 23rd September	b. Period of diffused light after sunset
3. Axis	c. sunrays falls directly on equator
4. Leap Year	d. An imaginary line passing through the Centre of the Earth
5. Dusk	e. Elliptical Path of revolution of the Earth around the Sun

C. Fill in the blanks

- 1 The court poet of Pulakeshin II was _____
- 2 The prathama-kulika stands for the _____
- 3 The _____ and Chalukyas were the most important ruling dynasties in south India.
- 4 Harchacharita is the biography of _____
- 5 A well-known system of health science that was developed in ancient India is _____.
- 6 The deities worshiped in early temples are _____, _____ and _____.
- 7 The circular path around the stupa is _____.
- 8 Paper was invented in China about 1900 years ago by a man named _____.
- 9 The _____ were recited in temples by priests and people came to listen them.
- 10 The boundary that separates one land from another is called _____.
- 11 The most powerful ruler of Satavahanas was _____.
- 12 Men and women who undertook journey to the holy places in order to worship are called _____.
- 13 .Kalinga was the ancient name of _____.(State)
- 14 _____ script was used to write Ashoka's inscriptions.
- 15 When same family member rule the empire one after the other, it is called a _____.
- 16 During the time of Ashoka, North-West was important for and South India for
- 17 The brightest planet is _____.
- 18 The elongated paths of the planets are known as _____.
- 19 _____ was the first man to step on the surface of the moon on 21 July 1969.
- 20 The standard time of India is _____.

- 21 The neighbouring country of India to the east of West Bengal is _____.
- 22 The East-west longitudinal extent of India is _____ while north –south longitudinal extent is _____.
- 23 The work of Patwari is supervised by

D. Correct the underlined word and rewrite the statement

1. Banabhatta, a mathematician and astronomer, wrote a book in Sanskrit known as the Aryabhatiyam.
2. Stories from the Jatakas were often shown on the railings of Churches.
3. The Tamil epic Manimekalai was composed by Madhavi.
4. The image of the chief deity was placed in Nat Mandapa.
5. Vishnugupta is recognised as the author of the Sanskrit Ramayana.
6. The capital city of Mauryan empire that had massive towers and multi-storey houses was Agra.
7. Chandragupta Maurya's advisor was Ashoka.
8. The poet in Kanishka's court and a composer of Budhacharita was Ravikirti.
9. The followers of Buddha to help people attain enlightenment were known as Mahayana.
10. The first buddhist monk who visited India from China was I-Tsing.
11. The small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called Ateroids.
12. The land disputes are mainly heard at Police Station.

E. Define the following

1. Summer solstice
2. Winter solstice
3. Equinox
4. Revolution

F. Give reasons for the following:

1. The poles experiences six months of day and six months of night.
2. The southern hemisphere experiences winter and summer solstice in different times than that of the northern hemisphere.
3. The kings control the Silk route.

G. Answer the following questions briefly-

1. What were the new administrative arrangements during this period?..
2. Give an account of Samudragupta as a warrior.

OR
Describe Samudragupta's policies towards the different kind of ruler.
3. Explain the three local assemblies as mentioned in the inscription of Pallavas. Write in five points
4. How were stupas and temples built?
5. Discuss the salient features of earliest hindu temples.
6. Describe the contribution of Aryabhatta to science. Why the Northern Hemisphere is called the Land Hemisphere?
7. How is atmosphere important for us?
8. Describe the functions of urban administration.
9. How does a person become a member of the municipality?
10. What were the occupations of the people who lived within the Mauryan Empire?
11. Describe the governance in the Mauryan empire.
12. List the Union Territories of India.

13. List the neighbouring countries of India.
14. Which two rivers form the world's largest delta?
15. Name the three parallel ranges of the Himalayas.
16. What are the two ranges of peninsula plateau?
17. Which rivers drain into the Bay of Bengal?
18. Describe the work of a Patwari.
19. When do the farmers require a copy of land record?
