

INTERNATIONAL INDIAN SCHOOL, RIYADH
WORKSHEET - VI - SOCIAL SCIENCE , SA -2 , 2016 - 2017

LN - 5 MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH.

1. The _____ is the only planet which has life.
2. The gaseous layer that surrounds the earth is the _____.
3. The _____ is a narrow zone where we find land, water, air.
4. The highest mountain peak is _____.
5. _____ (N.Z) and _____ (India) were the men to climb the highest mountain peak Mount Everest on the planet Earth on 29th May, 1953.
6. Air moves from _____ pressure to _____ pressure.
7. The Arctic Circle passes through _____.
8. _____ is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and Tropic of Capricorn passes.
9. _____ is the smallest continent that lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.
10. _____ is the continent permanently covered with thick ice sheets, located in the South Polar Region.
11. _____ and _____ are the India research stations in Antarctica.
12. _____ is an Island continent.
13. _____ is the largest Ocean.
14. The three chief movements of Ocean water's are the waves , the _____ and the _____.
15. The Organisms in the biosphere may broadly be divided into the _____ and _____ kingdoms.
16. Elevation of land is measured from the level of the sea , which is taken as _____.
17. There are no permanent human settlements in _____ continent.
18. The _____ is called the blue planet.
19. The four major Oceans are the _____, the _____, the _____ and the _____.
20. _____ Ocean is "S" in shape.
21. _____ is the second largest Ocean in the world.

22. The solid portion of the earth is known as _____.
23. The _____ contains all forms of life.
24. _____
25. _____ comprises water in all its forms.
26. The large land masses are known as _____ and the water bodies are known as _____.
27. _____ of land is measured from the level of the sea.
28. All the _____ of the world are connected with one another.
29. The deepest point on the earth is _____ in the Pacific Ocean.
30. _____ was the first Indian women to climb the highest mountain peak Mt. Everest.
31. There are _____ major continents.
32. Greater part of the land mass lies in the _____ Hemisphere.
33. _____ is the largest continent.
34. Asia separated from Europe by the _____ mountains.
35. The combined landmass of Europe and Asia is known as _____.
36. The Equator runs almost through the middle of the _____ continent.
37. The _____ desert is the world's large hot desert.
38. _____ is the world's longest river.
39. _____ is the second largest continent.
40. North America is linked to South America by a very narrow strip of land called _____.
41. _____ is the world 's longest mountain range.
42. _____ is the world's largest river.
43. _____ is the smallest continent.
44. Australia lies entirely in the _____ Hemisphere.
45. The south pole lies almost at the centre of _____ continent.
46. The _____ ocean is the only ocean named after a country.
47. Increase in the amount of CO₂ leads to _____.

NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. Strait between India and Srilanka.
2. Strip of land joining two landmasses.
3. Blue planet.
4. Narrow passage of water connecting two large water bodies.
5. Island continent.
6. India's research stations in Australia.
7. Largest Ocean.
8. Strait which connected Arctic Ocean to Pacific Ocean.
9. Highest mountain peak of the world.
10. Major constituent of atmosphere.

11. Largest continent.
12. World's longest river.
13. World's largest hot desert.
14. Smallest continent.
15. Deepest part of the earth.

CH:6 MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ process leads to the upliftment and sinking of the earth's surface.
2. _____ in the Pacific Ocean is an undersea mountain.
3. Frozen rivers of ice are known as _____.
4. Mountains arranged in a line is known as _____.
5. _____ mountain is an example for young fold mountain.
6. The river valleys and _____ are ideal for cultivation.
7. Mountains have a rich variety of _____ & _____.
8. _____ mountain is an example for volcanic mountain.
9. The uplifted blocks of the block mountains are known as _____ and lowered blocks are known as _____.
10. _____ are rich in mineral deposits.
11. _____ are the most useful areas for human habitation.
12. _____ plains are the most densely populated region in India.
13. _____ is an elevated flat-topped table land.
14. _____ mountain is an example of block mountain.

MAJOR LANDFORMS OF THE EARTH.

1. A _____ is a land 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 _____ any natural elevation of the earth surface.
5. Mountains may be arranged in a line known as _____.
6. The _____ range in India is one of the oldest fold mountains systems in the world.
7. _____ in Japan is an example of volcanic mountains.
8. A _____ is an elevated flat land.
9. Flat topped table lands are called _____.

10. The _____ plateau in India is one of the oldest plateau.
11. The _____ plateau is the highest plateau in the world.
12. Plateaus are rich in _____ deposits.
13. The _____ is famous for gold and diamond mining.
14. _____ are large stretches of flat land.

CH:7 OUR COUNTRY - INDIA

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. India has an area about _____.
2. The USA and Canada have _____ time zones.
3. _____ and _____ are India's island neighbours.
4. _____ is the national capital.
5. _____ and _____ west flowing rivers.
6. Where rivers enter into the sea is known as the _____ of the river.
7. _____ island is also known as coral island.
8. Corals are skeletons of tiny marine animals called _____.
9. _____ and _____ islands are also a part of India.
10. _____ are located in the Bay of Bengal.
11. _____ latitude runs almost halfway through India.
12. Great Himalayas are also known as _____.

LN - 7 OUR COUNTRY INDIA.

1. The _____ is a piece of land that is surrounded by water on three sides.
2. India is located in the _____ Hemisphere.
3. _____ is the second most populous country of the world.
4. Standard meridian of India is _____.
5. Srilanka and Maldives are India's _____ neighbours.
6. Srilanka is separated from India by the _____.
7. _____ is the smallest state in India.
8. _____ is the largest state in India.
9. _____ means 'the abode of snow'.
10. The northern most range of Himalaya is known as _____.

11. The _____ is the southernmost range of Himalaya.
12. _____ hill is one of the oldest range of the world.
13. _____ delta is the largest delta.
14. _____ is an area of land formed at the mouth of the river.
15. _____ are skeletons of tiny marine animals called polyps.
16. _____ Islands are located in the Arabian Sea.
17. Andaman and Nicobar Islands are located in _____.
18. _____ is a huge sea wave generated due to earthquake on the sea floor.
19. Krishna, Godavari Kaveri and Mahanadi are _____ flowing rivers.

LN: NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ Is the founder of Buddhism.
2. _____ means the wise one.
3. Buddha taught for the first time at _____.
4. Buddha belonged to a small gana known as _____.
5. Permanent shelters built for monks and nuns were called _____.
6. _____ was the most famous Jaine thinker.
7. Buddha attained enlightenment at _____ in Bihar.
8. _____ was one of the famous thinker in India.
9. Buddha taught in the language of ordinary people called _____.
10. Followers of Mahawira were known as _____.
11. _____ was the famous Sankrit grammarian.

LN: KINGDOMS, KINGS AND AN EARLY REPUBLIC

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ is the earliest veda.
2. The priests divided people into four groups called _____.
3. _____ means horse sacrifice.

4. The _____ literally means the land where the jana set its foot.
5. One special type of pottery found in janapadas is known as _____.
6. _____ was the ruler of Maeedonia in Europe.
7. _____ was the capital of Vajji.
8. _____ means organization or association.
9. _____ means a group that has many members.
10. _____ in Bihar was the capital of Magadha.

LN: ASHOKA, THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR.

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ was the founder of Mauryan dynasty.
2. Many of Chanakya's ideas were written down in a book called _____.
3. The most famous Mauryan was _____.
4. _____ is the ancient name of coastal Orissa.
5. _____ were the special officials appointed by Ashoka to teach people about dhamma.
6. _____ was a gateway to the north-west.
7. _____ is the only king in the history of the world who gave up conquest after winning a war.
8. _____ was an ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta by the Greek ruler Seleucus Nicdator.
9. Ashoka's inscriptions were written in _____ language and in _____ script.

LN: NEW EMPIRES AND KINGDOMS

FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. _____ is a sanskrit word meaning 'in praise of'
2. _____ was a famous ruler from Gupta dynasty.
3. _____ was the first ruler of Gupta dynasty.
4. _____ was a great poet in the court of ChandraGupta II.
5. _____ was a great astronomer in the court of ChandraGupta II.
6. _____ was the court poet of Harshavardhana.
7. Harshacharita was written by _____.
8. _____ was a famous Chinese traveller who visited the court of Harshavardhana.
9. _____ was the capital of chalukyias.

10. The best-known Chalukya ruler was _____.
11. _____ was the court poet of Pulakeshin II.
12. _____ was the capital of Pallavas.
13. _____ was an assembly of Brahmin land owners.
14. _____ was a village assembly found in areas where the land owners were not Brahmins.
15. Abhinavana Shakuntalam was written by _____.
16. _____ was the organization of Merchants.
17. During the Gupta reign military leaders were called _____.
18. The Chinese scholar who came to India during Gupta period was _____.
19. The ruler of _____ bought tribute to Samudra Gupta.
20. _____ was the title adopted by ChandraGupta II.
21. The account of descent from ancestors is called _____.

URBAN ADMINISTRATION

1. Administration body in big cities are called -----
2. Administration body in small towns and cities -----
3. Every Municipal Corporation has a ----- who is appointed by the government.
4. ----- is the head of the Municipal corporation.
5. ----- is the head of the Municipality.
6. In a municipal corporation, the elected members are called -----
7. The city is divided into several ----- for election purpose.
8. Elections are held once every ----- years for the panchayat as well as Municipality.

9. While the councilors make decisions, the administrative staff led by the commissioner ----- these.
10. The Municipal corporation earn the money to do its work through -----.

Answers:

1. Corporation 2. Municipality 3. Municipal Commissioner
 4. Mayor 5. Municipal Chairman 6. Ward councilor
 7. Wards 8. 5 years 9. Implement 10. Taxes.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

1. ----- is the head of the Panchayat.
2. The Gram Panchayat is elected for ----- years.
3. The Gram Panchayat has a ----- who is not an elected person but is appointed by the government.
4. Each ward elects a representative who is known as -----.
5. The ward punches and sarpanch form the -----.
6. The ----- system is the first tier or level of democratic government.
7. Local government in the block level is called -----.
8. Local government in the district level is called -----.

RURAL ADMINISTRATION

1. There are more than ----- villages in India.
2. ----- is the head of the police station
3. Measuring land and keeping land records is the main work of the -----.
4. ----- is the head of administration in a district.
5. Revenue officers in a district is called -----
6. ----- supervise the work of Patwari.
7. Hindu succession Amendment Act was passed in -----.

LN- 8 : ASHOKA THE EMPEROR WHO GAVE UP WAR.

1. _____ was the second ruler of Maurya Dynasty.
2. _____ known as Patna which was the capital of the Maurya Empire.
3. _____ wrote Arthashastra.
4. _____ is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term Dharma.
5. Ashoka was the most famous _____ ruler.
6. Ashoka gave up war after the _____ war.
7. _____ and _____ - were the main centers of the Maurya Empire.
8. When members of the same family become rulers one after another is often called a _____.
9. Ashoka's _____ did not involve worship of a God or performance of a sacrifice.

LN: 11

NEW EMPERORS AND KINGDOMS

1. _____ was the court poet of Samudragupta.
2. Prayaga was the old name for _____.
3. Chandragupta II was the son of _____.
4. .
5. _____ was one of the best ruler of the Vardha Dynasty.
6. Harsha Vardhana's biography is called _____ which was written by _____.
7. The _____ and _____ were the most important ruling dynasties in South India.
8. _____ was the capital of the Pallavas.
9. _____ was considered as the basic unit of administration.
10. The _____ was the chief judicial officer.
11. The military leaders under the king were called _____.
12. _____ is the most famous play of Kalidasa.

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HISTORY- TRADERS, KINGS AND PILGRIMS

GRADE-6 WORKSHEET

Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ are men and women who undertake journeys to holy places in order to offer worship.
2. Pepper was valued in Roman Empire so it was known as _____.
3. _____ is a tamil word meaning three chiefs.
4. _____ was the capital of Pandyas.
5. _____ in Bihar is a unique centre of Buddhist learning.
6. A new form of Buddhism that developed during the time of the Kushana ruler, Kanishka was _____.
7. Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of Buddha was known as _____.
8. The idea of Bhakti is present in the _____, a sacred book of the Hindus.
9. _____ was the port of Cholas.
10. The word _____ was used by the Arabs and Iranians to refer the people who lived in the east of the river Indus.