

WORKSHEET – SA II (2012-2013)
GRADE : VI - SOCIAL SCIENCE

CIVICS

LN - 5 PANCHAYATI RAJ

1. The _____ is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by a Panchayat.
2. Every village Panchayat is divided into _____.
3. Each ward elects a representative who is known as _____.
4. All the members of the Gram Sabha also elect a _____ who is the Panchayat President.
5. The Gram Panchayat has a _____ who is also the secretary of the Gram Sabha.
6. The _____ prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people.
7. The _____ system is a process through which people participate in their own government.
8. The _____ has Gram Panchayats under it.
9. The _____ and the _____ are answerable to the Gram Sabha because it is the members of the Gram Sabha who elected them.
10. Anyone who is _____ or more and who has the right to vote is a member of the Gram Sabha.

LN - 6 RURAL ADMINISTRATION

1. The _____ maintains and updates the records of the village.
2. Every _____ has an area that comes under its control.
3. _____ is a new law that will benefit a large number of women.



4. In the new law sons, daughter and their mothers can get an _____ in the land.
5. The Patwari is also responsible for organizing the collection of _____ from the farmers and providing information to the government about the crops grown in the area.
6. The Patwari is known as by different names in different states – in some villages such officers are called _____ and in others _____ or _____ or _____.
7. All states in India are divided into _____.
8. It is the responsibility of the _____ of that station to enquire , to investigate and take action on the cases within its area.
9. _____ also supervise the work of the Patwaris and ensure that the records are properly kept and land revenue is collected.
10. The head is the _____ and under them are the revenue officers, also known as _____.

LN - 7 URBAN ADMINISTRATION

1. The city is divided into different _____ and ward councilors get elected.
2. The complicated decisions that affect the entire city are taken by groups of _____ who form committers to decide and debate issues.
3. When the problems are within a ward, then the people who live in the ward can contact their _____.
4. A _____ is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services that the government provides.
5. The _____ and the administrative staff are appointed and councilors are _____.
6. In the municipal corporation the elected members are called _____.
7. The decisions like where a park or a new hospital should go are usually made by the _____.
8. _____ is also responsible for ensuring that diseases do not break out in the city.



9. The _____ try and ensure that the particular demands of their wards are placed before the entire council.
10. In order to save money the _____ of several municipalities across the country had hired private contractors to collect and process garbage.

GEOGRAPHY

LN - 6 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. Frozen rivers are called _____.
6. Mountains may be arranged in a line known as _____.
7. The _____ range in India is one of the oldest fold mountains systems in the world.
8. _____ in Japan is an example of volcanic mountains.
9. A _____ is an elevated flat land.
10. Flat topped table lands are called _____.
11. The _____ plateau in India is one of the oldest plateau.
12. The _____ plateau is the highest plateau in the world.
13. Plateaus are rich in _____ deposits.
14. The _____ is famous for gold and diamond mining.
15. _____ are large stretches of flat land.

LN - 5 MAJOR DOMAINS OF THE EARTH.

1. The _____ is the only planet which has life.
2. The solid portion of the earth on which we live is called the _____.
3. The gaseous layer that surrounds the earth is the _____.
4. The _____ is a narrow where we find land, water, air.



5. The large masses are called as _____.
6. The huge water bodies are called as _____.
7. The highest mountain peak is _____.
8. The _____ comprises water in all its form that is ice, water and water vapour.
9. _____ (N.Z) and _____ (India) were the men to climb the highest mountain peak Mount Everest on the planet Earth on 29th May, 1953.
10. Greatest part of land masses lies in the _____ Hemisphere.
11. _____ is the largest continent.
12. World's longest river is _____.
13. _____ is the world's hottest Desert.
14. Air moves from _____ pressure to _____ pressure.
15. _____ is the second largest continent.
16. The combined landmass of Europe and Asia is called _____.
17. Asia is separated from Europe by _____ Mountains.
18. The first Indian woman to climb the highest peak on 23rd May, 1984 was _____.
19. The Arctic Circle passes through _____.
20. _____ is the only continent through which the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and Tropic of Capricorn passes.
21. _____ is the smallest continent that lies entirely in the Southern Hemisphere.
22. _____ is the continent permanently covered with thick ice sheets, located in the South Polar Region.
23. _____ and _____ are the India research stations in Antarctica.
24. _____ is an Island continent.
25. _____ is the largest Ocean.
26. The three chief movements of Ocean water's are the waves , the _____ and the _____.

27. The _____ Ocean is the only ocean named after a country.
28. The Organisms in the biosphere may broadly be divided into the _____ and _____ kingdoms.
29. Elevation of land is measured from the level of the sea , which is taken as _____.
30. There are no permanent human settlements in _____ continent.
31. The _____ is called the blue planet.
32. The four major Oceans are the _____, the _____, the _____ and the _____.
33. There are _____ major continents.
34. _____ is the deepest part of the Earth, that lies in the Pacific Ocean
35. _____ Ocean is “S” in shape.
36. _____ is the second largest Ocean in the world.

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.

HISTORY

LN – 7 NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS.

1. _____ was the most famous thinker of Jainas.
2. The _____ was an association of those who left their homes.
3. _____ was the rules made for the Buddhist Sangha.
4. The term Jaina is derived from the word _____ meaning conqueror.
5. Buddha taught his message for the first time at _____.
6. _____ literally means 'approaching and sitting near'.
7. Buddha taught his message in _____ language.
8. Followers of Mahavira was known as _____.
9. _____ was the famous Sanskrit grammarian.
10. Jainism supported mostly by _____.
11. Prakrit spoken in Magadha was known as _____.
12. The permanent shelters for the monks and nuns were known as _____.



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

1. _____ was the second ruler of Maurya Dynasty.
2. _____ was the founder of Maurya Empire.
3. _____ known as Patna which was the capital of the Maurya Empire.
4. _____ wrote Arthashastra.
5. _____ is the Prakrit word for the Sanskrit term Dharma.
6. Ashoka was the most famous _____ ruler.
7. Ashoka gave up war after the _____ war.
8. Ashoka appointed _____ who went from place to place teaching people about Dhamma.
9. _____ was an ambassador from West Asia.
10. _____ and _____ - were the main centers of the Maurya Empire.
11. When members of the same family become rulers one after another is often called a _____.
12. Most Ashokan inscriptions are in _____ language.
13. Ashoka's _____ did not involve worship of a God or performance of a sacrifice.

LN: 11 NEW EMPERORS AND KINGDOMS

1. _____ is the famous ruler of the Gupta Dynasty.
2. _____ was the court poet of Samudragupta.
3. _____ was the first ruler of Gupta Dynasty, who adopted the grand title of Maharaj- Adhiraja.
4. Prayaga was the old name for _____.
5. Chandragupta II was the son of _____.
6. _____ was an ancient astronomer in the court of Chandragupta II.
7. _____ was one of the best ruler of the Vardha Dynasty.



8. Harsha Vardhana's biography is called _____ which was written by _____.
9. The _____ and _____ were the most important ruling dynasties in South India.
10. _____ was the capital of the Pallavas.
11. _____ was the capital of Chalukyas.
12. The best known Chalukya ruler was _____.
13. _____ was the court poet of Pulakeshan II.
14. _____ was the assembly of Brahmin land owners.
15. _____ was considered as the basic unit of administration.
16. The _____ was the chief judicial officer.
17. The military leaders under the king were called _____.
18. The _____ was a village assembly found in areas where the landowners were not Brahmins.
19. _____ was an organization of merchants.
20. _____ is the most famous play of Kalidasa.

