

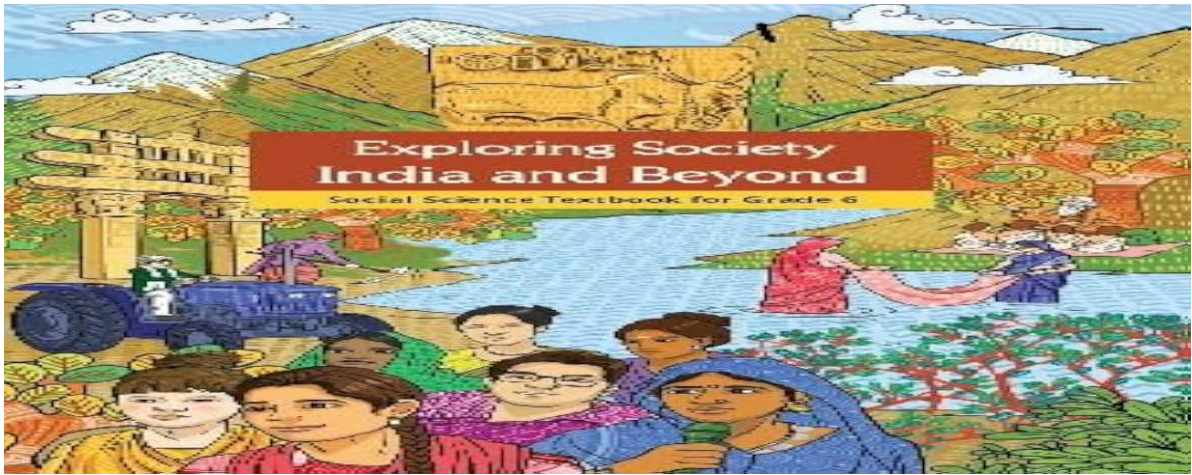


**केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन-**



**आंचलिक शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, ग्वालियर**

**KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA SANGATHAN  
ZONAL INSTITUTE OF TRAINING AND EDUCATION,  
GWALIOR**



**कार्यपत्रक सामग्री- कक्षा 6- सामाजिक विज्ञान  
WORKSHEET PRACTICE MATERIAL FOR  
CLASS 6- SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**5 DAY WORKSHOP ON  
“EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING IN SOCIAL SCIENCE”**

**(FROM 21<sup>ST</sup> -25<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER, 2024)**

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## THEME A- INDIA AND THE WORLD: LAND AND THE PEOPLE

### WORK SHEET:1

#### CHAPTER-1

#### LOCATING PLACES ON THE EARTH

NAME OF STUDENT .....

ROLLNO.....

TIME: 30min

MAX MARKS: 20

#### Multiple choice Question- (1×5=5)

1. Name one of the following parallels of latitudes as Tropic of Cancer.  
(A) 66° 30' N                      (B) 23° 30' S                      (C) 23° 30' N                      (D) 90° .
2. Map showing distribution of rivers?  
(A) Physical map      (B) Political map      (C) Thematic map      (D) Colourful map.
3. What is the 0° latitude line called?  
(A) Equator              (B) Prime Meridian      (C) Tropic of Cancer      (D) Arctic Circle.
4. What is the purpose of longitudes?  
(A) To measure distance                      (B) To locate places  
(C) To determine time                      (D) To identify continents.
5. What is the value of the prime meridian?  
(A) 23° 30' S              (B) 23° 30' N              (C) 0°                      (D) 90°

#### Fill in the blanks- (1×5=5)

6. International Date Line passes through the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean.
7. The Earth takes \_\_\_\_\_ days to complete one rotation.
8. The Earth's orbit is \_\_\_\_\_ shaped.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ is an imaginary line that runs through Greenwich, England.
10. Latitudes are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Short Answer Type Question- (2×3=6)

11. Make any two differences between IST and GMT?
12. What do you understand about the International Date Line?
13. Why do maps use specific symbols?

#### Long Answer Type Question- (4×1=4)

14. Define term- map. Describe different types of maps.

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN

**WORK SHEET:2**

**CHAPTER-1**

**LOCATING PLACES ON THE EARTH**

**NAME OF STUDENT .....**

**ROLL NO.....**

**TIME: 25min**

**MAX MARKS: 15**

**True or False- (1×3=3)**

The Earth is round in shape. (True/False)

2. The prime meridian passes through the North Pole. (True/False)

3. Latitude and longitude together are the two coordinates of a place. (True/False)

**Short Answer Type Question- (2×4=8)**

4. Write any two differences between the equator and the prime meridian?

5. Explain the concept of latitude and longitude.

6. How do the Earth's motions affect our daily life?

7. Explain the importance of scale in maps.

**Long Answer Type Question- (4×1=4)**

8. Describe the differences between the equator and the prime meridian.

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER'S SIGN.**



## WORK SHEET -1

### CHAPTER -2 OCEANS AND CONTINENTS

NAME OF THE STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: 30 min.

MAX. MARKS: 20

Choose the correct Options.

(1x4=4)

- Which are the largest oceans on the Earth?  
(a) Pacific (b) Atlantic (c) Indian (d) Arctic
- Which continent is considered a single landmass by geologists?  
(a) Europe (b) Eurasia (c) Africa (d) Australia
- Which of the following is called the 'blue planet'?  
(a) The moon (b) The earth (c) Continents (d) Oceans
- Which of the following are the busiest oceans?  
(a) Atlantic Oceans (b) Indian Oceans (c) Pacific Oceans (d) Arctic Oceans

Fill in the blanks

(1x4=4)

- The largest water bodies on Earth are called.....
- The.....Ocean is the smallest oceans on the Earth.
- The first scientific base station established by Indian at Antarctica was called.....
- Name natural disaster is caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption.....

9. Match the following Columns A and B

(1X4=4)

Column A	Column B
1. Maitri	(a) Surrounded by water on all sides
2. Australia	(b) Scientific base station
3. Islands	(c) Smallest continent
4. Algae	(d) Flora

Short Answer type of questions

(2X2=4)

- Write some sources of fresh water on the Earth?
- Explain how oceans influence the climate.

Long Answer type of questions.

(1X4=4)

- Give reasons how 26 December 2004, is related with natural disaster.

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

## WORKSHEET: 2

### CHAPTER -2

#### OCEANS AND CONTINENTS

NAME OF THE STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLL NO. \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: 30 min.

MAX. MARKS: 20

#### Section A- Choose the correct Options.

(1x4=4)

1. Which of the following is not the odd one out?

(b) Rivers (b) Lakes (c) Sea (d) Ground water

9. Which of the following hemisphere holds more water?

(b) Eastern hemisphere (b) Southern Hemisphere (c) Northern Hemisphere (d) Western Hemisphere

10. Tsunamis are:

(b) Earthquake (b) Volcanic eruption (c) Cyclones (d) Huge powerful waves

11. What is the most widespread colour on Earth from space

(b) Green (b) Blue (c) Brown (d) White

#### Section B- Write the True or False

(1x4=4)

12. Continents do not include all landmass.

13. Oceans and Continents are vital parts of the environment

14. More than half of the world's oxygen is produced by the oceans fauna.

15. Europe and Russia are regarded as Eurasia by geologists.

#### Section C- Explain the following terms.

(1x4=4)

16. Bay

17. Gulf

18. Island

19. Fauna

#### Section D- Short Answer type of questions

(2X2=4)

13. Ocean water is unfit for consumption by humans. Why?

14. Mention the direction wise extension of the Indian Ocean?

#### Section E- Long Answer type of questions.

(1X4=4)

15. 'All oceans are interconnected' Explain.

REMARKS

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## WORK SHEET 1

### CHAPTER-3 LANDFORMS AND LIFE

NAME OF STUDENT .....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30min

MAX MARKS: 20

#### Multiple choice Question- (1×5=5)

1. Which landform is formed by volcanic activity?  
(A) Mountain      (B) Plateau      (C) Valley      (D) Island.
2. Which type of landform is the Himalayas?  
(A) Mountain      (B) Plateau      (C) Valley      (D) Plain.
3. What is the name of the largest plateau in India?  
(A) Deccan Plateau      (B) Himalayan Plateau  
(C) Indo-Gangetic Plateau      (D) Malwa Plateau.
4. Which of the following is not the part of landforms?  
(A) Glacier      (B) Hill      (C) Mountain      (D) Plateau.
5. Highlands with a lower height, less steep slopes and rounded tops are called.  
(A) Mountain      (B) valleys      (C) hills      (D) range.

#### Fill in the blanks- (1×5=5)

6. The Deccan Plateau is located in \_\_\_\_\_ India.
7. Landforms have different \_\_\_\_\_ and are home to a variety of flora and fauna.
8. Floodplains are one type of \_\_\_\_\_ formed by rivers.
9. The Victoria Falls on the Zambezi River in \_\_\_\_\_.
10. A sudden violent rainstorm is called \_\_\_\_.

#### Short Answer Type Question- (2×3=6)

11. What do you know about Arunima Sinha?
12. Explain the difference between a mountain and a plateau.
13. Define plain and give its importance.

#### Long Answer Type Question- (4×1=4)

13. Describe the different types of landforms and their characteristics.

REMARKS

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## WORK SHEET

### Theme B- Tapestry of the Past

#### CHAPTER-4

#### TIMELINE AND SOURCES OF HISTORY

NAME OF THE STUDENT \_\_\_\_\_

ROLLNO. \_\_\_\_\_

TIME: 30 min.

MM- 20

Choose the correct Options.

(1x4=4)

1. Which calendar is most commonly used worldwide?

- (a) Hindu (b) Gregorian (c) Chinese (d) Jewish

2. What is the term for a period of 100 years?

- (a) Millennium (b) Century (c) Decade (d) Era

3. Which source of history involves studying old coins and tools?

- (a) Palaeontologists (b) Anthropologists (c) Archaeologists (d) Geologists

4. Who studies ancient inscriptions?

- (a) Historians (b) Epigraphists (c) Anthropologists (d) Archaeologists

Fill in the blanks

(1x4=4)

5. History is an unending dialogue between the present and the.....

6. The years before the birth of Jesus are now called.....

7. Early humans lived in groups to help each other and were mainly hunters and.....

8. Modern humans also known as.....have walked the planet for about 300,000 years.

9. 9. Match the following Columns A and B

(1X4=4)

Column A	Column B
1. Geologist	(e) Study human societies and cultures
2. Palaeontologists	2. Study the Earth's physical features
3. Anthropologists	3. Traditional Indian calendar based on sun and moon
4. Panchanga	4. Study fossils of plants, animals and humans

10. To study History, the use of timeline is very important. Why? (2)

11. Define term- Millennium? (2)

12. Why is it important to use multiple sources, like artefacts and written records, when studying history? (4)

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN

**CHAPTER-5**  
**India, That is Bharat**

**Name of Student:**\_\_\_\_\_

**RollNo**\_\_\_\_\_

**Time: 30 minute**

**Max.Marks-20**

**Choose the correct options.**

**(5x1)**

1. What does the term 'Sapta Sindhava' refer to?  
(a) Land of Seven cities (b) Land of Seven rivers  
(c) Land of Seven mountains (d) Land of Seven oceans
2. What name did the ancient Greeks use to refer to the region of India?  
(a) Indoi (b) Yintu (c) Hind (d) Bharat
3. Which ancient text uses the term 'Bharatavarsha'?  
(a) Rigveda (b) Vishnu Purana (c) Mahabharata (d) Upanishad
4. Who was the ruler associated with the term 'Jambudvipa'?  
(a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta Maurya (c) Akbar (d) Harsha
5. What name did the Persians use for the region around the Indus River?  
(a) Hind (b) Bharat (c) Jambudvipa (d) Sindhu

**Fill in the blanks:-**

**(5x1)**

6. The term 'Jambudvipa' means .....
7. The Indian Constitution mentions India, that is .....
8. The ..... Veda is considered India's oldest text.
9. .... was the Chinese scholar who came to India in the 7th century CE.
10. .... was the name of a Rig Vedic tribe.

**Short Answer type Questions:-**

**(2x3)**

11. What is the meaning of the word 'Tianzhu'? From which Indian word has it been derived? What does this word signify?
12. Who were the first foreigners to mention India? What were the three names they gave India and why?
13. In the course of its history, India has been called by many names by its inhabitants. Explain the statement. **(4)**

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER'S SIGN.**

## WORKSHEET-1

### CHAPTER-06 The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation

Name of Student .....

Roll No.....

Time: 30 minutes

MM- 20

**Choose the correct options.**

**(5x1)**

1. What is the main feature of a Civilisation?  
(a) Nomadic lifestyle (b) Absence of writing  
(c) Advanced urban planning (d) Lack of trade
2. What was a common feature of Harappan cities in terms of construction?  
(a) Made of wood (b) Made of bricks with uniform quality  
(c) Made of Stone & with varied quality (d) Built on hills.
3. Which metal did the Harappans use extensively for their tools?  
(a) Iron (b) Silver  
(c) Bronze (d) Platinum
4. Which crops were commonly grown by the Harappans?  
(a) Corn and tomatoes (b) Barley and wheat  
(c) Pineapples and Mangoes (d) Potatoes and carrots
5. Why did Harappan cities have separate bathing areas in their home's?  
(a) For religious rituals (b) For water management and cleanliness  
(c) For storing food (d) For keeping animals

**Fill in the blanks.**

**(5x1)**

6. Harappan seals have been found in ..... Civilisation.
7. The Great Bath ruins of the Indus Valley Civilisation are at .....
8. The mature phase of Indus Valley civilisation is known as.....
9. The alloy of tin and copper is called.....
10. The Harappans were the first in Eurasia to grow.....

**Short Answer Type questions.**

**(2x3)**

11. Mention some reasons that caused the decline of the Harappan civilisation?
12. Write a short note on any one of the special features of Harappan cities.

**Long Answer Type Questions.**

**(4x1)**

13. Mention some ideas that modern India can learn from Harappan cities?

REMARKS

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**THEME C – OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE AND KNOWLEDGE**  
**TRADITIONS**

**WORK SHEET-1**

**CHAPTER-7**

**INDIA'S CULTURAL ROOTS**

NAME OF STUDENT .....

ROLLNO.....

TIME: 30min

MAX. MARKS:20

**Multiple choice Question- (1×5=5)**

1. The Rig Veda alone lists over \_\_\_\_ number of janas or clans.  
(A) 40                      (B) 30                      (C) 20                      (D) 10
2. Who was born in Lumbini in the following given below-  
(A) Mahavira              (B) Gautama              (C) Aruni                      (D) None of these
3. What is the term for the divine essence according to the Upanishadas?  
(A) Atman                  (B) Lord                      (C) Dev                      (D) Brahman
4. Who did the philosophical debate with Gargi?  
(A) Yajnavalkya          (B) Nachiketa              (C) Shvetaketu              (D) Mahavira
5. Which Indian state is associated with Toda tribe?  
(A) Karnataka              (B) Maharashtra              (C) Jharkhand              (D) Tamil Nadu

**Fill in the blanks- (1×5=5)**

6. Jain teachings include ahimsa, \_\_\_\_\_ and aparigraha.
7. The word 'Veda' comes from the Sanskrit word 'vid' which means \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Siddhartha meditating for many days under a pipal tree at \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Vedic hymns were passed down \_\_\_\_\_ for many generations.
10. According to 2011 official figures India had \_\_\_\_\_ tribes.

**Short Answer Type Question- (3×2=6)**

11. Mention the contribution of tribal traditions to Indian culture?
12. Write a short note on tribe.

**Long Answer Type Question- (4×1=4)**

13. Write any four similar teachings of Buddha and Mahavira.

REMARKS

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**WORK SHEET-2**

**CHAPTER-7**  
**INDIA'S CULTURAL ROOTS**

**NAME OF STUDENT .....**

**ROLL NO.....**

**TIME: 25min**

**MAX. MARKS:20**

**True or False (1×5=5)**

1. Vedic hymns were composed by Rishies.
2. The Vedas are India's oldest texts.
3. Buddhism is older than the Vedas.
4. Jainism emerged as a branch of Buddhism.
5. Tribal belief systems are limited to belief in spirits and minor deities.

**Match the following- (1×5=5)**

Side A

Side B

6. Rishi Uddalaka

Yama

7. Nachiketa

Shvetaketu

8. Vedas

Bhikshunis

9. Gargi

Sanskrit

10. Monks

Yajnavalkya

**Very Short Answer Type Question- (2×5=10)**

11. Write any two teachings of Jainism?
12. Define term- manuscript.
13. Write any two teachings of Lord Buddha.
14. Throw some light on Rohingyas?
15. What is a Tribe?

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER'S SIGN.**



## WORK SHEET

### CHAPTER-8

#### UNITY IN DIVERSITY, OR 'MANY IN THE ONE'

NAME OF STUDENT .....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30min

MAX MARKS: 20

#### Multiple choice Question- (1×5=5)

1. What is the staple food of Indian people?

- (A) Pasta (B) Rice (C) Bajra (D) Cheese

2. Which traditional dress is worn by Indian women across many regions?

- (A) Sherwani (B) Dhoti (C) Kurta (D) Sari

3. Which festival marks the beginning of the harvest season in many parts of India?

- (A) Makara Sankranti (B) Holi (C) Dussehra (D) Eid ul-Fitr

4. Which one is the collection of stories?

- (A) Ramayana (B) Mahabharata (C) Panchatantra (D) None of these

5. Pongal festival is associated to which state of India?

- (A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Rajasthan (D) Maharashtra

#### Fill in the blanks- (1×5=5)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular South Indian breakfast dish.

7. Bihu is a harvest festival celebrated in \_\_\_\_\_ state.

8. People in India speak different \_\_\_\_\_.

9. According to 'People of India Project' \_\_\_\_\_ number of languages are counted.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two famous epics of ancient India.

#### Short Answer Type Question- (3×2=6)

11. What is meant by 'unity in diversity' in the Indian context?

12. 'India known as the land of festivals', How?

#### Long Answer Type Question- (4×1=4)

13. Explain how the example of the sari reflects both unity and diversity in India.

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

**THEME D- GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRACY**

**WORK SHEET 1**

**CHAPTER-9**

**FAMILY AND COMMUNITY**

**NAME OF STUDENT .....**

**ROLL NO.....**

**TIME: 30min**

**MAX MARKS: 20**

**Multiple choice Question- (1×5=5)**

1. The basic unit of society is the:

(A) School    (B) Playground    (C) Family    (D) Market

2. Which of the following is the element of a community?

(A) Park    (B) Dispensary    (C) Home    (D) All of the above

3. The basic unit of society that provides love, care and support is the

(A) School    (B) Playground    (C) Family    (D) Market

4. An element of a community can be

(A) Library    (B) Park    (C) Playground    (D) All of the above

5. A group of people living in the same place and sharing common interests is called a

(A) Neighborhood    (B) Playground    (C) Team    (D) Classroom

**One Word Questions- (1×5=5)**

6. A family with parents and children -

7. Responsibility towards the Community-

8. Foundation of strong families-

9. A value to practice within family-

10. Relationship between strong families and communities-

**Short Answer Type Question- (3×2=6)**

11. Mention some elements that make up a community.

12. Explain why participating in community activities is important?

**Long Answer Type Question- (4×1=4)**

13. What role do government policies and social services play in supporting different family structures?

**REMARKS**

**TEACHER'S SIGN**

**WORK SHEET 1**

**CHAPTER 10**

**GRASSROOTS DEMOCRACY- PART 1: GOVERNANCE**

NAME OF STUDENT .....

ROLL NO.....

TIME: 30min

MAX MARKS: 20

**Multiple Choice Question- (1×5=5)**

1. Supreme court of India is situated in-  
(A) Mumbai (B) New Delhi (C) Kolkata (D) Chennai
2. Satyamev Jayate is the motto of -  
(A) Supreme court (B) Indian Army (C) Government of India (D) State Assembly
3. Member of Parliament are elected to -  
(A) Only for Lok Sabha (B) Only for Rajya Sabha (C) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (D) United Nations Assembly
4. Which tier of government has power to deal with interstate commerce and education  
(A) Gram panchayat (B) State (C) Municipal corporation (D) Central
5. The group of individuals or the system that makes the rules and ensures that they are followed is-  
(A) Legislature (B) Judiciary (C) State Assembly (D) Government

**True or False - (1×5=5)**

6. Public services are provided by private sector at free of cost.
7. All States have a single Assembly .
8. Money order is issued by Reserve Bank of India .
9. The President of India has real power to administer the country.
10. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a renowned scientist , nicknamed the Missile man of India.

**Short Answer Type Question- (3×2=6)**

11. Distinguish between rules and laws.
12. Elaborate the importance of grassroots democracy.

**Long Answer Type Question- (4×1=4)**

13. Explain the importance of Direct democracy.

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN

## WORK SHEET 1

### CHAPTER 11

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN RURAL INDIA

NAME OF STUDENT .....

ROLL NO.....

TIME -30 MIN.

MAX. MARKS 20

**Chose the correct option:- (5×1=5)**

1. How many levels are there in a local government?  
(a) Two                      (b) Three                      (c) Four                      (d) Five
2. What is Zila Parishad?  
(a) Local government of Gram Level                      (b) Local government of Block Level.  
(c) Local government of District Level.                      (d) None of these
3. In which state a few Bal Panchayats have worked to eliminate child labour and child marriage.  
(a) Maharashtra                      (b) Bihar                      (c) Bengal                      (d) Sikkim
4. \_\_\_\_\_ started applying Anna Hazare's model of rainwater harvesting, watershed conservation.  
(a) Popatrao Baguji Pawar.                      (b) Vandana Bahadur Maida.                      (c) Dnyaneshwar Kamble                      (d) None of these
5. How many villages are there in India?  
(a) 400000                      (b) 500000.                      (c) 600000                      (d) 700000

**Fill in the blanks. (5×1=5)**

6. The Panchayat Samiti at the block level is the link between the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ at the district level.
7. The secretary of the Gram Panchayat is not an elected person but is appointed by\_\_\_\_\_.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the other name for Janpad Panchayat?
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ state Sangkhu Radhu Khandu Gram Panchayat has given a lot of importance to children's needs and rights.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a transgender person who was elected Sarpanch of Tarangfal village in the Solapur district of Maharashtra in 2017.

**Short Answer Type Question. (3×2=6)**

11. Explain the structure of three tier system at rural level.
12. What is significance of Child-Friendly Panchayat or Child Parliament?

**Long Answer Type Questions (4×1=4)**

13. Why do we need local government in rural India

REMARKS.....

TEACHER'S SIGN.....

## WORK SHEET 1

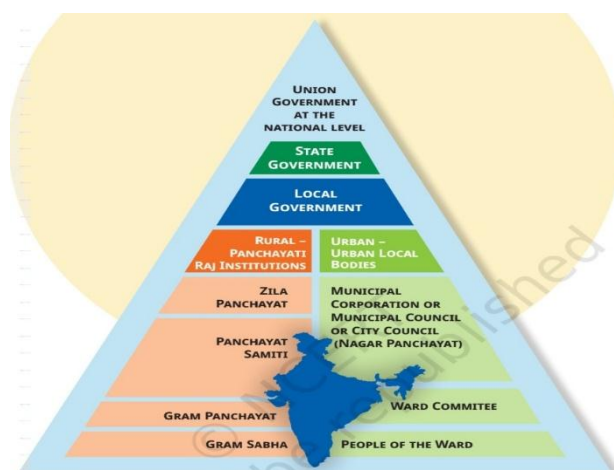
### CHAPTER- 12 LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN URBAN AREAS

NAME OF STUDENT.....

ROLL NO.....

TIME -30 MIN.

MAX. MARK – 20



See the picture and give the answer following question:-

(1+1+2)

1. How many level of government are there in India?
2. Which level of government administreae in urban area.
3. Differentiate between rural administrator and urban administrator?

Read the following paragraph and give the answer following question:- (1+1+1+1)

The Madras Corporation (now Greater Chennai Corporation), established on 29 September 1688, is the oldest municipal institution in India. The East India Company issued a charter the previous year constituting the town of 'Fort St. George' and all territories within 16 km from the Fort into a corporation. A parliamentary Act of 1792 gave the Madras Corporation power to levy municipal taxes in the city, which is when the municipal administration properly began.

4. Which was the oldest municipal Institution in India?
5. Which authority gave power to administer Madras Corporation properly?
6. What is other name of Madras Corporation?
7. How much areas covered by Madras Corporation in 1791?

8. Match the following

(4x1=4)

Side A

Side B

- a. 10 lakh and above population.
- b. 1 lakh to 10 lakh population.
- c. Oldest Municipal Corporation.
- d. Madhya Pradesh

- Swachh Survekshan  
Madras Corporation  
Municipal Council  
Municipal Corporation

Long Answer Type Question.

(4x2=8)

9. Why Urban Administration is important?
10. Briefly explain the work of different types of urban local bodies present in India.

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

## WORKSHEET-1

### CHAPTER-13 THE VALUE OF WORK

Name of Student .....

Roll No.....

Time: 30 minutes

MM- 20

**Choose the correct options.**

**(5x1)**

1. Which of these is an economic activity?

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| (a) Religious | (b) Social       |
| (c) Patriotic | (d) Professional |

2. Which of these is an example of payment in kind?

- |                    |                            |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Wage in cash   | (b) Free lodging to labour |
| (c) Salary in cash | (d) Fee                    |

3. Which one from the following is a non-economic activity?

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Parental   | (b) Profession |
| (c) Employment | (d) Business   |

4. Earning by a labourer is known as-

- |          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| (a) Fee  | (b) Cash          |
| (c) Wage | (d) None of these |

5. Agriculture comes under which one of the following economic activity?

- |              |                   |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (a) Primary  | (b) Secondary     |
| (c) Tertiary | (d) None of these |

**Fill in the blanks.**

**(5x1)**

6. Wages can be paid either in .....or in.....

7. Salary is a fixed payment generally paid .....by an owner to its worker.

8. Caring of children is..... activity.

9. A process by which milk is preserved is known as.....

10. Anand is a type of .....industry.

**Short Answer Type questions.**

**(2x3)**

11. What is value addition? Give one example of value addition.

12. Distinguish between economic activities and non-economic activities.

**Long Answer Type Questions.**

**(4x1)**

13. What are community service activities? Give any two examples.

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

## WORKSHEET:1

### CHAPTER 14 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AROUND US

Name of students.....

Roll No.....

Time –25.

MM – 20

#### Multiple Choice Questions

5x1 =5

1. Agriculture is related to which sector?  
(a) Primary Sectors (b) Secondary Sector (c) Tertiary Sectors (d). None of the above
2. Which of the following Sectors are not related to Primary Sectors  
(a) Mining (b) Fishing (c) Forestry (d) Industry.
3. Secondary sector are related to which of the –  
(a) Fishing (b) Industry (c) Health (d) Teaching
4. Which of the following services that we may not be able to see but which still play a very important role –  
(a) The Driver (b) Farmer (c) Industry (d) Fisher
5. Which of the following sectors is also called –  
(a) Agricultural sector (b) Service sector (c) Manufacturing sector (d) All of the above

#### Fill in the blanks

5x1=5

6. AMUL is related to Primary activities.
7. Amul was established in Gujarat.
8. The group of activities that involves extraction of raw materials directly from nature such as farming, fishing etc. comes under primary sector..
9. The other name of tertiary sector is service sector.
10. Tata iron and steel industry is the example of Secondary sector.

#### Short answer type questions

3x2=6

11. Give two example of Primary Sector.
12. What do you know about secondary sector?
13. Tertiary sectors are called Service Sector. Why?

#### Long answer type questions

1x4=4

14. How are all the sectors i.e. Primary, Secondary and Tertiary related to each other?

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.

## WORKSHEET:2

### CHAPTER- 14 ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ARAOUND US

Name of student.....

Roll No....

Time – 20.

M M – 10

Answer the questions in one word/ sentences

10 X 1=10

1. A place where milk is collected and stored .....
2. Persons who buy goods from produers and sell them to consumers .....
3. A group of people who voluntarily come together to meet their economic and social needs .....
4. The group of activities that involves processing of raw materials derived from primary sector in to products for sale .....
5. Banks and Post office are the example of.....
6. Amul dairy is situated in .....state.
7. Sudha dairy is related to which state? .....
8. Who advised farmers to form a cooperative? .....
9. When was Amul set up?.....
10. Name the person who set up Amul dairy milk in Gujrat.....

REMARKS

TEACHER'S SIGN.



***SOCIAL SCIENCE IS A BORDERLESS WORLD  
AND  
BOTTOMLESS SEA.  
LET'S DIVE INTO THIS SEA AND EXPLORE.***

**THANK YOU**



सत् त्वां पूषन् अपावृणु  
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन