

## WORKSHEET – VI – SOCIAL SCIENCE , SA -2 , 2013 - 2014

### 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 29<sup>th</sup> 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 woman 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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 Jain thinker.
7. Buddha attained enlightenment at \_\_\_\_\_ in Bihar.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the famous thinkers in India.
9. Buddha taught in the language of ordinary people called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Followers of Mahawira were known as \_\_\_\_\_.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was the famous Sanskrit 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 Macedonia 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 Nicator.
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 chalukyas.
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 an village assembly found in areas where the land owners were not Brahmins.
15. Abhinjana 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 -----
  8. ----- is in charge of all the police station in a district.
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#### **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.

<b>LN - 6 RURAL ADMINISTRATION</b>
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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. The head is the \_\_\_\_\_ and under them are the revenue officers, also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

<b>LN – 7      URBAN ADMINISTRATION</b>
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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. The decisions like where a park or a new hospital should go are usually made by the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is also responsible for ensuring that diseases do not break out in the city.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ try and ensure that the particular demands of their wards are placed before the entire council.
9. In order to save money the \_\_\_\_\_ of several municipalities across the country had hired private contractors to collect and process garbage.

<b>LN – 7 NEW QUESTIONS AND IDEAS.</b>
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1. The \_\_\_\_\_ was an association of those who left their homes.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the rules made for the Buddhist Sangha.
3. The term Jaina is derived from the word \_\_\_\_\_ meaning conqueror.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ literally means 'approaching and sitting near'.
5. Jainism supported mostly by \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Prakrit spoken in Magadha was known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**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 Arthasastra.
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.
- 13.