



**INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
MIDDLE SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

REVISION WORKSHEET - GEOGRAPHY

NAME: _____ **CLASS VI SEC:** ____ **ROLL NO:**__ **DATE:** __.08.2017

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS :

1. The meridian which passes through Greenwich in London is called the _____.
2. All the places on a given meridian of longitude have the same _____.
3. The meridian which passes through Greenwich in London is called the _____.
4. All the places on a given meridian of longitude have the same _____ time.
5. The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called the _____.
6. The needle which is fixed through the globe in a tilted manner is called the _____.
7. In India, the longitude of _____ is treated as the Standard Meridian.
8. Large scale maps give _____ information than small scale maps.
9. The direction on a map is measured with the help of the _____ .
10. The Earth takes _____ days to revolve around the Sun.
11. The Earth revolves round the Sun in an _____ orbit.
12. _____ year occurs every fourth year with 366 days, with _____ having 29 days instead of 28 days.
13. The _____ is the line that divides the Earth into a lighted half and a darkened half.
14. The Revolution of the Earth and the inclination of the Earth's Axis in a fixed direction cause _____.
15. On 23rd September it is _____ season in the Northern Hemisphere and _____ season in the Southern Hemisphere.
16. On 21st March it is _____ in the Northern Hemisphere and _____ in the Southern Hemisphere.
17. Scale is the _____ between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
18. We use _____ scale to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
19. _____ provide more information than a globe.

II. NAME THE FOLLOWING :

1. The 0° latitude or the longest latitude. _____
2. Position of the earth on 22nd December. _____

3. The 0° longitude. _____
4. The time of a particular place or locality. _____
5. Four important parallels of latitudes. _____

6. The directions in between the cardinal points. _____
7. An year with 366 days. _____
8. Spring Equinox occurs on this day. _____
9. The circle of illumination is also known by this name. _____
10. Number of time zones on earth. _____
11. Position of the earth on 21st June. _____
12. The maps showing different countries or different states in a country.

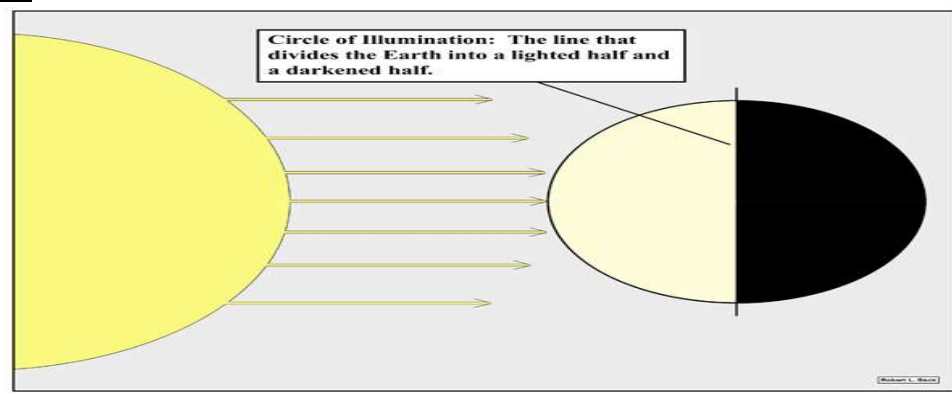
13. The ratio of distance on the map to the real distance on Earth. _____
14. A map without a scale. _____
15. A person who makes map. _____
16. A book of maps. _____

III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING COLUMNS:

S.NO.	Column A	Column B	Answers
1.	Indian Standard Time	a. Equal days & nights	1.
2.	Leap year	b. 0° longitude	2.
3.	Equinoxes	c. Very cold	3.
4.	Prime Meridian	d. 366 days	4.
5.	Cardinal points	e. IST	5.
6.	Frigid Zone	f. 4	6.

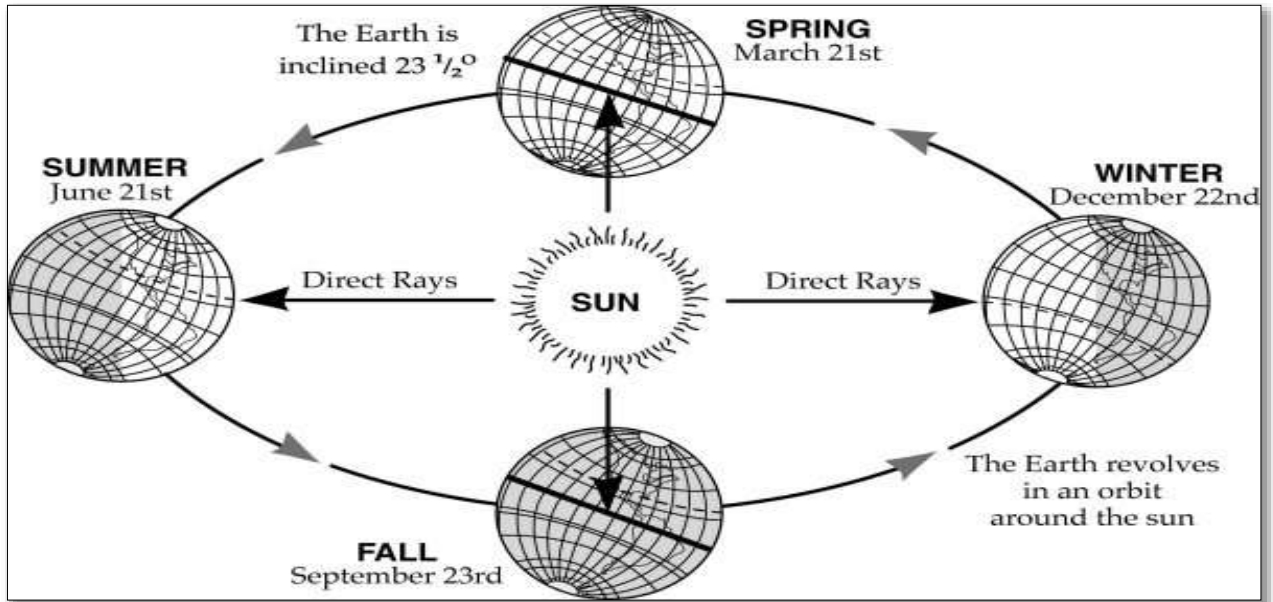
IV. OBSERVE THE GIVEN PICTURES & ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW:

A.



1. The _____ is the line that divides the Earth into a lighted half and a darkened half.
2. It is also known as the _____ and does not coincide with the _____.

B.



1. The position of the Earth on 21st June. _____
2. _____ occurs on 22nd December.
3. Spring Equinox occurs on this day. _____
4. The position of the Earth on 23rd September. _____

V. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN *TWO* POINTS:

1. Why does the Torrid Zone receive maximum amount of heat?
2. What is the shape of the Earth?
3. Why is the Frigid Zone so cold?
4. What is a map? What are the components of a map?
5. How are maps more useful than globes?

VI. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN *FOUR* POINTS:

6. What is Standard Time?
7. Discuss the uses of maps
8. Write a note on leap year.

HISTORY

VII FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The earliest plants to be domesticated were _____ and _____
2. _____ and _____ can survive more easily than cattle in dry, hilly environments.
3. Birch trees are grown in _____.
4. The abbreviation BC stands for _____.
5. . Rock paintings were found on the walls of caves in _____ and southern _____.
6. Cotton was grown at _____ from about 7000 years ago.
7. The Harappans got copper from the present day _____

8. A _____ is a person who is trained to do only one kind of work.
9. _____ tools may have been used for digging the ground, to collect edible roots etc.
10. People who lived for longer period of time in the sites were called _____ sites.
11. _____ often have records of victories in battle.
12. Kandahar is situated in present day _____.
13. The earliest domesticated animals include _____ and _____.

VIII NAME THE FOLLOWING

1. The earliest villages to be discovered and excavated. _____
2. The first animal to be tamed by the early people: _____
3. Writings relatively on hard surfaces- _____
4. The smaller rivers that flows into a larger river- _____
5. These birds that were found in India during the Paleolithic period:

6. The Great Bath has been discovered in _____
7. Present day Harappa is located in _____
8. The city of Lothal was situated beside a river which was a tributary of

9. The place where rice was first grown in India. _____
10. Books that were written by hands thousands of years ago. _____
11. Name the site that provides the evidence of tools made from 'fossil wood':

12. The middle Stone Age was called as: _____
13. Environmental changes were brought in this period: _____

IX ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN TWO POINTS

1. What are the features of houses found at Mehrgarh?
2. How do we describe the hunter-gatherers?
3. What is Palaeolithic?
4. When and how was the site of Harappa first encountered?
5. What were the features of the houses that archaeologist found in Burzahom?
6. What was the meaning of factory sites?

X ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN FOUR POINTS:

1. How did the farmers become herders?
2. Write a short note on the city of Lothal.
3. What could have been the possible reasons behind the end of the Harappan Civilization?
4. Write a short note on Manuscript.
5. Why did the hunter gatherers have to move from place to place?
6. What did the hunter gatherers use the stone tools for?

CIVICS

XI FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1. The government makes _____ and everyone who lives in the country has to follow these.
2. Democratic governments in our times are usually referred to as _____.
3. In 1994 _____ became the democratic country in which people of all races were considered equal.
4. Through voting in an election people elect leaders to _____ them.
5. To express disapproval towards government people take out rallies and organizes a _____ Campaign.
6. The other ways for people to participate is by organizing themselves into _____.
7. The _____ is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts.
8. The government works at the _____ level, at the level of the _____ and at the _____ level. _____ fought the apartheid system for several years.
9. The term _____ usually means right to vote.
10. People make the decisions in a _____.
11. _____ are also part of the government.
12. In India, before Independence, only a small _____ was allowed to vote.
13. Every country needs a government to make _____ and get things done.
14. In India government is elected for _____ years.
15. The government also takes action on many _____ issues.
16. The earlier practice of _____ is now banned by law.
17. The _____ is responsible for helping to resolve conflicts.
18. _____ lays down the basic rules or laws that have to be followed by everyone.

XII NAME THE FOLLOWING:

1. The level of government relating to the entire country. _____
2. The struggle against Apartheid was led by. _____
3. Major way of participation in a Democracy. _____
4. Institutions that are part of the government. _____, _____
5. The movement that was started as women's struggle to vote. _____

6. The king or queen has the power to make decisions and run the government. _____
7. The level of government relating to the entire country. _____

XIII ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO POINT:

1. Explain representative democracy.
2. What is the role of the elected representatives in a democracy?
3. How do people express their views against government when they make wrong decisions for the people?
4. What do you understand by a monarchy form of government?

XIV ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN FOUR POINTS:

1. Describe the Women's Suffrage movement.
2. Why do you think elections are required after a fixed period?
3. Write a short note on the democracy form of government.

XV IN THE FOLLOWING GIVEN MAP MARK THE PALAEOLITHIC SITES:

Hunsgi, Kurnool Caves, Bhimbetka



IMPORTANT NOTE:

- **Revise the worksheet, diagrams and Notes**
- **Read the textbook thoroughly**
- **One point questions can be asked from the textbook / worksheet(from objective / two/three/four points)**
- **Map points must be marked and named with question numbers**