



## REVISION SHEET

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CLASS-VI**

**TERM 1**

### **Ch-1:- Locating Places on the Earth**

Q1. Why do some countries have more than one time zone?

- a) They have different climates
- b) They are too large to have a single time zone
- c) They have different languages
- d) They have different governments

Q2. Consider the following statements about the meridians of longitude Find out which is/are **NOT TRUE?**

- a) They are shaped like full circles
- b) These run from one pole to the other
- c) These are not marked as  $0^\circ$  longitude.
- d) None of these

Q3. **Assertion (A):** The local time of every place on Earth can be calculated using longitude.

**Reason (R):** The Earth's rotation causes differences in time at different longitudes.

- a. Both (A) and (R) are true, and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both (A) and (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Q4. Up to what degree does longitude extend eastward from the Prime Meridian? Why does local time differ at different longitudes?

Q5. Why are latitude and longitude considered the two essential coordinates for locating a place on Earth?

Discuss.

Q6. Why do we need a reference point to measure longitudes?

Q7. "The recognition of the Greenwich Meridian as the Prime Meridian does not diminish the earlier importance of the Ujjayini Meridian. Elaborate."

Q8. Why are the lines of latitude called “parallels”? How does their position help us locate places on Earth?

Q9. **Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.**

The Greenwich Meridian is not the first prime meridian. There were others in the past. In fact, many centuries before Europe, India had a prime meridian of its own! (Fig. 1.5) It was called madhya rekhā (or ‘middle line’) and passed through the city of Ujjayinī (today Ujjain), which was a reputed centre for astronomy over many centuries. Varāhamihira, a famous astronomer, lived and worked there some 1,500 years ago. Indian astronomers were aware of concepts of latitude and longitude, including the need for a zero or prime meridian. The Ujjayinī meridian became a reference for calculations in all Indian astronomical texts.

- a) What does the term madhya rekhā mean?
- b) Which meridian became a reference for calculations in Indian astronomy?
- c) What concepts related to astronomy were Indian astronomers aware of?

## **Ch-2: Oceans and Continents**

Q1. Which of the following is an extension to the oceans?

- a) Sea
- b) Gulf
- c) Bay
- d) All of these

Q2. Which of the following is an example of marine flora?

- a) Whale
- b) Dolphin
- c) Seaweed
- d) Fish

Q3. **Assertion (A):** The Indian Ocean is bounded by Asia in the north, Africa in the west, and Australia in the east.

**Reason (R):** The Southern Ocean forms the southern boundary of the Indian Ocean.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Q4. What are the different forms of pollution that threaten the oceans?

Q5. Compare and contrast the Northern and Southern hemispheres in terms of land and water.

Q6. Write a short note on “Islands”

Q7. Oceans are called as "the planet's lungs". Why?

Q8. Explain in detail about the Indian Antarctica Programme.

**Q9. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.**

Oceans send rain to the continents; this is part of the Earth's water cycle. Without oceans, for instance, there would be no rainfall! The Earth would be a desert. Moreover, more than half of the world's oxygen is produced by the oceans' flora, which is why they are called 'the planet's lungs'. The oceans, therefore, play a crucial role in regulating the climate and sustaining life on Earth. Oceans have deeply impacted humanity in many other ways. From early times, people have used oceans and seas to migrate to other regions, to trade in all kinds of goods, to conduct military campaigns, and as a source of food through fishing.

- a) What role have oceans played in trade?
- b) What would happen if there were no oceans?
- c) Why is the Earth dependent on oceans for rainfall?

Q10. On the physical map of the world, mark the following:

- a. Continent to the North of South America
- b. The largest Continent
- c. The smallest ocean

#### **Ch-4: Timeline and Sources of History**

Q1. **Assertion (A):** A pañchāṅga is an important traditional calendar used in India.

**Reason (R):** A pañchāṅga provides information about dates, astronomical events, festivals, and weather predictions.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Q2. How did early humans communicate with each other?

- a) Through written books
- b) Through modern languages
- c) Using languages that are now lost
- d) Through electronic devices

Q3. In early communities, land was:

- a) Owned by individuals
- b) Sold to traders
- c) Collectively sowed and harvested
- d) Used only by leaders

Q4. Explain the difference between AD/CE and BC/BCE.

Q5. Why is a timeline useful for studying history?

Q6. What qualities of early humans helped them survive?

Q7. How do epigraphists help historians?

Q8. How can scientific methods provide new insights into historical events?

Q9. Many people study the history of the Earth. Some of them are trained to uncover the secrets left beneath the Earth's surface and help us learn about its past". Elaborate the given statement.

**Q10. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.**

In the West, the conventional year for Jesus Christ's birth has generally been taken to be the starting point for this calendar. Years are counted forward from this point and used to be marked with 'AD' (an abbreviation for a Latin phrase that refers to the years after Jesus' birth). However, this is now called the Common Era or CE across the world. For example, 1947, the year India gained independence, can be written as 1947 AD (sometimes AD 1947) or 1947 CE. Similarly, the years before the conventional date for the birth of Jesus are counted backward and used to be marked with BC (or Before Christ). They are now called Before Common Era or BCE. For example, 560 BCE is an approximate year of birth of Gautama Buddha.

a) What event is considered the starting point of the Western calendar?

b) How are the years before the birth of Jesus Christ counted?

c) Why are the terms CE and BCE used today?

### **Ch-7: India's Cultural Roots**

Q1. Rishis and rishikas composed the Vedic hymns in which language?

a) Prakrit

b) Tamil

c) Early Sanskrit

d) Persian

Q2. **Assertion (A):** Daily Vedic rituals became more complex over time.

**Reason (R):** The rituals included prayers and offerings to Agni, the deity associated with fire.

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true, but R is false.

d) A is false, but R is true.

Q3. Siddhārtha Gautama lived a protected life in:

a) A forest

b) A palace

c) A monastery

d) A village

Q4. How was early Vedic society organised?

Q5. What were the two causes of human suffering realised by Siddhārtha?

Q6. Mention the similarities between Buddhism and Jainism.

Q7. Write a detailed note on the relationship between folk traditions, tribal traditions, and major religious traditions in India.

Q8. Why did Vardhamana leave his royal life? Describe his journey towards achieving supreme wisdom.

**Q9. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.**

Indian culture, by any estimate, is several millenniums old. Like any ancient tree, it has many roots and many branches. The roots nurture a common trunk. And from the trunk emerge many branches, which are different manifestations of Indian culture, yet united by a common trunk. Some of these branches are about art, literature, science, medicine, religion, the art of governance, martial arts, and so on. There are also 'schools of thought', by which we mean groups of thinkers or spiritual seekers who share similar ideas about human life, the world, etc. Many archaeologists and scholars have pointed out that some of India's cultural roots go all the way to the Indus or Harappan or Sindhu-Sarasvatī civilisation (which we visit in Chapter 6). Later on, over time, hundreds of schools of thought emerged in India. We will see here a few early schools, which have shaped India into a country with a unique personality. By understanding them and their roots, we can understand 'India, that is Bharat' better

a) How old is Indian culture estimated to be?

b) Name some branches of Indian culture mentioned in the passage.

c) How is Indian culture compared to an ancient tree in the passage?

### **Ch-9: Family and Community**

Q1. A community can be a group of people based on:

a) Religion, region, common work, or interest

b) Only family relations

c) Only a common language

d) Only a common place of birth

Q2. What did the Bhil community do to address the water crisis?

a) Built factories

b) Planted trees and created water harvesting structures

c) Migrated to cities

d) Stopped farming

**Q3. Assertion (A):** The absence of a separate word for cousins in Indian languages highlights close family bonds.

**Reason (R):** Cousins are treated as brothers and sisters in many Indian cultures.

a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Q4. How did spiritual and religious organizations help during the crisis?

Q5. Why is interdependence important in a family?

Q6. Individuals sometimes give up their own needs for the family. Briefly explain the statement highlighting the case of Shalini.

Q7. Differentiate between Nuclear and Joint family.

Q8. How do village communities support each other in agricultural activities? Explain with examples.

**Q9. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.**

New types of communities have also emerged in the last 30 or 40 years. Residents' Welfare Associations in many urban areas are examples of communities that make their own rules and regulations. Those could be rules about waste management, cleanliness of common areas, taking care of pets, and so on. People living in the community participate in making such rules and regulations. Communities are ultimately interdependent. The same Residents' Welfare Associations, for instance, will depend on the trading community for supplies and also on municipal workers to handle waste. In our complex societies, everyone depends on a number of other people and communities.

- a) What do Residents' Welfare Associations do?
- b) What new types of communities have emerged in the last 30 or 40 years?
- c) Why are communities described as interdependent?

#### **Ch-10: Grassroots Democracy — Part 1: Governance**

Q1. **Assertion (A):** India had around 970 million voters in 2024.

**Reason (R):** India follows a representative system of democracy where citizens participate through elections.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Q2. The system that makes rules and ensures they are followed is called:

- a) Community
- b) Government
- c) Judiciary
- d) Society

Q3. At how many levels does a government operate in many countries, including India? Name them.

- Q4. Why it is not possible for all people to directly rule themselves in a large society?
- Q5. Why are different levels of government needed during emergencies?
- Q6. How do the three organs of government work together in dealing with cybercrime?
- Q7. How are representatives chosen at the State and national levels? Explain the roles of MLAs and MPs.
- Q8. “The legislature, executive, and judiciary are essential pillars of democracy.” Explain this statement.
- Q9. Enumerate the main functions of the government’s executive organ at the national level.

**Q10. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.**

Born in a humble family in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu, in 1931, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam was a renowned scientist, nicknamed the ‘Missile Man of India’ for his crucial role in the development of India’s space programme, missile programme and nuclear capabilities. Dr. Abdul Kalam served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. Despite his high status, he remained deeply connected to the people, and the youth in particular, through his passion for good education and innovation. He inspired millions with his humility, dedication to social causes and commitment to the nation. He tirelessly encouraged young Indians to dream big and work hard to achieve their goals. Dr. Kalam showed that even though his position as the President of India was nominal, he could play an important role, impacting countless lives.

- a) What programmes did Dr. Kalam contribute to developing?
- b) In which state is Rameswaram located?
- c) How did Dr. Kalam make an important impact even as the President of India?

### **Ch-13: The Value of Work**

Q1. The practice of selfless service is known as:

- a) Dharma
- b) Seva
- c) Karma
- d) Yajña

Q2. **Assertion (A):** Economic activities add value at each stage of transforming something into another form.

**Reason (R):** The process of increasing the usefulness or worth of a product is called value addition.

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, but R is false.
- d) A is false, but R is true.

Q3. The remaining part of the labourer’s payment was given in the form of:

- a) Coins
- b) Mangoes of equal value

c) Seeds

d) Land

Q4. Mention the different economic activities taking place at the highway construction site.

Q5. How is salary different from a wage?

Q6. Explain the role of feelings like love, care, gratitude, and respect in performing non-economic activities.

Q7. What types of economic activities are carried out by your family members? Why are they important?

Q8. Describe how the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan encourages citizens to participate in cleanliness activities.

**Q9. Read the extract and answer the questions that follow.**

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is based on the collective efforts of all Indian citizens to keep our surroundings clean. Individually, we keep our homes and surroundings clean. People have also come together to clean up streets, roads, parks and other public places or community areas. Together, these efforts lead to a clean home, neighbourhood, society and nation. Another example of collective community participation is the celebration of Van Mahotsav (the festival of forests) in India to promote awareness about the value of trees and the conservation of forests. The initiative brings together members of the community for tree plantation drives.

a) Who contributes to the success of the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan?

b) What does Van Mahotsav promote awareness about?

c) How do collective efforts create a better society?