



DR. VIRENDRA SWARUP PUBLIC SCHOOL, KALYANPUR

SESSION : 2021-22

WORKSHEET NO. : IV

Date : _____

Subject : **S. St.**

Class : **VI**

Name : _____

Roll No.: _____

Section A (History)

Q1. Read the passage carefully and answer the following questions:

As we know, the Gupta inscriptions and coins give us a lot of information about the Gupta period. Similarly, we can find out about some rulers from their biographies Harshavardhana, who ruled around 1400 years ago, is one such ruler.

We can know more about Harshavardhana from two literary works, the first being his biography Harshacharita. written by his court poet Banabhatta. Written in Sanskrit, this book tell us about the genealogy of King Harsha and ends with his becoming a king. The Harshacharita is the first historical biography in Sanskrit.

- Name the two sources from where we get information about the Gupta period.
- Name the biography of Harshavardhana.
- Who wrote the biography of Harshavardhana?
- What does the book tell us about?
- E. In which language the biography was written?

Q2. Name the following with the help of the clues given below.

- Structure where relics of Buddha are preserved. _____
- Founder of Buddhism. _____
- Founder of Jainism. _____
- The place where Buddhist / Jain monks lived. _____
- Buddha attained this under the Bodhi tree in Gaya. _____

Q3. Match the following :-

Column A

- Gautam Buddha
- Mahavira
- Balanced life
- First Tirthankara
- Digambaras

Column B

- Sky-clads
- Rishabhanatha
- Eightfold Path
- Jina
- Moksha

Q4. A. Write a short note on the following.

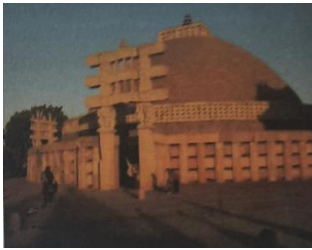
A. The Dharma Wheel



B. Jainism



B. Observe the given picture and answer the questions that follow.



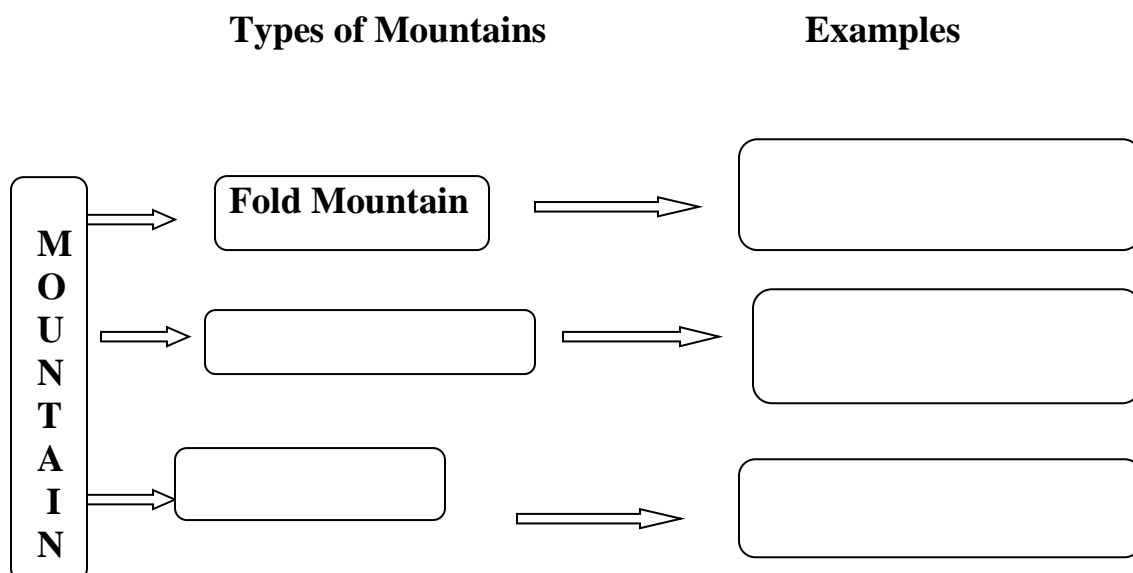
1. Identify the monument given in the picture.
2. In which Indian state is this monument located?
3. Which feature of Buddhist architecture can be seen here?

SECTION – B (GEOGRAPHY)

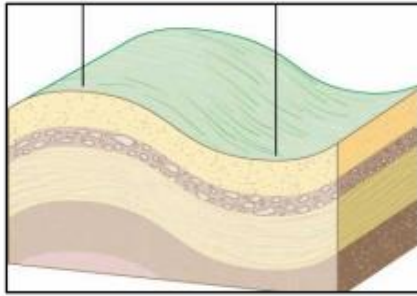
Q1. Name the following:

1. An undersea mountain in Pacific Ocean which is higher than Mount Everest:
2. One of the oldest fold mountain systems in India:
3. Volcanic mountain in Japan:
4. Very old fold mountain in North America:
5. The oldest plateau in India
6. The highest plateau in the world:
7. A land surface that rises higher than the surrounding areas.
8. A steep hill with an elevation of more than 600 meters.
9. Permanently frozen rivers of ice.
10. Mountains arranged in a line.

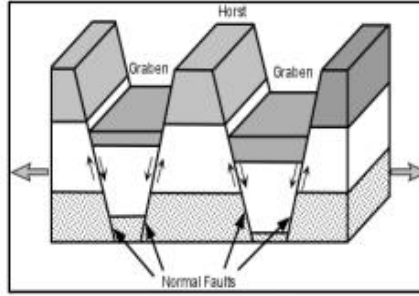
Q2. Complete the following flow chart on types of mountains:



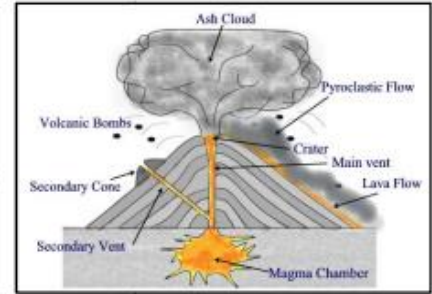
Q3. Analyze the three diagrams below with respect to the following.



A



B



C

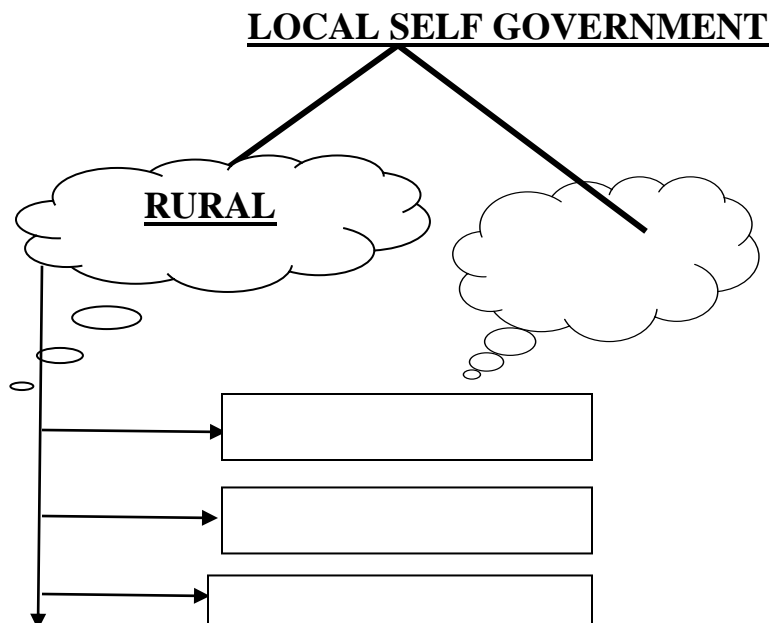
- (i) Name the types of mountains shown in each of the diagram A, B and C.
- (ii) Associate the following processes with each type of diagrams and briefly describe them.
 - (a) Upliftment and Subsidence
 - (b) Collision of tectonic plates
 - (c) Volcanic eruptions

Q4. On the given outline map of the world mark and label the following:

1. Old fold mountains in North America (brown)
2. Young fold mountains in Europe (brown)
3. Young fold mountains in India (brown)
4. The highest plateau in the world (orange)
5. African Plateau (orange)
6. A densely populated plain in China (green)
7. A volcanic mountain in Japan (circle the peak in red)

SECTION – C (CIVICS)

A. Complete The Flow Chart :



B. Draw the structure of Panchayati Raj System.

C. Answer the following :

1. Who plays an important role in keeping an eye on the elected representatives and in making them responsible to the persons? Who elects them?
2. Who reviews the work done by the Gram Panchayat and the accounts of expenditure?
3. What is Zila Parishad?
4. What is the other name of District collector?
5. The members of the Gram Sabha must be adults. What does this mean?

D. Match the following

- | A | B |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. Union Government | (a) rural local self government |
| 2. Panchayati Raj | (b) functions at the district level |
| 3. Village Panchayat | (c) settles disputes among villagers |
| 4. Zila Parishad | (d) headed by the sarpanch |
| 5. Nyaya Panchayat | (e) New Delhi |
| 6. The Gram Sabha | (f) Head of Panchayat |
| 7. Panchayat Secretary | (g) hears cases both of civil and criminal nature. |
| 8. Sarpanch | (h) is the general body of the villagers. |
| 9. The Nyaya Panchayat | (i) is paid for his services. |
| 10. The Panchayat Secretary | (j) looks after the problems of the village. |

E. Observe the picture given below, and answer the questions that follow.



1. Identify the problem faced by the people in a village.
2. How does the panchayat solve the problem shown in the above picture?

F. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Union Government of India is based in New Delhi/Mumbai/Kolkata.
2. Rural refers to town/villages/cities.
3. The Panchayat Secretary/ looks after the problems of the village.
4. The Panchayati Raj is a two/three/five tier system.
5. One third/One sixth/One fourth of the seats of the Gram Panchayat are reserved for women.
6. The panchayat/block samiti/ zila parishads is the local self government body at the block level.

G. Define the following terms.

1. Municipal Corporation
2. Municipality
3. Public Amenities
4. Nagar Panchayat
5. Gram Sabha