

ALPHALEARN STUDYLAB

STD 6

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Exploring Society — Publication-Grade Practice Worksheets

Concept Builder • Understanding • Application • Revision Test

Based on CBSE / NCERT Curriculum | Complete Answer Keys Included

STD 6 — SOCIAL SCIENCE

Publication-Grade Practice Worksheets | AlphaLearn Studylab

Table of Contents

Ch. 1	Locating Places on the Earth	3
Ch. 2	Oceans and Continents	12
Ch. 3	Landforms and Life	22
Ch. 4	Timeline and Sources of History	32
Ch. 5	India, That Is Bharat	42
Ch. 6	The Beginnings of Indian Civilisation	52
Ch. 7	India's Cultural Roots	64
Ch. 8	Unity in Diversity, or 'Many in the One'	75
Ch. 9	Family and Community	104
Ch. 10	Grassroots Democracy — Part 1 (Governance)	133
Ch. 11	Grassroots Democracy — Part 2 (Rural Local Government)	162
Ch. 12	Grassroots Democracy — Part 3 (Urban Local Government)	189
Ch. 13	The Value of Work	217
Ch. 14	Economic Activities Around Us	243

CHAPTER 1

Locating Places on the Earth

Concept Builder • Understanding • Application • Revision Test

AlphaLearn Studylab

Chapter 1: Locating Places on the Earth

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Total Marks: _____ / 40

Instructions: Read all questions carefully. Attempt all sections. Write your answers neatly in the spaces provided.

SECTION A — Objective Questions

[10 Marks]

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions (4 × 1 = 4 Marks)

Choose the correct option and circle your answer.

Q1. Which of the following is NOT a component of a map? [1 mark]

- (a) Scale (b) Direction (c) Colour of the soil (d) Symbols

Q2. The Equator is located at which degree of latitude? [1 mark]

- (a) 90°N (b) 45°N (c) 0° (d) 90°S

Q3. The Prime Meridian passes through which city? [1 mark]

- (a) Delhi (b) New York (c) Greenwich, London (d) Ujjain

Q4. Indian Standard Time (IST) is how many hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)? [1 mark]

- (a) 4 hours (b) 5.5 hours (c) 6 hours (d) 7.5 hours

Part 2: Fill in the Blanks (3 × 1 = 3 Marks)

Fill in the blanks with the correct word/phrase from the chapter.

Q5. A book or collection of maps is called an _____. [1 mark]

Q6. The ancient Indian prime meridian called _____ passed through the city of Ujjain. [1 mark]

Q7. The line located approximately at 180° longitude, opposite the Prime Meridian, is called the _____. [1 mark]

Part 3: Match the Following (3 × 1 = 3 Marks)

Match Column A with the correct entry in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Latitude	(a) Half-circle running from pole to pole
2. Meridian of Longitude	(b) Distance measured from the Equator
3. Scale	(c) Shows how distance on map relates to real distance

Answers: 1 → _____ 2 → _____ 3 → _____

SECTION B — Very Short Answer Questions

[8 Marks]

Answer each question in one word or one sentence. (8 × 1 = 8 Marks)

Q8. What is a map? [1 mark]

Q9. Name the four cardinal directions. [1 mark]

Q10. What are parallels of latitude? [1 mark]

Q11. What are grid lines on a globe? [1 mark]

Q12. What is the approximate longitude of Delhi? [1 mark]

Q13. Name the famous Indian astronomer who lived and worked in Ujjain about 1,500 years ago. [1 mark]

Q14. What happens to the date when you cross the International Date Line while travelling westward? [1 mark]

Q15. By how many degrees does the Earth rotate every hour? [1 mark]

SECTION C — Short Answer Questions

[10 Marks]

Answer in 2–4 sentences. ($5 \times 2 = 10$ Marks)

Q16. What are the three types of maps? Give one example of each from everyday life or from your textbook. [2 marks]

Q17. Why is it not possible to represent a sphere accurately on a flat sheet of paper? Give the example used in the chapter to explain this. [2 marks]

Q18. What is the relationship between longitude and local time? How many degrees of longitude equal one hour of time? [2 marks]

Q19. What is the significance of the Ujjayini meridian in ancient Indian astronomy? Why were some cities slightly off the meridian? [2 marks]

Q20. Why do some large countries like Russia or the USA have more than one standard time zone? [2 marks]

SECTION D — Long Answer Questions

[8 Marks]

Answer in 6–8 sentences. ($2 \times 4 = 8$ Marks)

Q21. Explain the coordinate system used to locate places on the Earth. Define latitude and longitude. Give the approximate coordinates of Delhi and New York using what you have learnt in this chapter. [4 marks]

Q22. Explain the concept of standard time using the example of India. Why is a single standard time important for a country? What is Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), and how is Indian Standard Time (IST) derived from it? [4 marks]

SECTION E — Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

[4 Marks]

Case-Based Question (2 Marks)

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Riya is speaking on the phone with her cousin Arjun. Riya lives in Porbandar, Gujarat, and Arjun lives in Tinsukia, Assam. It is 5:00 pm for Riya and the sun is still bright. But Arjun says it is already dark at his place. Riya is confused — they are in the same country, so why is it dark in Assam but not in Gujarat?

Q23. (i) Why is it already dark in Assam while Porbandar still has daylight? Explain using the concept of longitude. [1 mark]

Q24. (ii) Both Riya and Arjun check the clock and both show 5:00 pm. How is this possible if the local time is different in the two cities? [1 mark]

Map-Based / Application Question (2 Marks)

Q25. India's latitudes extend from approximately 8°N to 37°N, and longitudes from 68°E to 97°E. Using this information: [2 marks]

(i) Does India lie completely in the Northern Hemisphere? Justify your answer.

(ii) If it is 12:00 noon at the Prime Meridian (0°), calculate the approximate local time at 82.5°E (the longitude used for IST). Show your calculation.

ANSWER KEY — Chapter 1: Locating Places on the Earth

SECTION A — Objective Questions

Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions

Q1. (c) Colour of the soil

Explanation: The three main components of maps are distance (scale), direction, and symbols. Colour of soil is not a standard map component.

Q2. (c) 0°

Explanation: The Equator is defined as latitude 0° . The poles are at 90°N and 90°S .

Q3. (c) Greenwich, London

Explanation: In 1884, nations agreed to fix the Prime Meridian through Greenwich, an area of London, England.

Q4. (b) 5.5 hours

Explanation: IST is 5 hours 30 minutes (5.5 hours) ahead of GMT.

Part 2: Fill in the Blanks

Q5. An atlas

Q6. Madhya rekhā (or 'middle line')

Q7. The International Date Line

Part 3: Match the Following

1 → (b) Latitude — Distance measured from the Equator

2 → (a) Meridian of Longitude — Half-circle running from pole to pole

3 → (c) Scale — Shows how distance on map relates to real distance

SECTION B — Very Short Answer Questions

Q8. A map is a representation (drawing) of some area — small or large — viewed as if from the top.

Q9. North (N), South (S), East (E), West (W).

Q10. Parallels of latitude are imaginary lines drawn on the globe that run east to west, parallel to the Equator, each forming a circle around the Earth.

Q11. Grid lines are the network of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude drawn together on the globe, forming a grid for locating any place on Earth.

Q12. Approximately 77°E .

Q13. Varāhamihira.

Q14. Travelling westward across the International Date Line, you add a day (e.g., from Sunday to Monday).

Q15. 15 degrees (since $360^\circ \div 24 \text{ hours} = 15^\circ \text{ per hour}$).

SECTION C — Short Answer Questions

Q16. The three types of maps are:

- (i) Physical maps — show natural features like mountains, rivers, and oceans. Example: a map showing the Himalayas and the Ganga river.
- (ii) Political maps — show countries, states, boundaries, and cities. Example: a map of India showing all its States and Union Territories.
- (iii) Thematic maps — show specific information on a theme. Example: a map showing rainfall distribution or population density.

Q17. The Earth is nearly spherical in shape. Representing a curved sphere accurately on a flat sheet of paper is impossible — just as peeling an orange and trying to flatten its skin on a table without tearing it is impossible. The curved surface must always distort when flattened, so flat maps involve some inaccuracy.

Q18. Longitude determines local time because the Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours, which equals 15° per hour. Each 15° eastward corresponds to 1 hour added to local time; each 15° westward corresponds to 1 hour subtracted. For example, if it is 12 noon at 0° (Greenwich), it is 1 pm local time at 15°E and 11 am at 15°W .

Q19. Long before the Greenwich Meridian was established, India had its own prime meridian called madhya rekhā ('middle line'), passing through Ujjayinī (modern Ujjain). Indian astronomers used it as the zero reference for longitude calculations in all astronomical texts. Some cities appear slightly off the meridian on modern maps because ancient timekeeping was not as precise as today, making exact longitude measurement difficult.

Q20. Some countries are so geographically vast that using a single standard time would be inconvenient. For example, if Russia (which spans 11 time zones) used one standard time, sunrise and sunset would occur at very different clock times across the country. Therefore, large countries adopt multiple time zones to ensure that daylight hours correspond reasonably to the clock. Russia has 11 time zones and the USA has 6.

SECTION D — Long Answer Questions

Q21. To locate any place on Earth, we use a system of coordinates consisting of latitude and longitude — exactly as coordinates are used on a chessboard (letters a–h and numbers 1–8) or in a market (row number and shop number) to pinpoint a location precisely.

Latitude measures the angular distance of a place from the Equator, moving towards the North or South Pole. The Equator is 0° , the North Pole is 90°N , and the South Pole is 90°S . Imaginary lines parallel to the Equator are called parallels of latitude.

Longitude measures the angular distance east or west of the Prime Meridian (0°), which passes through Greenwich, London. These half-circles running from pole to pole are called meridians of longitude. Longitude increases from 0° to 180°E eastward and from 0° to 180°W westward.

Together, latitude and longitude form a coordinate grid. For example: Delhi is at approximately 29°N, 77°E. New York is at approximately 41°N, 74°W (using rounded figures from the chapter).

Q22. Local time varies from place to place because the Earth rotates 15° per hour. It would be confusing for a country's citizens and systems (railways, broadcasts, offices) to use many different local times. Therefore, countries adopt a single standard time based on a chosen meridian.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is the local time at the Prime Meridian (0° longitude) in Greenwich, England. It serves as the world's time reference.

India covers longitudes from approximately 68°E to 97°E. The government has chosen 82.5°E as the standard meridian for India. Since $82.5^\circ \div 15^\circ = 5.5$ hours, IST is 5 hours and 30 minutes ahead of GMT (written as GMT +5:30). This means when it is 12:00 noon at Greenwich, it is 5:30 pm in India.

A single IST ensures uniformity across the country, even though places in Assam experience sunrise and sunset considerably earlier than places in Gujarat. Local time and standard time differ — local time depends on exact longitude, while standard time is a uniform legal time adopted by the government.

SECTION E — Higher Order Thinking Skills

Q23 (i). Tinsukia (Assam) is located at a significantly higher longitude (approximately 95°E) compared to Porbandar (approximately 69°E). Since the Earth rotates from west to east, eastern places experience sunrise and sunset earlier than western places. The difference in longitude is about 26°, which corresponds to approximately 1 hour 44 minutes difference in local time. So when Porbandar still has daylight at 5:00 pm local time, the sun has already set in Tinsukia.

Q24 (ii). Both Riya and Arjun follow Indian Standard Time (IST), which is the same across the entire country regardless of actual local time. IST is based on the 82.5°E meridian. Even though local solar time differs between Gujarat and Assam, India uses a single standard time for the whole country for administrative and practical convenience. So their clocks both show 5:00 pm IST, but the actual solar position (local time) is different at each location.

Q25 (i). Yes, India lies completely in the Northern Hemisphere. All of India's latitudes range from approximately 8°N to 37°N — all values are north of the Equator (0°). Therefore, India is entirely in the Northern Hemisphere and also entirely in the Eastern Hemisphere (68°E to 97°E).

Q25 (ii). Calculation:

$82.5^\circ \div 15^\circ \text{ per hour} = 5.5$ hours ahead of the Prime Meridian.

If it is 12:00 noon at 0° (GMT), local time at 82.5°E = $12:00 + 5:30 = 5:30$ pm.

This is exactly why IST (Indian Standard Time) is 5 hours 30 minutes ahead of GMT.

◆ Worksheet covers 100% of NCERT Chapter 1, Class 6 Social Science (Exploring Society: India and Beyond) ◆