

**North Ex public school (session 2020-2021)**

**Class -VI**

**Social studies**

**Topic -Revision of all the worksheets (No. 1to 6)**

**(Revision) Worksheet No. 7**

**History Chapter -1**

- Q1.Why is it important to study history? Give any three reasons.
- Q2.Why are foreign traveller's accounts important in the study of our past?
- Q3. Identify the difference between prehistory and history.
- Q4.What is a manuscript?
- Q5. Explain CE and BCE in your own words.

**History Chapter -2**

- Q1. How did early humans obtain food?
- Q2.What were the key features of the Neolithic period?
- Q3.Name the Palaeolithic sites of Indian.
- Q4. How was fire a useful discovery for early humans?
- Q5.Why were the hunter -gatherers always on the move?

**Geography Chapter -1**

- Q1. Name the different types of celestial bodies.
- Q2.What is a satellite? Give an example.
- Q3. Explain why is the Earth called a unique planet.
- Q4.Name the inner planets and outer planets.
- Q5. Difference between Meteors and meteorites.

**Geography Chapter -2**

- Q1.What do you mean by the lines of latitude?
- Q2.Name the important lines of latitude.
- Q3.Define a longitude.
- Q4.What is local time?

Q5.How do latitudes and longitudes help to locate places?

### **S. P. L. Chapter -1**

Q1.What do you understand by diversity?

Q2.India is called a land with unity in diversity. Explain it.

Q3.Select any two states of India, and bring out the diversity between them with the help of any two examples.

Q4.Explain geographical diversity in India.

Q5. How does diversity impact our lives?

### **S. P. L. Chapter -2**

Q1. What do you understand by stereotypes?

Q2.What is prejudice? Why should we not believe in them?

Q3.What was the practice of apartheid? How was it brought to an end?

Q4. Explain the reasons for discrimination in India.

Q5.How can we say that caste based discrimination was an evil in the Indian society?

### **Answers (check your knowledge)**

#### **History Chapter -1**

A1.The Importance of Studying History

- (I) History help us to connect the past to the present and the future.
- (II) History is the study of life culture and traditions of different groups of people that lived at different times.
- (III) History also proves useful for people involved in different profession skills like engineers architect Weavers and artist because they can include traditional styles and ideas in their work.

A2. Many foreign Travellers have also been given good accounts of Ancient India. Magasthenes, a Greek ambassador in the Mauryan court wrote Indica. Fa-hein and Hieun Tsang were Chinese travellers who came to India in search of Buddhist Manuscripts. They have left detailed accounts that enable us to get a fresh look at the ancient India.

A3. The history of man started when men learnt how to write. They began to keep records of the times. This period is known as history. The time before man began writing is called Prehistoric era. Prehistory is the period that begins with the appearance of human beings about 5 million years ago and ends with the invention of writing.

A4. Many years ago when paper had not been invented humans wrote on palm leaf or the bark of birch trees. These were known as manuscript.

A5. The past is measured in years. The birth of Christ is taken as a reference Point. The years before Christ was born are written as BC or before the birth of Christ. AD stands for Anno Domini meaning in the year of the Lord. Any event that occurred after the birth of Jesus Christ is written AD. For example India got independence in 1947AD meaning 1947 years after the birth of Christ. It can also be written as CE or common era.

## **History Chapter -2**

A1. They eat the meat of animals which they hunted, gathered fruits and vegetables and caught fish. However plants and animals were not always available to them in one place. Some plants only grow in some seasons and would not be available all through the year.

A2. The Neolithic age is also known as the new stone age. The emergence of grasslands led to the beginning of farming. By observing the environment and nature, early humans learn to cultivate food and began living settled lives. The population also increased during this period. Humans learn to grow crops.

A3. The banks of the river Tapi, Godavari and Krishna have yielded a large number of Palaeolithic sites. In Tamilnadu Palaeolithic sites have been discovered near rivers such as Palar, Penniyar and Kaveri.

A4. They found fire useful in scaring away wild animals and in keeping themselves warm during the winter months. They also discovered that it was a source of light for them in darkness. They found that plants and meat tasted better after being roasted on fire.

A5. Hunter gatherers for always on a move from one place to another in search of food. If humans stayed in one place for too long, they would end up eating all the food available to them. Sometimes the change of seasons meant they had to go out in search of a better place to live in.

## **Geography Chapter -1**

A1. All the objects that exist in the sky are called celestial bodies. They are also known as heavenly bodies. Celestial bodies that we know about include, the sun, the moon, asteroids, meteors, the planet and the stars.

A2. The word satellite means follower or an attendant. Satellites are spherical bodies that move around the planet, just as the planet moves around the sun. Like planets, satellites have no light of their own but shine with the reflected light of the sun. The moon is the only natural satellite of the earth.

A3. Right Placement in the solar system.

Write levels of Oxygen and Carbon dioxide.

Availability of water

Suitable atmosphere

Earth's axis is tilted at an angle of 23.5° from a perpendicular.

A4. In order of their distance from the Sun, the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are the inner planets or terrestrial planets. The

four giant planets farthest from the sun-Jupiter Saturn Uranus and Neptune are called outer planets.

A5. When celestial bodies collide with one another fragments of Rock break-off. These pieces may find their way towards the earth. Such objects are called meteors.

When meteors are large and do not burn up completely, they land on the Earth surface and are known as meteorites.

## **Geography Chapter -2**

A1. Latitudes are imaginary parallel lines on the globe drawn horizontally in the east west direction.

A2. Important lines of latitude are

- (I) Tropic of Cancer
- (II) Tropic of Capricorn
- (III) Arctic circle
- (IV) Antarctic circle

A3. Longitudes are imaginary lines on the globe drawn vertically in the north south direction that joins at the poles.

A4. The local time of a place is Bound to differ as per their territorial expanse over different longitudes. To avoid confusion of time countries have a standard Meridian. The time recorder on the central Meridian is fixed as a standard time throughout the territory. A country having much wider expanse can have more than one Standard Time.

A5. Lines of latitude help us to locate places on the earth North or South of the equator. Similarly longitude help us to locate places on the earth east or west of the Prime Meridian. When the lines of latitude and longitude are drawn on a map they form a Grid. The point where the latitude and longitude of a place intersect give us the the exact location of geographical coordinates of a place.

## **S. P. L. Chapter -1**

A1. Diversity can be defined as a state or fact of being different and unique.

A2. The diversity of India has always been seen as a source of its strength. Indians from different regional religious and cultural backgrounds participated together in India's struggle for freedom despite attempts by the British to divide the nation. Despite the variety of cultures India remains a United country. We take pride in different cultures respect them and consider them at par with each other.

A3. Gujarat is the westernmost state of India it experience moderate climate due to its location as a coastal state. Navratri is very important festival which is celebrated with Dandiya Raaz dance. Men wear cotton dress a traditional chorno and kediyo With colourful turbans as headgear. Women wear a skirt with blouse cal chaniya choli with an odhni.

Arunachal Pradesh : it is the easternmost state of India where the sun rises first. The region receives heavy rainfall. It experiences moderately hot to cold climate. Losar is the main festival of the Tawang ndistrict of Arunachal Pradesh. Different costumes are worn by different tribes that reside in the

state. The Monpas are famous for their skullcap, which is decorated with laces. The women wear a sleeveless chemise tied around the waist with a long narrow strip of cloth with an embroidered or woven full-sleeved jacket and a long skirt.

A4. There are six physical divisions in India and each of them contributes to the geographical diversity of the country. These divisions are the northern mountains, northern plains, Great Indian Desert, Peninsular plateau, coastal plains and the Islands.

A5. India is a perfect example of a diverse Nation with people hailing from so many different regions speaking so many languages yet holding onto their inherent cultures and characteristics. Festivals like Pongal celebrated in Tamil Nadu, Onam in Kerala, Lohri in Punjab, Ugadi in Karnataka and Makar Sankranti in UP all fall around the same time across India marking the end of the harvest season celebrated in their own unique fashion.

### **S. P. L. chapter -2**

A1. Stereotype is a fixed idea or belief about a specific group of individuals or things that is based on prior assumptions.

A2. Prejudice means to judge someone negatively for him or her as an inferior. Prejudice divides people and leads to discrimination. Often, prejudice turns into hatred or unfair treatment to a person. We should not allow prejudice to develop in us.

A3. Apartheid means discrimination on the basis of skin colour, specially in South Africa. For a very long time in South Africa the practice of apartheid was followed by the white minority government leading to discrimination against the blacks. This was a policy of segregating the blacks in treating them in an inferior manner. They were not allowed to use public facilities and did not have the right to vote. The inhuman practice of apartheid came to an end due to the efforts of the leader of the African National Congress Nelson Mandela. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his contribution.

A4. Discrimination is the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly than all others or other people or groups. We discriminate when we do not treat everyone equally. There was a lot of discrimination in Indian society. Caste rules prevented some groups of people from using public facilities and mingling with the rest of the society.

A5. Caste system is an ancient practice in India in which the society is divided into groups based on their occupation. The four main castes are Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Shudras. Below them are the untouchables. Shudras are termed scheduled caste and Dalits today.