

Subject :- Social Science

Class - VI

Chapter - 1

When, where and how

A. Answer in Short

Q.1 **What.....**

Ans: History is a chronological account of events as they took place in the past.

- It tells us about the type of rulers, kingdom, people, events and life style of different ages.

Q.2 **What.....?**

Ans: Temples, forts, palaces and other structures built for some special purpose . they provide valuable information about the occasions on they built.

Q.3 **Write.....?**

Ans: These are recorded evidences that historians have found.
These written records from past are called manuscripts. These were written on palm leaves, bark of brich trees and parchment.

Q.4 **What.....?**

Ans: It is very difficult to put all the past events of mankind in a sequence
That is why the birth of jesus Christ has been taken as year '0'.
Any event occurring before that is called Before Christ(BC) and after that is Anno Domini(AD).

Q.5 **Give.....?**

Ans:

B. Answer in details

Q.1 How.....?

Ans: The study of coins is called Numismatics.

They bear many figures, marks, names and portraits of the rulers who issued them. Coins also tell us about art and religion of earlier times, the extent of king's empire and about trade with other regions.

Q.2 How.....?

Ans: The great Himalayas(Explain)

The northern plains

The great Indian Desert

Deccan Plateau

Coastal Plains

Q.3 What.....?

Ans: The material that remain buried under the earth are called Archaeological sources. These sources can be further categories as under Artifacts: These includes toys, tools, ornaments, pottery, weapons etc. That have been found during excavation Inscription: These are writing engraved on rocks, pillars, stone, metals etc. Analysis of inscription is called epigraphy. Monuments: Temples, forts, palaces and other structure built for some special purpose are called monuments. Coins: The study of coins is called Numismatics. They bear many figure, marks, names and portraits of the rulers who issued them.

Q.4 Discuss.....?

Ans: Fa-hein came to India during the regin of Chandraguta II vikramadity. He was the first Chinese pilgrim to visit India to collect buddhaist text and relics. Megasthenes came to india as an ambassador from Greece. He wrote down about social, economic and political conditions under the Mauryans in his book "indica"

Q.5 Define

- a. Archaeology: Is the science which studies the excavated remains of ancient times.
- b. Palaeography: The study of manuscripts is called palaeography.
- c. Manuscripts: Hand written accounts from past are called Manuscripts.
- d. Excavation: Exposure, processing and recording of archeological remains.

C. Distinguish Between

A. Prehistory and History

Prehistory	History
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The period of man's existence for which we have no written records is called prehistory• Only the historians draw conclusion from the remains like bones, tools, weapons and cave shelters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The period of time for which we have written records is known as history.• Early man used to write on rock, pillars bark of trees, clay tablets, palm leaves. Later he used paper to write on.

B. Inscription and Manuscripts

Inscription	Manuscripts
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These are the writing engraved on rocks pillars, stones, metals etc.• Sometimes king got their order inscribed so that people could read and obey	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manuscripts are the hand written records from the past.• These scripts were written on palm leaves, bark of birch trees and parchment.• The study of Manuscripts is

- Analysis of inscription is called epigraphy.

called Palaeography.

Chapter 2

The earliest Societies

Q.1 Mention.....?

Ans: The discovery of fire totally changed the life of early man he learnt how to keep himself warm, roast food and keep safety from wild animals.

Q.2 Write.....?

Ans: Neolithic man started living a settled life. With the more improved weapons he could easily hunt his prey. The remarkable inventions of agriculture and wheel also played a vital role in his development. They began settling down in small groups near sources of water like rivers and lakes.

Q.3 What.....?

The new age was marked with the invention of copper. This age can also be stated as the metal age. Copper and bronze implements have been found in Brahmagiri in Mysore and Nenada Toli in Narmada. Some remains have been also found in Vhota Nagpur Plateau and Gangetic Basin.

Q.4 Where.....?

Ans: Microliths have been found in Mysore, The western Narmada region and parts of central India.

Q.5 Write.....?

Ans: The flake tools were made from the broken pieces of core tool. This tool was useful in skinning animals and chopping meat.

B. Answer in details

Q.1 How.....?

Ans: The earlier man was known as 'food gatherer'. Then he transformed himself into a 'food producer. Moving towards the end for the Mesolithic Age man had also learnt to grow crops. His observation that when seeds fell on the ground and met with water a new plant would grow began the practice of agriculture.

Mesolithic man discovered the food value of the seeds of certain grasses such as barley and wheat. After man started living a settled life he started growing up a few crops. Corn, vegetables, wheat and rice were grown in the fields.

Q.2 State.....?

Ans: The major achievement in the Neolithic man's march towards civilization was wheel. He innovated this experiment by watching the rolling logs of wood. The wheels were attached to sledges which enhance the development more quickly. Wheel was later used in making potter's wheel and in spinning thread which led to weaving.

Q.3 Explain.....?

Ans: On the basis of types of tools used stone age can be divided into four major parts. The old stone age or Palaeolithic age: This stage was among the longest duration. It lasted from 500000BC till about 10000 BC. Some important events took place in this age were
Tools: The tools of this stage are more of core and flake implements
Thaw Middle stone age or the Mesolithic age: This era was from 10000-8000Bc. In this age the tools were smaller but were more polished and sharper. In this age man moved closer to water sources like river and lakes . In this age man began to practice of agriculture, Domestication of animals. The new stone age or the Neolithic age
This age existed from 8000-4000Bc. Man made lot of other new inventions for him which made his life more simpler and easy, the new inventions were agriculture, invention of wheel, settled life, Pottery and weaving. The copper stone age or the chalcolithic Age

The new age was marked with the invention of copper. This age can also be stated as the metal age. This age was more uniformed and civilized. From living in caves and rock shelters he moved to huts.

Q. 4 Define

- a. Megaliths: People in copper age buried their dead people and marked the burials with huge rectangular stone called ‘Megaliths’.
- b. Flake Tools: The flake tools were made from the broken pieces of core tools. This tool was useful in skinning animals and chooping meat.
- c. Core tools: The core tools were oval or pear shaped. They were sharpened at the edges, Due to their heavy weight they were used as hand axes for cutting trees, digging.
- d. Nomads: People who moved from one place to another in search of food.

GEOGRAPHY LESSON -1 (SOLAR SYSTEM)

Q.1. DISTINGUISH BETWEEN:

1. A STAR

- 1. Stars are extremely hot and have light of their own.
- 2. The stars are countless.
- 3. The stars do not move from one place to another.

A PLANET

- 1. Planets are the heavenly bodies which revolve around the sun.
- 2. The solar system consists of 8 planets.
- 3. The planets shift their position overtime.

2. A PLANET

1. Planets are the heavenly bodies which revolve around the sun.
2. The solar system consists of 8 planets.
3. There are no artificial planets.

A SATELLITE

1. Satellite means junior companion or followers of the planet. They move around the planets.
2. All planets have their own Satellites except mercury venus.
3. There are artificial satellites placed in the orbit of earth.

3. GALAXY

1. A galaxy is a massive congregation of stars, planets, asteroids and other heavenly bodies bounded the force of gravitation.
2. The Milky Way is the galaxy that contains our Solar System.

A CONSTELLATION

1. The stars found in groups or clusters are known as constellations.
2. There are about 88 known Constellations like Hunter, Ursa Major etc. .

Q.2. ANSWER IN SHORT:

1. Why Earth is called Blue Planet?

Ans. Our Earth looks blue in colour because of its surface water against a dark sky. That is why our earth is called a blue planet.

2. What are asteroids?

- Ans. 1. Thousands of small celestial bodies revolve around the sun in the gap between Mars and Jupiter.
2. These are called asteroids or minor planets.

3. The largest asteroid is called Ceres, which is 690 km. in diameter.

3. Why earth is called a unique planet?

Ans. The Earth is called a unique planet because

1. The Earth is neither hot nor too cold. So it has ideal temperature for the development of man and other forms of life.
2. Our Earth is a habitable planet. It supports human and other forms of life by providing all necessities of life.
3. The atmosphere contains about 27% oxygen that makes life possible on this planet.

4. What is a constellation ? Name a few of them.

- Ans. 1. There are millions of stars in the sky which are distributed randomly.
2. But few of the stars are found in clusters and in groups. Such grouping of stars is well known as constellation.
 3. Example Ursa Major, Orion etc.

5. What do you understand by the term 'Meteor' and Comet'?

Ans. Comet- These are the most beautiful bodies made of dust particles and frozen gases in the solar system. They revolve around the sun in long elliptical orbits. They start to glow when they come close to the sun.

Meteor- These are small pieces of rocks and dust revolving around the Sun. When they come close to Earth, they start burning. Some of them fall with a flash of light and we call them as shooting stars.

Q.3. LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the eight planets in brief.

- Ans. **Mercury-**
1. It has no satellite.
 2. It is red and spins slowly, has negligible atmosphere.

Venus- 1. It has no satellite.

2. It rotates clockwise and contains mostly carbon-di-oxide.

Earth -

1. It has only one satellite called moon.

2. It takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution and 24 hours to complete one rotation.

3. It is called a blue planet and also a unique planet .

Mars -

1. It is called a red planet and has two satellites

2. Write a note on the solar system with the help of a diagram.

Ans. 1. The solar system means the 'family of the sun'.

2. The Sun and the eight planets that revolve around the sun are the members of the solar system.

3. The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

4. It also includes some other celestial bodies like asteroids, comets, meteoroids.

3. Name the different kinds of constellation and their formation.

Ans. 1. There are around 88 known constellations .Some of them are as follows:

a) Ursa Major b) Ursa Minor c) Orion d) Pegasus e) Scorpius f) Cassiopeia

2. One of the well known constellation in the sky is Saptarishi Mandal or Great Bear. It is a cluster of 7 stars which can be seen in the northern sky. It always points towards the pole star and forms a shape of 'plough'.

3. Another important constellation is Orion. It's Indian name is 'Vyadha' or 'Mirga'. The arrangement of stars in this constellation resembles the shape of a hunter.It is visible in winter.

4. Write short note on moon.

Ans. 1. Our Earth has only one natural satellite ,i.e. the Moon. The light reflected by the moon reaches us in just one and a quarter second.

2. The moon rotates on its own axis and revolves around the Earth. For rotation the moon takes about 27 days and 8 hours. It takes exactly the same time for one revolution.
3. There are many mountains, plains and circular depressions called craters on its surface. Its surface is covered with a mixture of rocks and dust. There is no atmosphere around it and no trace of water.
4. An American Astronomer, Neil Armstrong was the first man to land on the moon.

CIVICS

CHAPTER-1 DIVERSITY

Distinguish between----

1) Religious and Regional Diversity----

	Religious	Regional Diversity----
1.	India is a highest diversity in terms of religion.	India is a land of diversity.
2.	Beside eight major religions Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism some tribal Communities have their own religion.	High mountains, vast seas, large river irrigated lands, countless rivers and streams, dark forests, sandt deserts all these enriched INDIA with an exceptional diversity.

2) Social and Cultural Diversity-----

	Social Diversity	Cultural Diversity
1.	India is a country divided by social differences.	Each religion of India enjoys a cultures mingling into the country at regular intervals. All of these people have left their mark on India and have thus contributed to the diversity of this country.
2,	There are hundreds of castes and sub castes in India	

	today.	

II Short answers-----

Q.1 Why society needs diversity?

Ans. Society needs diversity because----

1. Society needs people with different set of skills,some people are good in painting,some might be good at singing.
2. Diversity allows us to experience how different cultures,think,work,eat and play,which broadens our own experiences in life.

Q.2. Name two factors that influence the diversity of a region?

Ans. There are two factors—

1. History
2. Geography of land

Q.3. Name six major religions practiced in India?

Ans. 1.Hinduism 2.Buddhism 3.Islam 4.Christianity 5.Sikhism 6.Jainism

Q.4. How many official languages are recognized by the constitution of India?

Ans. 22 official languages are recognized by the constitution of India.

III. Long answers-----

Q.1. Briefly explain the importance of social diversity?

- Ans.**
- 1.India is a country divided by social differences.
 - 2.There are hundreds of castes and sub castes in India today.
 - 3.People are identified according to castes to which they belong.
 - 4.People belonging to some sections of society continue to be treated badly in many parts of India even today.
 - 5.Another example of social differences that exist in India is the family system that we Practice.

Q.2. Write a short note on linguistic diversity?

Ans.

1. A large number of languages are spoken in India.
2. The eighth schedule of the Indian Constitution contains a list of 22 scheduled languages.
3. Including
Hindi, Punjabi, Sindhi, Gujrati, Kannada,, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Manipuri, Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu and Dogri.

Q.3. How India is a diverse country? Explain.

Ans.

1. No country illustrates diversity better than India.
2. India is the largest democracy in the world with a civilization that is more than 5000 years old.
3. Different groups of people from different places of the world migrated to India over the years adding to its richness.
4. India is a land of varied cultures, religions and communities.
5. More than 1600 languages are spoken here.
6. A wide range of ethnically different people populated our land.
7. We find people following different customs, traditions and life styles.
8. Six major religions are practiced by Indians.

Q.4. Why each human being has a different set of skills and interest?

Ans.

1. Each human being is unique and these difference must be appreciated.
2. Nature itself has created a wide variety of objects around us.
3. Each human being is diverse from another as everyone has different interests and skills.
4. All this allows us to respect our differences.
5. Society needs people with different set of skills, some people are good in painting, some might be good at singing.
6. Without diversity the imagination for stories would become short lived and we all would be the same.

Q.5. India is a land of unity in diversity. Explain.

Ans. India is a land of unity in diversity----

1. **Religious Unity—**

.Religions have adopted some rituals and festivals from each other.

2. **Geographical Unity—**

.India is isolated from the world by Himalayas in the north. The Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian sea in the west and Indian Ocean in the south.

.As a result, from the beginning, the isolated region has developed an identity of its own.

3. **Political Unity----**

.India has political unity as well.

.The ambitious rulers of ancient, medieval and modern India always longed for it.
