





पुर्ना International School
Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Grade - VI
Social Science
Specimen Copy Year
2021-22



Index

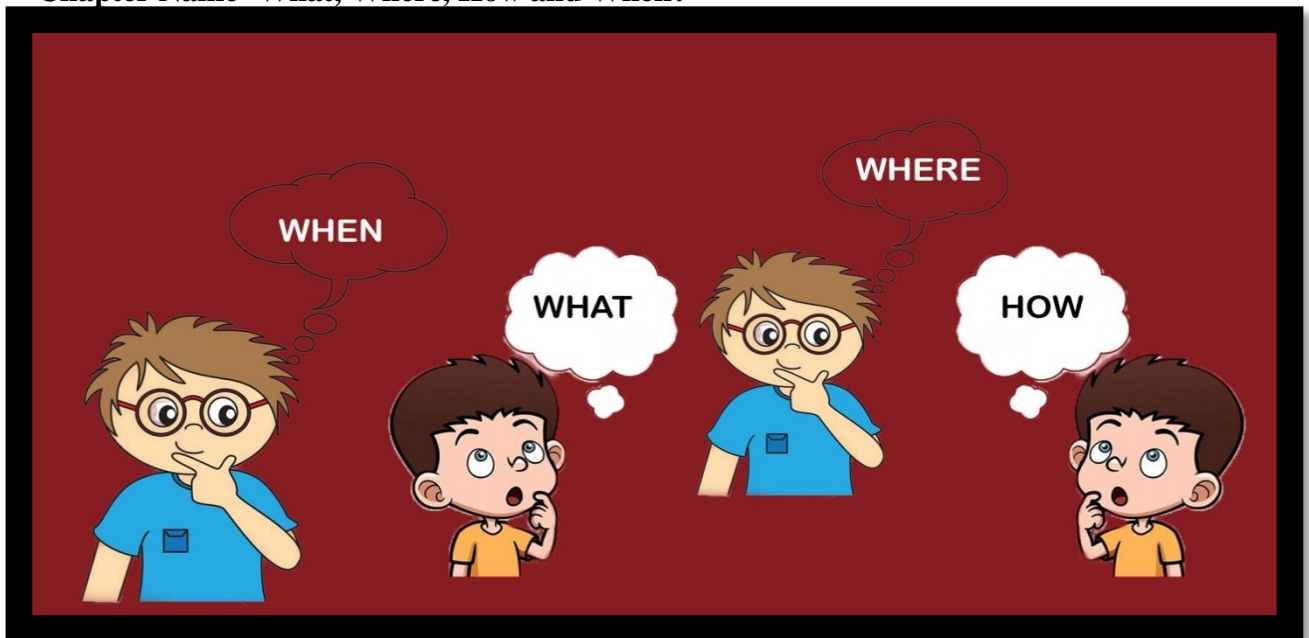


Sr.no	Month	Name Of The Chapters	
1.	April/May 		<p><u>History</u> ch1.What,Where.How and When ?</p> <p><u>Geography</u> ch1. The earth in the solar system</p> <p><u>Social and political life</u> ch1. Understanding Diversity</p>

History

Chapter No- 1.

Chapter Name- What, Where, How and When?



Key Points To Remember

- ❖ People have lived along the banks of rivers for several hundred thousand years. Some of the earliest people who lived there were skilled gatherers, that is, the people who gathered food.
- ❖ The Sulaiman and Kirthar Hills to the North-West were some of the areas where women and men first began to grow crops such as wheat and barley about 8000 years ago.
- ❖ People also began rearing animals like sheep, goat, and cattle and started living in villages.
- ❖ The places where rice was first grown were situated in the North Vindhyas.
- ❖ Men and women moved in search of livelihood, as well as to escape from natural disasters like floods or droughts. Sometimes, men marched in armies, conquering other lands.

- ❖ People have shared new ways of carving stones, composing music, and even cooking food, over several hundreds of years.

New Words

- ❖ **Archaeologists:** People who study the objects made and used in the past are called archaeologists.
- ❖ **Excavation:** The process of digging under the surface of the earth in order to find old objects is called excavation.
- ❖ **Historians:** Scholars who study the past are called historians.
- ❖ **Inscriptions:** These are writings on very hard surfaces like stone or metal. Manuscripts. Books that were written long ago by hand on palm leaves or barks of trees are called manuscripts.
- ❖ **Skilled Gatherers:** The people who gathered their food. They have lived on the banks of the Narmada for several hundred thousand years.
- ❖ **Tributaries:** Smaller rivers that flow into a larger river are said to be its tributaries.

Fills in the blanks

1. The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the **Vindhya**.
2. **Rig-Veda** is the earliest composition in Sanskrit.
3. Along the river **Narmada** people lived for several hundred thousand years.
4. Inscriptions were written on hard surfaces like **stone/metal**.
5. Travelling from one place to another led to **sharing of ideas**.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Who are historians?
 - a. Who study past
 - b. Who study present
 - c. Who study future
 - d. None of these
2. Dates in history are expressed in two terms –
 - a. BC and AD
 - b. AD and AC
 - c. BC and BD
 - d. DC and AD
3. The objects that humans made in the past—pottery, tools and ornaments are called
 - a. monuments
 - b. coins
 - c. inscriptions
 - d. artefacts
4. People who gathered their food are called _____.
 - a. hunters
 - b. skilled gatherers
 - c. farmers
 - d. merchants.
5. Write the full form of AD.
 - a. Anno Domini
 - b. Ante Domini
 - c. Both
 - d. None of these

Answer in one word

1. Write the full form of CE.

Ans. Common Era

2. When did agriculture begin?

Ans. Agriculture began 8000 years ago.

3. Name any two animals that people of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills reared.

Ans. Sheep and Goat

Answer in one/ two sentence

1. What are the different names of our country?

Ans. India, Bharat, Jambudweep and Hindustan.



2. What were the occupations of the people in early days?

Ans. People in early days were hunters, herders, farmers, rulers, musicians, merchants, priests, craftsmen, artists & scientists.

3. Who were hunter-gatherers?

Ans. The people, who hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds and gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves and eggs for their food were called hunter- gatherers

4. Where did people live in pre-historic times?

Ans. In the pre-historic times people lived along the rivers and in the areas with ample plant and animal life.

5. What are inscriptions?

Ans. These are writings on relatively hard surfaces such as stone or metal.

Long Answers Questions

1. Why do we need to study the past?

Ans. We need to study the past because history records the past as chain of events right till the present time. Hence, our present is shaped by events of the past. The past has a lot of effect on how the world around us exists at present. Hence, to understand the present, we must study and understand the past.

2. What do you know about the earliest people who lived along the banks of river Narmada for several hundred thousand years?

Ans. Those people were skilled gatherers. They gathered their food. They also collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals for this purpose.

3. What are inscriptions? How do they help us know about ancient India?

Ans. The written records on the walls of caves, metal pillars, rocks, stones, copper, stone and clay tablets, walls of temples are known as inscriptions.

The inscriptions on the monuments, metal pillars, rocks, copper and clay tablets have been a source of information about the victories and achievements of the rulers of the ancient empires. The way of life, events and culture of the empires are depicted through inscriptions. They are relevant sources of information about battles and deeds of emperors and their achievements. They also highlight the influence and historical legacy of a king or an emperor. This helps us to know about the past, form an idea and gain knowledge about the history.

Did you know?

The Brahmaputra river has different names in different countries

sang-po in Tibet (China), Brahmaputra in India, and Jamuna in Bangladesh. During floods, the water of the Brahmaputra looks reddish in colour after mixing with the red soils of Assam. This is why the Brahmaputra is also known as the 'Red River'.

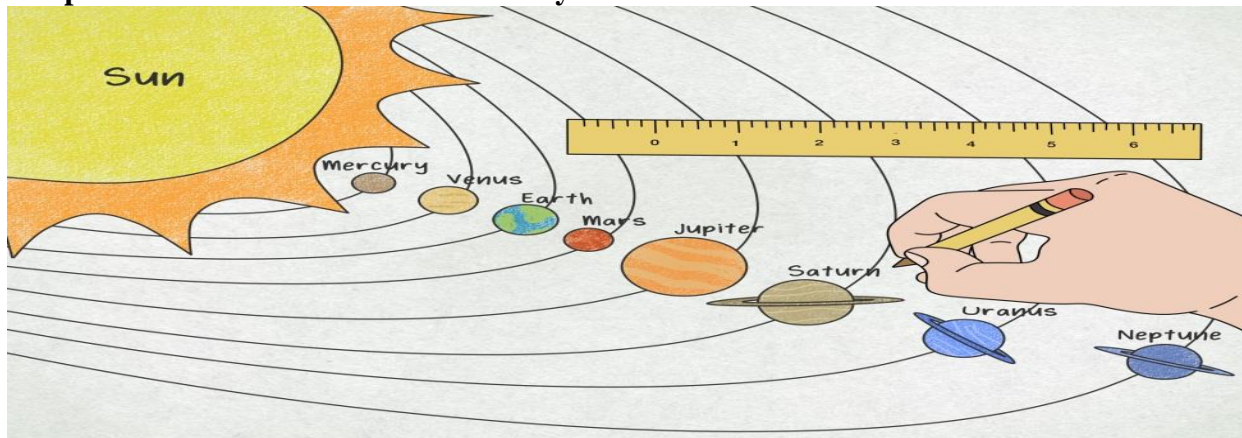


Geography



Chapter No- 1.

Chapter Name- The Earth in the solar System



Key Points To Remember

- ❖ The Sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the sky are called celestial bodies. Celestial bodies are made up of gases. Some are very big and hot. They have their own heat and light, which they emit (release) in large amounts. These celestial bodies are called stars. The Sun is a star. Countless stars are very far from us, so we do not feel their heat or light.
- ❖ Different groups of stars form different patterns. These are called constellations. Ursa Major or Big Bear is one such constellation.
- ❖ Some celestial bodies do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of the stars. Such bodies are called planets.
- ❖ There are eight planets in our solar system. In order of their distance from the Sun they are: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

New Words

- ❖ **Celestial bodies:** The Sun, the moon and all those objects shining in the sky are called celestial bodies. Celestial bodies are made up of gases.
- ❖ **Stars:** Celestial bodies are called stars. The Sun is a star. In other words, the Sun and the twinkling objects that we see at night are called stars.
- ❖ **Galaxy:** A huge system of millions of heavenly bodies and stars like the Milky Way form a galaxy.
- ❖ **Asteroids:** There are numerous tiny bodies which revolve around the Sun. These are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. These bodies are called Asteroids.
- ❖ **Meteoroids:** The small pieces of rocks which revolve around the Sun are called meteoroids.

Fills in the blanks

1. A group of **stars** forming various patterns is called a **constellation**.
2. A huge system of stars is called **Galaxy**.
3. **The moon** is the closest celestial body to our earth.
4. **The earth** is the third nearest planet to the sun.
5. Planets do not have their own **heat** and **light**.



Long Answers Questions

1. What do you know about the solar system ?

Ans. The solar system comprises the sun, eight planets that revolve in a fixed orbit around it, and celestial bodies like asteroids and meteoroids. There are many such systems in our galaxy. Our solar system has eight planets namely, Mercury, Venus, earth, mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

2. Why is the earth considered a unique planet ?

Ans. The earth is the third planet from the sun. This distance is such that the earth is neither very hot nor very cold for any form of life to survive. Also, it has land, water and life supporting atmosphere. The presence of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is essential for different forms of living organisms. No other planet has so far been found with all the three elements. Thus, the earth is unique – it has life on it.

Application-based / Source –based questions

1. Picture Study

Look at the picture and answer the questions that follow:



a) Identify this planet of the solar system.

Ans. The planet shown in the photograph is the earth.

b) Why is the colour “Blue” so prominent?

Ans. The blue colour is due to the presence of water on the surface of the earth. About two-third of the earth is covered with water.

c) Why do you think that this planet has life on it?

Ans. The presence of land, water and air with important life –supporting gases make it possible for life to exist here. Also, the planet is neither too hot nor too cold.

2) Answer the questions based on the photograph below:



a) He is the first astronaut to walk on the moon. Who is he?

Ans. Neil Armstrong

b) What is the other geographical term for “Moon”?

Ans. Moon is also called satellites.

c) Why do you not see any sign of life on the surface of the moon?

Ans. There is no life on moon because there is no air and water.

- 3. In which city of India is Jallianwalla Bagh situated?**
 a. Amritsar
 c. Panipat
 b. Kurukshetra
 d. Mumbai
- 4. Who wrote the Discovery of India?**
 a. Indira Gandhi
 c. Lal bahadur shastri
 b. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 d. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 5. Who composed our National Anthem?**
 a. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
 c. Rabindranath Tagore
 b. Lai Bahadur Shastri
 d. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Answer in one/ two sentence

1. Wool that comes from goats in Ladakh is known as _____

Ans. Pashmina

2. The boat race is organized in Kerala during:

Ans. Onam

3. _____ found the sea route to India from Europe.

Ans. Vasco da Gama

Answer in one/ two sentence

1. What does diversity mean?

Ans. Diversity refers to the differences that we see around us, in terms of the way we look, what we

wear, the food we eat, the customs we follow, etc.

2. How does culture contribute to diversity?

Ans. Culture refers to our customs and traditions – these are different all over the world.

3. What are the different ways that diversity finds an expression in India?

Ans. Diversity finds expression in religion, community, language, geography, food, dress, etc.

4. Give an example of diversity in India.

Ans. The people of India, living in different parts, speak different languages.

5. What are the main economic activities of the people of Ladakh?

Ans. People maintain sheep, yak-cows, etc. They also weave pashmina shawls, which are famous all around the world. Tourism is another economic activity in the region.

Long Answers Questions

1. What has contributed to the diversity in our lives?

Ans. Diversity occurs due to several reasons. Some of these are historical, geographical and cultural influences. In olden days, people travelled long distances to various places. As it took such a long time to travel, sometimes, people settled down at the new place. When they made their homes there, they changed a few habits, while doing other things in their traditional way. This resulted in a mix of languages, cultures, habits, clothing, food, etc. History shows us that cultural influences shape the diverse culture of a region.

2. Write about some of the cultural differences between Kerala and Ladakh.

Ans. People in Kerala and in Ladakh are different in terms of the religion they follow, the food they eat, clothes they wear and the work they do. In Kerala, people follow many religions such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism. Since the state is bound by sea on one side, people eat a lot of fish, along with rice and vegetables, both of which are grown in the fertile soil in the state. Kerala is also known for the number of spices that are grown there.

In Ladakh, people mostly follow Buddhism and Islam. Since the region is surrounded by mountains and is cold



for most of the year ,people eat meat to keep themselves warm . People also consume a lot of milk products, such as butter and cheese, which they get from goat,sheep and yak that they keep. They also sell goat wool, which is sent to traders in Kashmir. This wool is used to weave pashmina shawls. Due to the cold weather ,people in ladakh usually wear woollen clothes.

Application-based / Source –based questions

Picture Study



a) Why do you think people from different regions eat different foods ?

Ans. **Some hints** : Just like in ladakh and Kerala, the foods eaten by the people of a region depends on its geographical location ,climate, etc. For example , people in the coastal areas eat a lot of fish.

b) Do you think it is a good thing to have such a diverse cuisine in one country ? why ?

Ans. **Some hints** : Diversity in cuisine is important because it represent the different people from different area. In india, we celebrate and uphold diversity. It is a part of the cultural heritage of our country.

Activity for the month “April and May”

1. Project/ Portfolio

Collect different Pictures of ancient monuments, some manuscripts and inscriptions found by historians and archaeologist and write 4-5 lines about it.

OR

2 Project- Make a model of the solar system.