



पुर्णा International School

Shree Swaminarayan Gurukul, Zundal

Class VI **Social –Science Specimen Copy**

2020-21

Sr.	Topic
	History
1	What, Where, How and when
2	From Gathering to Growing Food
3	In the Earliest Cities
	Geography
1	The Earth in the Solar system
2	Globe; Latitudes and Longitudes
	Civics
1	Understanding Diversity
2	Diversity and Discrimination

Part -1: Our Pasts-I
(History)
Lesson-1 (What, where, How and When)

***Keywords:-**

1. Tributaries
2. Skilled Gatherers
3. Manuscripts
4. Excavation
5. Historian
6. Rearing animals
7. Inscriptions
8. Archaeologists
9. Agriculture
10. Palm leaf

*** Define the terms:-**

- 1. Inscriptions:** - These are writings on very hard surfaces like stone or metal.
- 2. Historians:** -Scholars who study the past are called historians.
- 3. Tributaries:** - Smaller rivers that flow into a larger river are said to be its tributaries.
- 4. Manuscripts:** - Books that were written long ago by hand on palm leaf or barks of trees are called manuscripts.
- 5. Archaeologists:** - People who study the objects made and used in the past are called archaeologists.

***Point to be remember:-**

- Agriculture developed near the Garo hills and near the Vindhyas.
- Old books, called manuscripts, were usually written on palm leaf or the bark of the birch tree.
- People have lived on the banks of the Narmada for several thousand years.
- Near Sulaiman and Kirthar hills in the present-day Pakistan, crop like wheat and barley were first grown 8000 years ago.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Name any two animals which the people of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills reared.

Ans. Sheep and Goat

Q2. Where are the Garo hills located?

Ans. North-east of India

Q3. Name the tributary of the river Ganga.

Ans. Son

Q4. Where are the Garo hills located?

Ans. North-East of India

Q5. Name the place where rice was first grown.

Ans. North of the Vindhyas

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Where was Magadha located?

Ans. Magadha was located in the south of the Ganga.

Q2. What are tributaries?

Ans. Tributaries are smaller rivers that flow into a bigger river.

Q3. From where does the word India come?

Ans. The word India comes from the Indus, known as Sindhu in Sanskrit.

Q4. What is meant by manuscript?

Ans. Manuscript is hand-written matter.

Q5. Where are the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills located?

Ans. The Sulaiman and Kirthar are located in the modern day Pakistan.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. 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.

Q2. Why do you think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what they did?

Ans. The ordinary people like hunter-gatherers, herders, farmers did not keep a record of what they did as they led a very simple lifestyle. They did not know how to read and write. There was a specialized class of the people called 'scribes' who recorded all the important events of the king and written them down and in return received gifts and appreciation from the kings.

***Answer in detail:-**

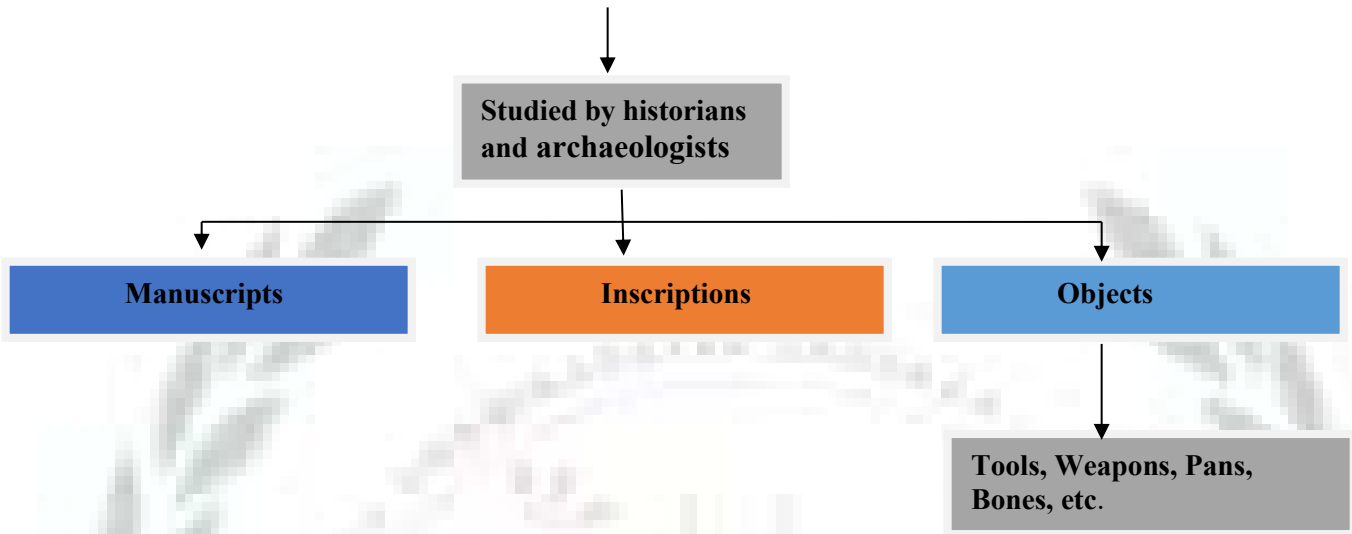
Q1. List one major difference between a manuscript and inscription.

Ans. 1) Manuscript: The old books which were written by hands are called 'manuscript'. These are usually written on palm leaf or on specially prepared bark of a tree known as birch which grows in the Himalayas. The palm leaves were cut into pages and tied together to make books. But, they are delicate to be handled as may break down or at certain times the leaves may get infected by insects.

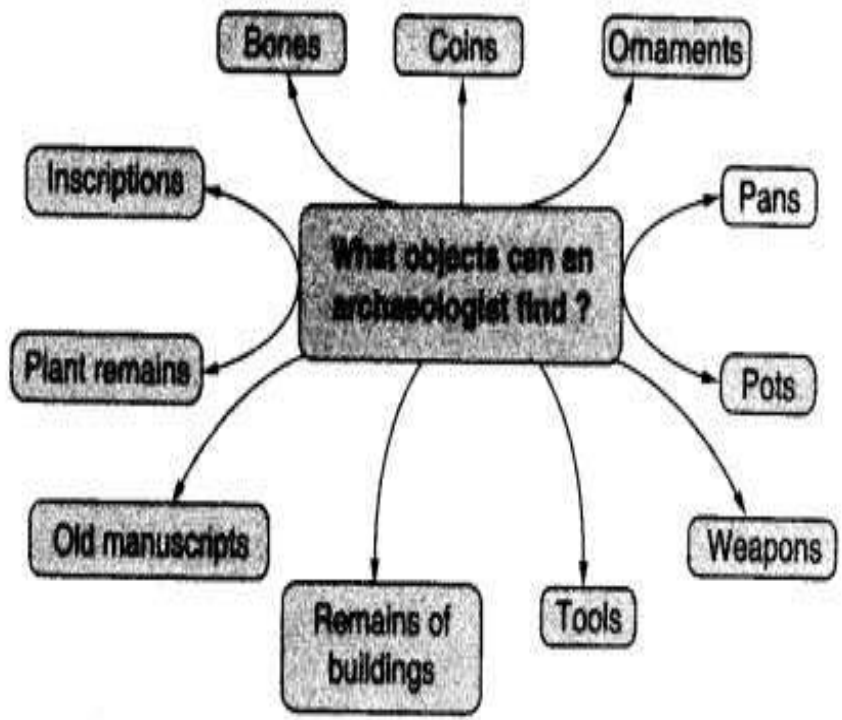
2) Inscription: Inscriptions are the writings on hard surfaces such as stones, rocks, pillars, clay, metal and copper tablets. Inscriptions are reliable sources of history as they come to us in their original form and does not possess the danger of getting depreciated or damaged.

***Flow chart of way to know our past:**

Our past



2) Flow chart list of all objects that archaeologists may find:-



Lesson- 2 (From Gathering to Growing Food)

*Keywords

1. Climate
2. Farming
3. Tribes
4. Taming

5. Compartments
6. Fossil
7. Excavation
8. Herders
9. Fertile
10. Digging

***Define the terms:-**

- 1. Domestication:-** The taming of animals for various purposes is referred to as Domestication.
- 2. Fossil Wood:-** Ancient wood that has hardened into stone is called Fossil Wood.
- 3. Levels:-** Layers of a mound formed by various waste materials over hundreds of years.
- 4. Tribes:-** Many farmers and herders lived in groups, which are called Tribes.
- 5. Neolithic Age:-** The part of history after about 10,000 years ago is referred to as the Neolithic Age.

Point to be remember:-

- Different plants grow in different conditions.
- People also got interested in taming animals. The dog was the first animal to be tamed.
- Archaeologists have found traces of huts or houses at some sites. Pits-houses were built by digging into ground.
- Stone tools, a stone called jadeite, etc. have been found in DaojaliHading near the Brahmaputra Valley.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Which was the first animal to be tamed?

Ans. Wild ancestor of the dog

Q2. Which animals were considered relatively gentle?

Ans. Sheep, goat, cattle and pig

Q3. Name two sites found in Andhra Pradesh?

Ans. Paiyampalli and Hallur

Q4. Name two Neolithic tools which are used to grind grain even today.

Ans. Mortars and pestles

Q5. Which was not a way of storing grains in the early days?

Ans. Boxes

***Answer in one sentences:-**

Q1. Why do farmers grow some crops in some areas and not in other areas?

Ans. Farmers do this because different plants grow in different conditions.

Q2. Mention the two purposes for which grains had to be stored?

Ans. Grains had to be stored for food and seed.

Q3. Give one features houses in Mehrgrah.

Ans. Houses at Mehrgarh were usually square or rectangular.

Q4. Why were people buried with animals, like goats?

Ans. Dead people were buried with goats, which were supposed to serve as food after death.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?

Ans. 1) People who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time because different plants grow in different conditions.

2) The fields had to be looked after and planted crops needed care on timely basis like watering and fertilizers.

3) The plants had to be protected from birds and animals so that they could grow and the seeds would ripen.

4) For this purpose the people had to give up their nomadic life and stay at one place.

Q2. How did people become farmers?

Ans. When the climate of the world was changing, people observed places where edible plants are found, about seeds, plants, etc. They started growing their own plants. And thus, they became farmers.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. Why do archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters to start with and that herding became more important later?

Ans. Mehrgarh is located in present-day Baluchistan near Bolan Pass in Pakistan.

Archaeologists think that many people who lived in Mehrgarh were hunters because they found bones of many kinds of animal bones from the earliest levels. These included bones of wild animals such as deer and pig. In the first levels, they found bones of sheep and goat and in still later levels, cattle bones were more common. This clearly shows a transition from the practice of hunting to domesticating animals.

- **Map Skills:** - On the outline map of India, mark these sites: Burzahom, , Koldihwa, Chirand, Hallur, Mahagara.



Lesson-3 (In the Earliest cities)

***Keywords**

1. Mohenjo-Daro
2. Discovered
3. Citadel
4. Town
5. Survived
6. Irrigation
7. Scribes
8. Seals
9. Plough
10. Crafts- person

*** Define the terms:-**

1. **Bronze:** - The alloy of tin and copper is called bronze.
2. **Lower Town:** - The eastern part of the cities is referred to as the lower town.
3. **Scribes:** - People who knew how to write were the scribes.
4. **Rulers:** - People who planned the construction of special buildings in the city were the rulers.
5. **Citadel:** - The part to the west of most cities was small but high in comparison to the eastern part. This part is called the Citadel.

***Point to be remember:-**

- About eighty years ago, remain of the sites of a very old city called Harappa.
- A special tank, called the great bath, has been found in the city of Mohenjodaro.
- The bricks used were so well made that they have survived thousands of years.
- A storehouse has been found in the city of Lothal.

***Answer in one word:-**

Q1. Name two cities which had fire altars.

Ans. Lothal and Kalibangan

Q2. What were objects in Harappan cities made of?

Ans. Stone, Shells and metals

Q3. Name some foreign countries from where raw materials were imported.

Ans. Oman, Afghanistan, Iran, etc.

Q4. What were the three majors categories of people in Harappan cities?

Ans. Rulers, Crafts-Person and Scribes

Q5. When was the site of Harappan first encountered?

Ans. Around a hundred and fifty years ago

***Answer in one sentence:-**

Q1. How old are Harappa cities believed to be?

Ans. Harappa and other such cities are believed to have developed 4700 years ago.

Q2. Give some important features of the Great Bath.

Ans. The Great Bath was lined with bricks, Coated with plaster and made water tight with natural tar.

Q3. What was the use of the plough?

Ans. A plough was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.

Q4. Define 'raw materials'.

Ans. Raw materials are substances that are either found naturally or produced by farmers or herders.

Q5. Where did people move to from Sind?

Ans. People moved into newer and smaller settlements to the east and the south.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. Describe the two parts of a typical Harappan city.

Ans. A Harappan city was usually divided into two or more parts. The part to the west was smaller but higher. It is called 'Citadel'. The part to the east was larger but lower. Archaeologists call it the lower town.

Q2. Describe the drains of the cities.

Ans. Most cities had covered drains. They were laid out carefully in straight lines. Each drain had a gentle slope. Thus, water could flow easily through it. Drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains led to bigger ones.

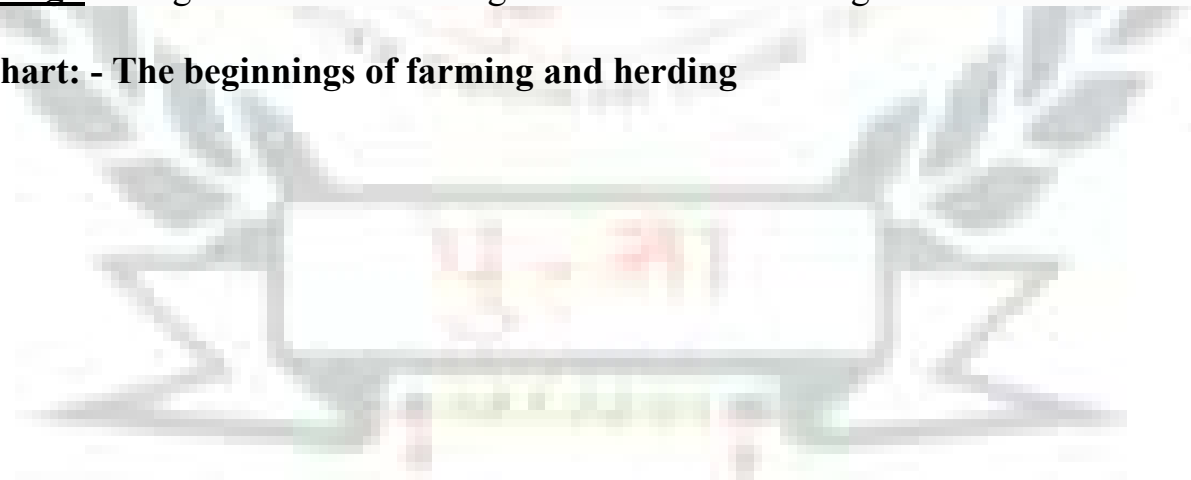
***Answer in detail:-**

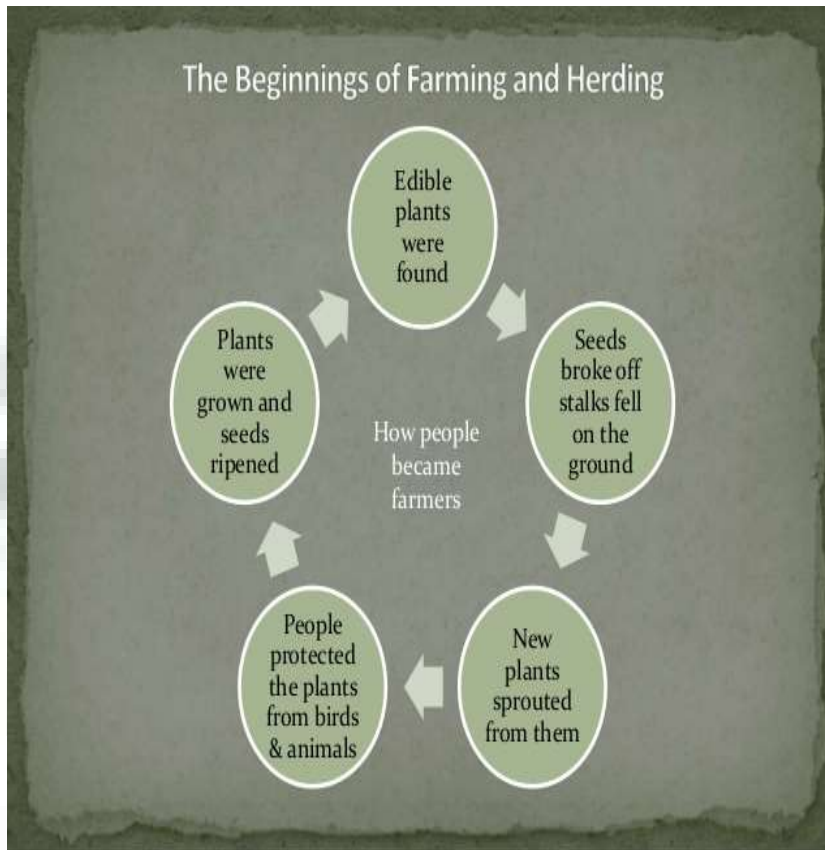
Q1. Why were metals, writing, the wheel, and the plough important for the Harappans?

Ans.

- a. **Metals:** Metals were used for making various tools, utensils, jewelry and seals. Many ornaments were made of gold, silver, copper, bronze, terracotta and several types of beads.
- b. **Writing:** Writing was useful for maintaining the records related to trade and for various other purposes. The wheel and the plough were important for the Harappans in many ways.
- c. **Wheel:** The wheel was used in carts to ferry people and goods. Wheel was also used as potter's wheel.
- d. **Plough:** Plough was used for tilling the land so that farming could be done.

***Flow chart: - The beginnings of farming and herding**





Ch- 1 (Geography) The Earth in the Solar System

*Key words-

Satellite, Asteroid, Celestial Bodies, Galaxy, Planetai, Constellation Sapta rishi, Mercury

Define the terms-

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

* Point to be remember-

- 1)A celestial body that is characterized by being very hot and big, and made of gases is a star.
- 2) The fifteenth night after the Full Moon is nigh, when the moon is not visible at in the sky, is called the New Moon night.
- 3)A group of several stars which can usually be recognized by a definite pattern is called a constellation.
- 4) Our solar system is a part of the Milky way galaxy.
- 5) Venus is the second closest planet to the sun.

***Answer in one word**

1. Which planet is known as the “Earth’s Twin”?

Ans. Venus

2. Which is the third nearest planet to the Sun?

Ans. Earth

3. All the planets move around the Sun in which path?

Ans. Elongated path

4. Which direction does pole star indicate?

Ans. North

5. Asteroids are found between which planet?

Ans. Mars and Jupiter

***Answer in one sentences-**

1. What is the Universe?

Answer. A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases. Millions of such galaxies make up the universe

2. Name all the planets according to their distance from the Sun.

Answer. In order of their distance from the sun, the planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

3. Why is the Earth called a unique planet?

Answer. The earth is called a unique planet because:

It is the only planet which has favorable conditions that support life. It is neither too hot nor too cold.

4. Why do we see only one side of the Moon always?

Answer. The Moon moves around the Earth in about 27 days. It exactly takes the same time to complete one spin on its own axis. As a result, only one side of the Moon is visible to us on the Earth.

5. From which Greek words is the word ‘Planet’ derived?

Answer- The word ‘Planet’ is derived from the Greek word ‘Planetai’

***Answer in brief**

Q1. How does a planet differ from a star?

Ans. Stars: Stars are very big and hot celestial bodies made up of gases. They have their own heat and light, which they emit in large amounts.

Planets: Planets are celestial bodies, usually smaller than stars.

They do not have their own heat and light. They are lit by the light of stars.

Q2. How was the earth created?

Ans-Earth formed around 4.54 billion years ago, approximately one-third the age of the

universe, by accretion from the solar nebula. Volcanic out gassing probably created the primordial atmosphere and then the ocean, but the early atmosphere contained almost no oxygen.

*Answer in detail

Q1. How does solar system work?

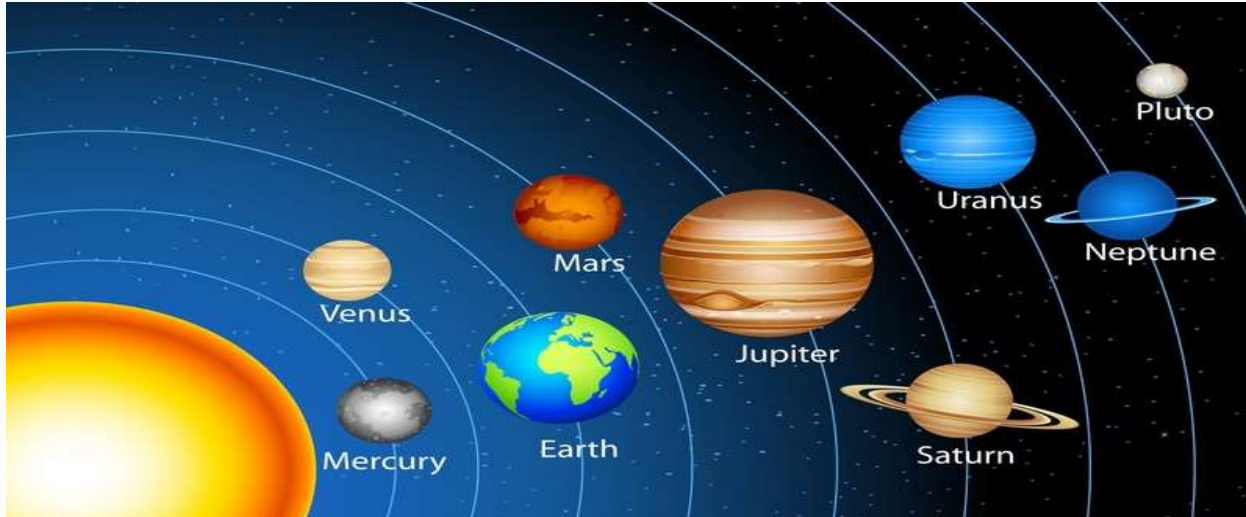
Ans. A **solar** panel “**works** by allowing photons, or particles of light, to knock electrons free from atoms, generating a flow of electricity,” according to Live Science. That's a technical way of saying that the panel's photovoltaic cells convert the energy in sunlight to electricity (specifically, direct current (DC))

Q2. Why don't we feel the earth moving?

Ans. At the equator, the **Earth** is spinning at 1000 miles per hour about its axis and **moving** at 67,000 miles per hour around the Sun. With all this motion, you would expect to **feel** something, right? Well **we don't feel** anything because all of the motions are almost completely constant.

*Activity

Draw a diagram showing the eight planets of the solar system in their orbits around the sun. Also prepare a table mentioning the length of their days and years.



Ch-2 (Geography) Globe; latitudes and Longitudes

*Key words-

Torrid Zone, Prime Meridian, Equator, Temperature, Axis, Grid, Northern Hemisphere, South Pole

*Define the terms-

(1) **Parallels of Latitude** – These are all the imaginary parallel circles from the equator to the poles.

(2)The Tropic of Capricorn -is located at $23 \frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the Equator.

(3)The Standard Meridian- of India is $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E.

(4)Prime Meridian.- The 0° Meridian is also known as the **Prime Meridian**.

(5) Poles -The distance between the longitudes decreases towards the **poles**.

(6) Northern hemisphere- The Arctic Circle is located in the **Northern** hemisphere

(7)Globe -Globe-is a small spherical model which serves as a miniature form of the earth

***Point to be remember-**

(1)London is situated at 0° longitude whereas time of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude is used as standard time in India.

(2)Between the longitude of London and the Standard Meridian of India ($82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E), there is a difference of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

(3)The time in India is ahead of London since time is measured 4 minutes ahead at every longitude heading east.

(4)Meridian, of Longitude – These are imaginary set of semi-circle lines that run from North Pole to South Pole

(5) The Tropic of Capricorn is located at 23.5° south of the Equator.

*** Answer in one word-**

(1)What is the direction of movement of the Earth on the axis?

Ans- West-East

(2) Where is the British Royal Observatory situated?

Ans- Greenwich

(3)Where do all the meridians of longitude meet and become zero?

Ans- Poles

(4)How many time zones is the Earth divided into?

Ans-24

(5) The intersecting lines of latitude and longitude on the globe help in locating places.

What are these lines called?

Ans-Grid

***Answer in one sentences-**

1.What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?

Ans. The Tropic of Cancer lies 23.5° North of the Equator.

2. What are the three heat zones of the Earth?

Ans. A) The Torrid Zone, b) The Temperate Zone, c) The Frigid Zone.

3. Why does the Torrid Zone receive the maximum amount of heat?

Ans.The area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is known as the Torrid Zone.

4. What is a globe?

Ans-Globe is a true model or miniature form of the Earth. It is used to study the earth as a whole. It shows continents, countries and oceans..

5. What is the true shape of the Earth?

Ans. The Earth looks spherical in shape, but it is slightly flattened at the North and South Poles and bulges at the equator due to the outward force caused by the rotation of the Earth. This shape of the Earth is described as a 'geoid' meaning 'an Earth-like shape'.

*** Answer the following questions briefly.**

Q1. What is 0 degrees longitude called?

Ans-Imaginary lines, also **called** meridians, running vertically around the globe. Unlike **latitude** lines, **longitude** lines are not parallel. Meridians meet at the poles and are widest apart at the equator. Zero **degrees longitude** (0°) is **called** the prime meridian.

Q2. Who invented the globe?

Ans-The earliest extant terrestrial **globe** was made in 1492 by Martin Behaim (1459–1537) with help from the painter Georg Glockendon. Behaim was a German mapmaker, navigator and merchant. Working in Nuremberg, Germany, he called his **globe** the "Nurnberg Terrestrial **Globe**." It is now known as the Erdapfel.

***Answer in detail-**

Q1. What are the advantages of globe?

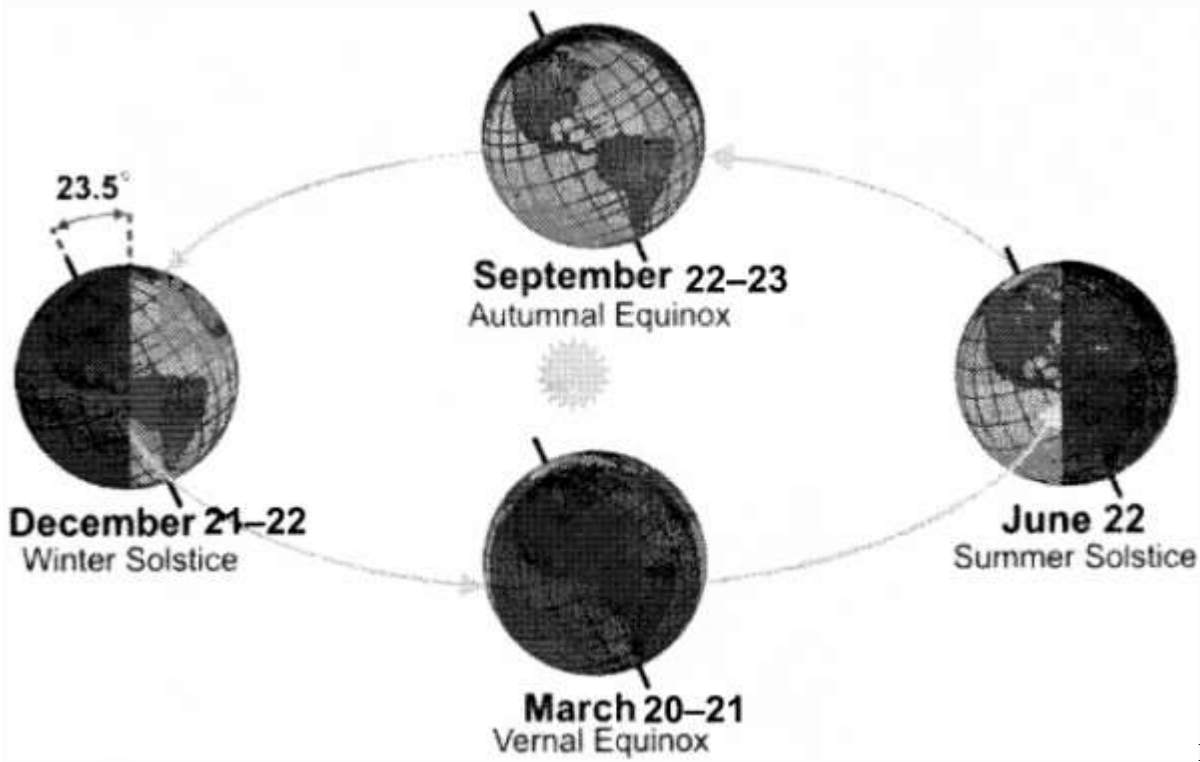
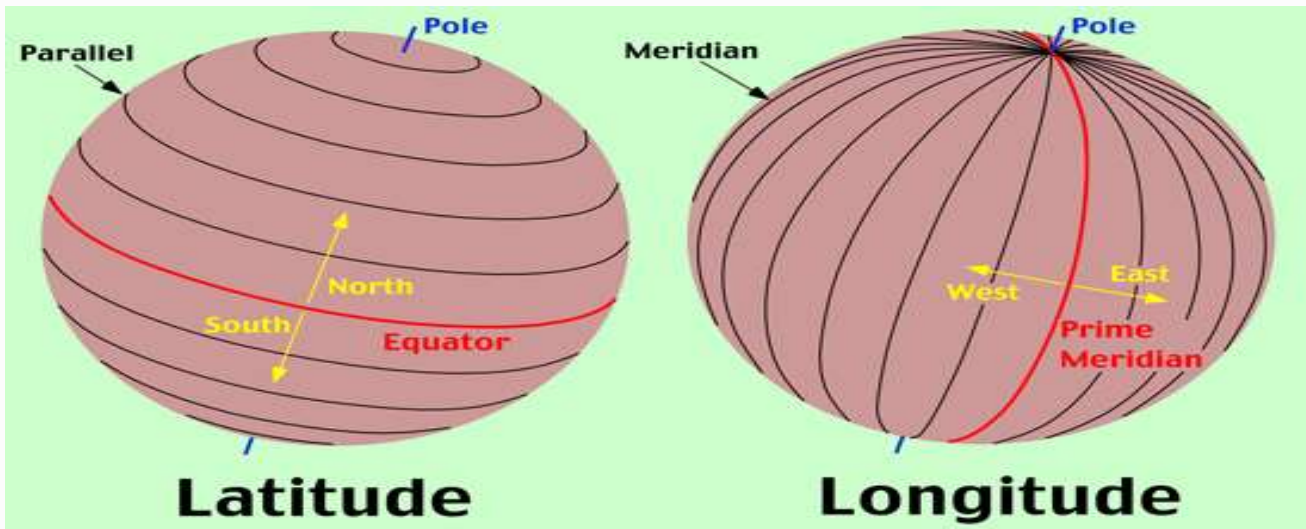
The **advantage** of the **globe** is that it promotes visual accuracy. Students need to use a **globe** frequently if they are to form accurate mental maps. The advantage of the world map is that you can see the entire world at one time. The disadvantage is that world maps distort shape, size, distance, and direction.

Q2. What is Prime Meridian in Science?

Ans-A prime meridian is a meridian (a line of longitude) in a geographic coordinate system at which longitude is defined to be 0° . Together, a prime meridian and its anti-meridian (the 180th meridian in a 360° -system) form a great circle. This great circle divides a spheroid, e.g., Earth, into two hemispheres.

Q3. Is Latitude parallel to equator?

Ans Latitude is the measurement of distance north or south of the Equator. It is measured with 180 imaginary lines that form circles around the Earth east-west, parallel to the Equator. These lines are known as parallels. ... The latitude of the North Pole is 90 degrees N, and the latitude of the South Pole is 90 degrees S.



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Ch-1 Understanding Diversity

***Keywords:-**Diversity, Inequality, Habitat, Massacre, Freedom, Symbol, Opportunities

***Define the terms:-**

1. Resources: - Anything that can be of any use in any activity is said to be a resources.

2. Habitat: - The geographical area where a living being has adapted and lives comfortably is called the habitat of that living being.

3. Inequality:- The differences between two or more people that arise because of their abilities, resources and opportunities, or caste, etc. are termed as inequality.

4. Diversity:- means the lacks of uniformity and the sense of variety.

*** Point to be remember:-**

1. India is a country of several diversities.

2. Everyone on earth differs from each other with respect to aspects like looks, behavior, culture, religion, language, talent etc.

3. The Indian national flag is the most important national symbol and it reminds us of our unity in diversity.

***Answer in one word:-**

1. What is Ladakh known as?

Ans. Little Tibet

2. Name the person who coined the terms 'Unity in Diversity'.

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru

3. Who is the composer of the Indian national anthem?

Ans. Rabindranath Tagore

4. Who wrote the book 'Discovery of India'?

Ans. Jawaharlal Nehru

5. The word 'Cheen' is derived from which word?

Ans. Chinese

***Answer in one sentences:-**

1. Give an example of diversity in India.

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

2. Why was Samir Do tense?

Ans. Samir Do was tense because riots had broken out in Meerut, Where his family lived.

3. Give one way in which Kerala and Ladakh are different.

Ans. Kerala is famous for cultivation of spices. Ladakh is famous for growing wool.

4. Give an example of unity in diversity among Indians.

Ans. All Indians share the same national pride of having India as their motherland.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is the difference between Samir Ek and Samir do?

Ans. Samir Ek is more familiar with English, while Samir Do speaks Hindi. Samir Ek is a Hindu and Samir Do is a Muslim. Samir Ek goes to school, while Samir Do sells newspapers. Samir Ek belongs to a rich family, whereas Samir Do is from a poor family.

Q2. What are the 4 types of diversity?

Ans. The four types of diversity that will be examined are: occupation, differences in skills and abilities, personality traits, and value and attitudes. For each type of diversity, the impact on individual behavior will be described. One type of diversity is occupation.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

Ans. The rich heritage of diversity in India adds variety to our life and enriches our lives in many ways:

- Diversity teaches us to be open-minded and tolerant as we learn many things from each other and share our experiences.
- We celebrate different festivals together and learn different languages, cultures etc. This kind of diversity helps us evolve as better human beings because we respect people with different religious beliefs, viewpoints, tastes, customs, and cultures.
- However, we stand together as Indians despite all these cultural differences. We share the same national symbols, virtues and feelings. A sense of friendship and unity develops and it brings harmony and prosperity.
- **Flow chart of Diversity:-**



Ch-2 Diversity and Discrimination

***Keywords:** -Prejudiced, Stereotype, Discrimination, Dalits, Republic, Constitution, Preamble

***Define the terms:-**

- 1. Prejudice:-** The tendency to judge other people negatively or consider them inferior is said to be prejudice.
- 2. Discrimination:** - When people act in a way that is due to their prejudice or stereotype, then discrimination takes place.
- 3. The Constitution:** - A document of national importance, that laid out the rules by which the nation would function, is the constitution.
- 4. The Preamble:** - The first page of the constitution that presents a “summary” of the rules by which that nation must function, is called the Preamble.

***Point to be remember:-**

1. Many Dalits and women came forward to demand equality with other castes and men, respectively.
2. Castes were created as a result of discrimination on the basis of occupation of people.
3. All eight major religions are practiced in India.
4. Dr. Ambedkar, a Dalit himself who suffered a lot, is considered the father of the Constitution.

***Answer in one word:-**

1. Name the Indian Personality who faced caste based differences?

Ans. Dr.BhimAmbedkar

2. What heading does the first page of the constitution have?

Ans. Preamble

3. How many major religions in the world?

Ans. Eight

4. What is it that can unite all India?

Ans. It is equality of all person that can unite all Indian.

***Answer in one sentences:-**

1. How do we feel in the company of the people who are very much like us?

Ans. We feel safe and secure in the company of such people.

2. Who was BhimRaoAmbedkar?

Ans. He was a noted Dalit leader.

3. Mention some activities which are considered less valued.

Ans. Activities like cleaning, washing, cutting hair, picking garbage are considered less valued.

4. What does the first page of our Constitution proclaim?

Ans. All Indians are entitled to equality of status and opportunity.

5. Mention one drawback of stereotypes.

Ans. Stereotypes prevent us from doing certain things that we might otherwise be good at.

***Answer in brief:-**

Q1. What is diversity and discrimination?

Ans. Diversity and Discrimination. “Diversity” refers to the ways that we all are different from one another. **Discrimination** is when people treat others badly because they are different from them in some way. A form of **discrimination** called oppression is often used to take power away from an individual or a group of people

Q2. What does the Constitution of India say about equality. Why do you think it is important for all people to be equal?

Ans. The Indian Constitution has granted the Right to justice and equality to all the citizens of the country. It is important for all people to be equal because the country cannot progress in absence of equality.

***Answer in detail:-**

Q1. What does the Constitution say with regard to equality? Why do you think it is important for all people to be equal?

Ans. The framers of the Indian Constitution set out a vision in the Constitution to ensure that all the people of India are considered equal. This equality of all persons is seen as a key value that unites us all as Indians. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities.

Untouchability is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law. People are free to choose the kind of work they wish to do. Government jobs are available to all people. In addition, the Constitution has also placed responsibility on the government to take specific steps to realise this right to equality for poor and other marginal communities.

It is important for all people to be equal because the right to equality is a birthright. All men and women are born free.

***Flowchart of Equality:-**



History

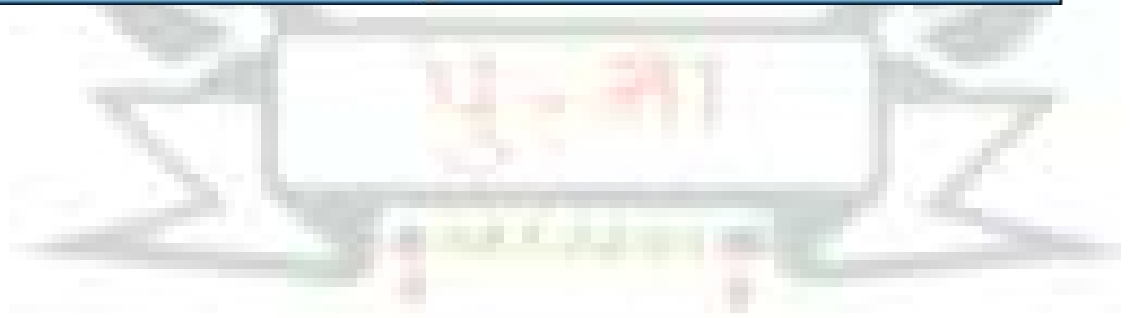
Worksheets 1

1. What, Where, How And When

1. What is History?
2. Answer the following questions:
 - a. What are Artefacts?
 - b. State the different ways through which we can find about past?
 - c. Where did the men and women grow wheat and barley for the first time?
 - d. What are inscriptions?
 - e. What are the two names by which our country is known? How did they originate?
3. Map Skills:

On the outline political map of the India, mark and label the following states.

 - a. Narmada River
 - b. Vindhya
 - c. Sulaiman and Kirthar hills
 - d. Garo hills



History Worksheets 2

2. From Hunting- Gathering to Growing food

1. Why did the hunter – gatherers travel from place to place ?

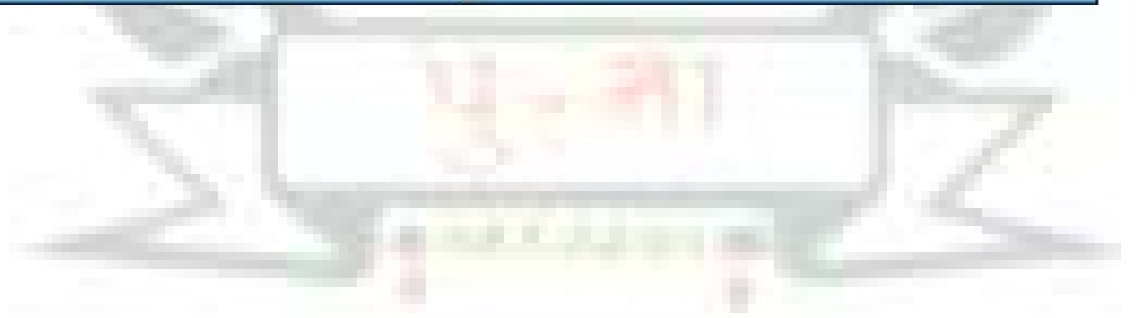
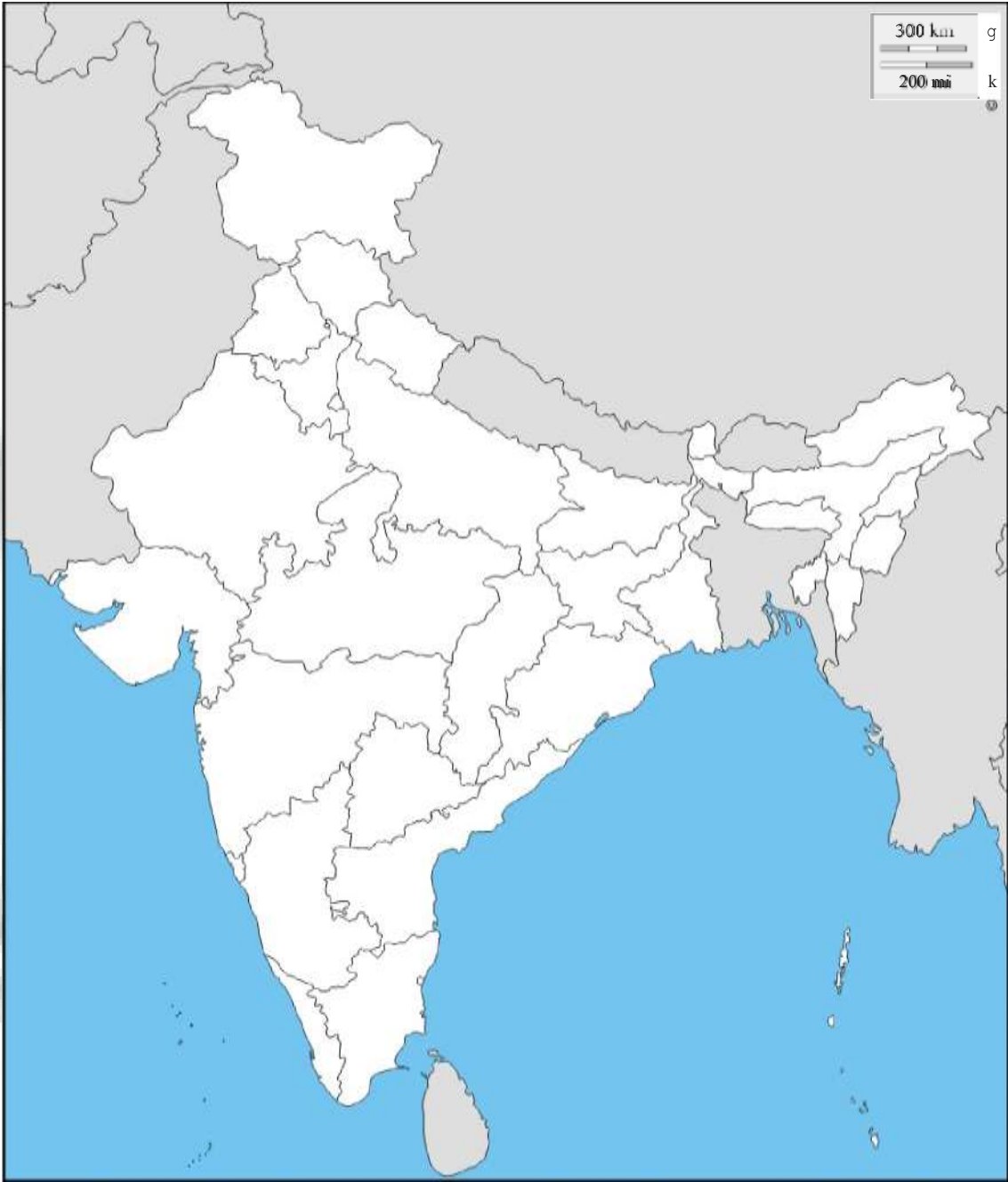
2. Answer the following questions:

- a. Define “Domestication”?
- b. Who are Hunters and Gatherers?
- c. Name the earliest plants to be grown?
- d. Give one features houses in Mehrgarh.

3. Map Skills:

On the outline political map of the India, mark and label the following states.

- e. Mehrgarh
- f. Bhimbetka
- g. Chirand



History Worksheets 3

3. In the earliest cities

1. Describe the general layout of the Harappan cities.

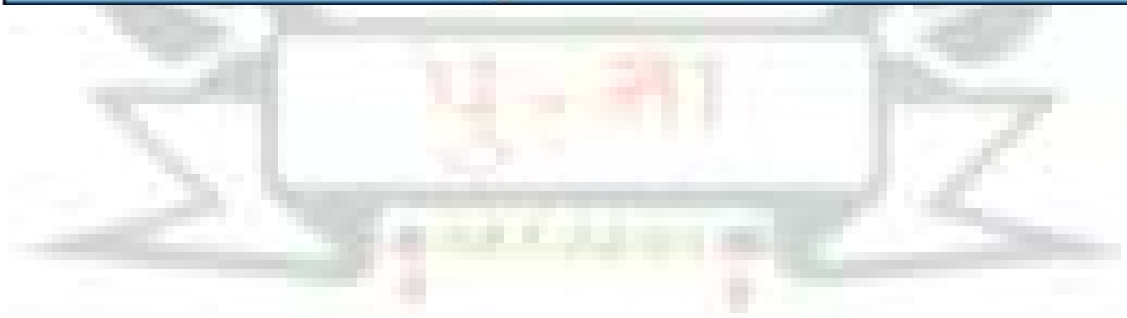
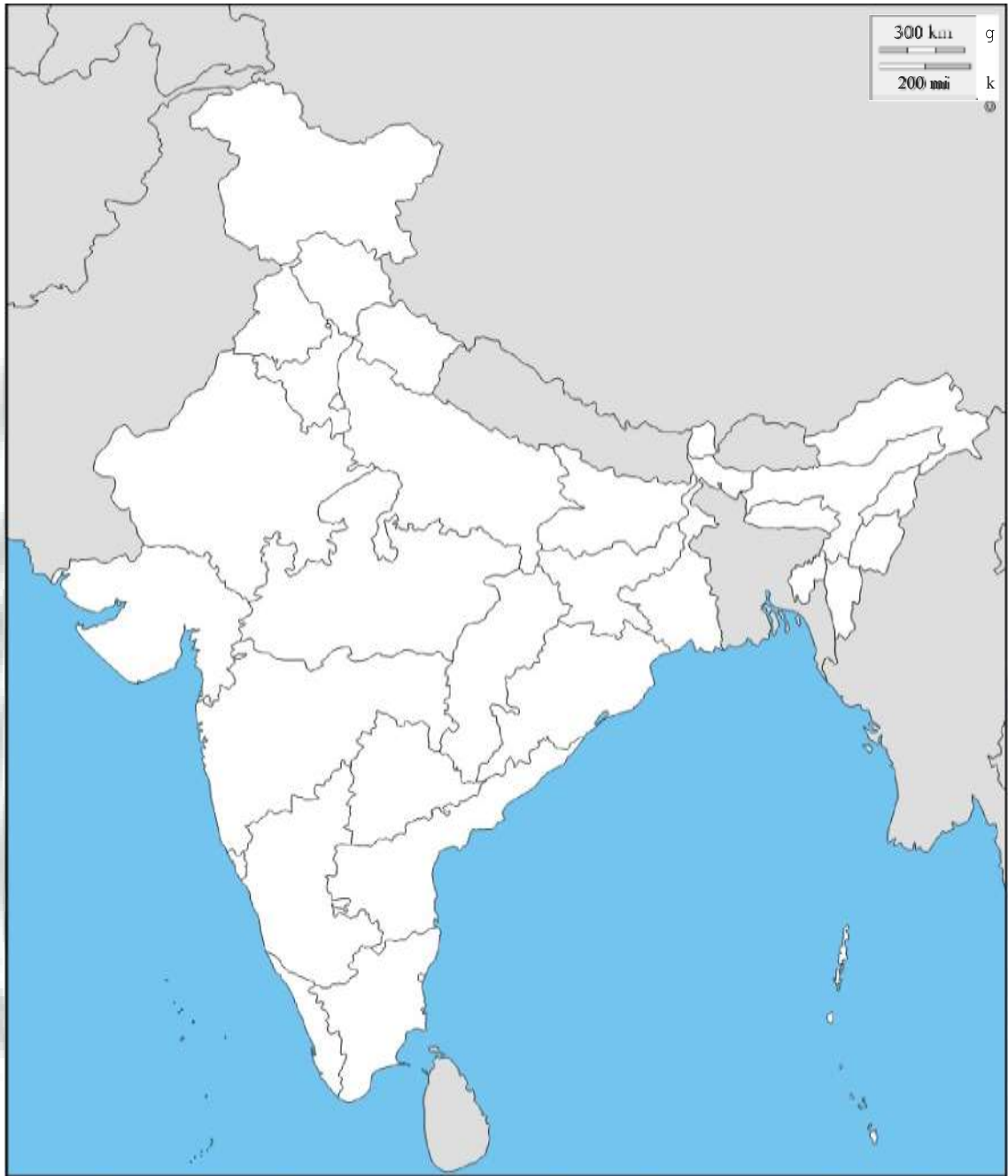
2. Answer the following questions:

- a. Where were the harappan cities found ?
- b. Write a note on the city 'Mohenjodaro'.
- c. What were objects in Harappan cities made of?
- d. Why were metals, writing , the wheel and the plough important for the Harappans ?

3. Map Skills:

On the outline political map of the India, mark and label the following states.

- e. Lothal
- f. Harappa
- g. Mohenjodaro



Geography Worksheets 1

1. The Earth In The Solar System

1. Why the Earth is called a unique planet?

2. Answer the following questions:
 - a. What is Constellations?
 - b. What is meant by the Solar System?
 - c. What is Meteoroids?
 - d. Define "Planets".

3. Draw a flowchart on Solar-System and label it.

Geography Worksheets 2

2. Globe : Latitudes and Longitude

1. Explain latitudes and longitude with the help of a diagram?
2. Answer the following questions:
 - a. What is a globe?
 - b. What is an Equator?
 - c. Name important heat zones of the earth?
 - d. Name the important parallels of the Latitudes, along with their degrees?
3. Draw a diagram the globe showing the earth's Equator, Tropic of cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Antarctic Circle.

Civics Worksheets 1

1. Understanding Diversity

1. Write the names of the states where the following festivals are celebrated :
 - a. Bihu
 - b. Onam

- c. Chhat Puja
- d. Ganesh Chaturti
- e. Pongal

2. Answer the following questions:

- a. Name the folk dances of Punjab and Gujarat.
- b. Give example of Unity in diversity.
- c. Which is the famous festival of kerala ?
- d. Define 'Unity in diversity'.
- e. What do you think living in india with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life ?

3. Map Skills:

On the outline political map of the India, mark and label the following states.

- a) Gujarat
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Bihar
- e) Kerala



Civics Worksheets 2

2. Diversity and Discrimination

1. Explain Discrimination with the help of example?
2. Answer the following questions:
 - a. What is Inequality?
 - b. What is Untouchables?
 - c. What is Equality?
 - d. Define “Stereotype”.

3. Explain prejudice with the help of examples

Weekly Test Paper 2020-21

History

CHAPTER1. What, Where, How and When?

Short Answer Type Questions

(4 Marks)

1. What is the meaning of Indus in Sanskrit?
2. Write the full form of BCE.
3. Name one tributary of Ganga.
4. Write the full form of AD.

Long Answer Type Questions

(6 Marks)

[Attempt any 3 out 5 Questions]

1. List one major difference between a manuscript and inscription.
2. Why did people move from one place to another in the past.Explain
3. What do you mean by History ?

4. How do historians and archaeologists know about history ?
5. Where did people in the past use to live ?

CHAPTER2. From Hunting-Gathering to Growing food

Short Answer Type Questions

(4 Marks)

1. Define “Domestication”?
2. Who are Hunters and Gatherers?
3. Name the earliest plants to be grown?
4. Give one feature of houses in Mehrgarh.

Long Answer Type Questions

(6 Marks)

[Attempt any 3 out of 5 Questions]

1. Why did the hunter – gatherers travel from place to place?
2. Define Hunters and Gatherers?
3. Why do people who grow crops have to stay in the same place for a long time?
4. List three ways in which the lives of farmers and herders would have been different from that of hunter- gatherers.
5. Define “Domestication” with the help of one example.

3. In the earliest cities

Short Answer Type Questions

(4 Marks)

1. What were objects in Harappan cities made of?
2. How old are the Harappan cities ?
3. Great bath has been discovered in _____.
4. Where cotton cultivation has started ?

5. Make a list of what the Harappans ate.

Long Answer Type Questions

(6 Marks)

[Attempt any 3 out of 5 Questions]

1. Where were the harappan cities found ?
2. Write a note on the city 'Mohenjodaro'.
3. What were objects in Harappan cities made of?
4. Describe the general layout of the Harappan cities.
5. Why were metals, writing , the wheel and the plough important for the Harappans ?

GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER1.The Earth in the Solar System

Short Answer Type Questions

(4 Marks)

1. Which is the third nearest planet to the sun?
2. Name the natural satellite of the earth?
3. Which is the closest celestial body to our earth?
4. From where does Earth receive heat and light?

Long Answer Type Questions

(6 Marks)

[Attempt any 3 out of 5 Questions]

1. What are the difference between Planets and the Stars?
2. What do you mean by a Solar System?
3. Why is the earth a unique planet?
4. What do you mean by universe?
5. What are Planets and Moon? Explain

Civics

CHAPTER1. Understanding

Diversity

Short Answer Type Questions

(4 Marks)

1. Where is onam celebrated?
2. Who composed the national anthem?
3. What is inequality?
4. Who coined the term “unity in Diversity ”.

Long Answer Type Questions

(6 Marks)

[Attempt any 3 out 5 Questions]

1. Explain Diversity with the help of examples?
2. Tell about the festivals celebrated by different religions in your surroundings?
3. What do you mean by Diversity and Inequality?
4. What does diversity add to our lives?
5. List 3 festivals ,languages ,popular dance form cross the Indian region ?

CHAPTER2. Diversity and Discrimination

Short Answer Type Questions

(4 Marks)

1. What is Inequality?
2. What is Untouchables?
3. What is Equality?
4. Define “Stereotype”.

Long Answer Type Questions

(6 Marks)

[Attempt any 3 out of 5 Questions]

1. Explain Discrimination with the help of example?
2. Explain prejudice with the help of examples.
3. On what ground can a “prejudice ” created?
4. Define the term ‘Stereotype’ with one example.
5. Write few lines about DR.B.R.Ambedkar