

Assignment (Ch-1 History) sub - sst
class VI (Book Exercise)

Q1 MCQ's (Pg 9)

1. Mudra Rakshasa has been written by - Vishakhadatta
2. Our two great epics are - Mahabharata and Ramayana
3. Kalidasa wrote - Meghduta
4. Angkorvat Temple is in - Cambodia

Q2 Fill in the blanks :-

1. Tripitakas are the religious books of the Buddhists
2. Samudragupta was a great musician.
3. Taxila has yielded important information about Kanishka.
4. Fahien was a chinese traveller.

Ch-2 (The earliest societies)
(Book Exercise) (Pg 16)

Q1 MCQ's

1. Stone Age has been divided into - 3 stages
2. Instrument used to kill running animals - arrow-head
3. Flint is a - hard, steel-grey stone

Q2 Fill in the blanks :-

1. Altamira caves are in Spain.
2. The Early Man buried his dead.
3. Primitive Man first learnt to tame animal.
4. Man was first a food gatherers.

Assignment class-VI sub- sst (History)

ch-3 (Man as a farmer and Herder)

QI MCQ's

1. Neolithic site of Nagarjunakonda is situated in - Andhra Pradesh
2. The new metal used by Aryans was - Iron
3. Bronze is an alloy obtained by mixing - Copper and tin.

QII Fill in the blanks :-

1. Palaeolithic Age was followed by the Neolithic Age and then by the Chalcolithic Age.
2. The period between old stone age and the new stone age was marked by a series of invention.
3. Evidence of the New Stone Age in India has been discovered at various sites in South India and Uttar Pradesh.
4. In the Chalcolithic Age, copper was used along with stone implements.

QIII Write True / False.

1. Man discovered fire in the Palaeolithic Period. (T)
2. Man led a nomadic life in the Neolithic Age. (F)
3. Copper was mixed with tin or zinc to produce bronze. (T)
4. Agriculture led to a settled life (T)

QIV Answer in 30-40 words each :-

1. Which two discoveries revolutionised Early Man's life?

Ans Two discoveries revolutionised Early Man's life were invention of wheel and Pottery.

2. Which animals did the New Stone Age man tame first? How did they prove useful?

Ans He tamed dogs, sheep, goats, cows, horses and camels etc. Domestication of animals solved his food problem to a great extent. He could now get fresh milk in addition to getting meat from them.

3. Name the tools and implements used by man when he became a food producer?

Ans Man used hand-axe, choppers and flake implements as his tools. He also used axes, sickles and bows and arrows, stone

axes with wooden handles were undoubtedly a remarkable example of workmanship which not only led to the growth of carpentry but also helped man to clear the land for agriculture.

4 What metal were first discovered in India? Into which two ages do we divide the metal age in India?

Ans The first metal discovered by our ancestors was copper. The Metal Age in India is well-marked by the use of copper and bronze. Axes and knives made of copper and bronze. This age is called the Copper Age or the Bronze Age. Then there was the Iron Age in India. The Aryans used iron in so many ways.

5 In what respect did the Old Stone Age implements differ from the implements used in the New Stone Age.

Ans The people of old stone age made crude stone tools like hand-axe, choppers and flake implements where as the people of new stone age implements like axes, sickle, bow and arrow. They were beautiful, well-gripped and more useful.

Q. Answer the following questions in 60-80 words:-

1 What is the importance of the discovery of agriculture in history?

Ans The man of new stone age discovered farming which changed his life. Man now became a food producer instead of food-gatherers and thus began to lead a settled life. He now grew corn, vegetables, and fruits near his hut and harvested them. Gradually, he improved upon his tools and ploughed the land before sowing seeds.

2 Why is the discovery of wheel termed as a turning point in Man's history?

Ans The discovery of the wheel was an important achievement of the man in the neolithic period. Big round trunks of trees began to be used for moving heavy loads. The wheel was used in horse-carts and bullock-carts which made transport quite easy and quick. The wheel was also used for spinning, weaving and in the potter's wheel. The invention of the wheel was thus a major achievement of man in his march towards civilisation.

3 Describe how the stone age man turned from 'food-gatherer' to 'food producer'.

Ans With the passage of time, man learnt about the domestication of plants and animals which were quite useful to him. He grew

those plants which were not prone to disease, had strong stalks, capable of bearing the weight of the ripe fruits and grains and could provide him grains for food. He gradually came to know that these were wild in nature and could serve no useful purpose for him. In this way man turned from food gatherers to food producers.

4 In what ways did the domestication of animals help early man?

Ans The domestication of animals solved his food problems to a great extent. He could now get fresh milk in addition to getting meat from them. He could now use some animals like horses, bulls and camels for riding and ploughing the field. The animals helped him in solving his problem of clothing. Wastes of these animals was of great use for man.

5 How was the discovery of metals useful to the early man?

Ans The discovery and use of metals is an event of great importance in the history of mankind. Metals were definitely more durable than stone. So they could be used for making stronger tools and implements.

6 Write a short note on the development of the religious beliefs of man in the metal age?

Ans In the old stone age man was always busy in gathering his food and hunting animals. He had no time to think about religion. But in the Chalcolithic Age things had greatly changed. He began to worship the benevolent powers of nature like the Sun-God, the Sky-God and the Earth Goddess. Priests offered prayers and sang hymns in their praise. Death was still a mystery. Some regarded it as a journey into other world from where nobody ever returned. The dead men were buried with all such things that a man would need during his long journey.

Q VII Give Reasons -

1. The old stone age man had no time for religion?

Ans In old stone age man was always busy in gathering his food and hunting. He had no time to think about religion.

2. Man domesticated animals?

Ans Man domesticated animals because animals gave milk and meat. They also helped him in solving his problems of clothing.

3 Personal belongings were buried with the dead ?

Ans Death was still a mystery. Some regarded it as a journey into other world from where nobody ever returned. The dead men were buried with all such things that a man would need during his long journey.

QVI Distinguish between

1) Food gatherers and Food Producers

Ans Food gatherers

Food Producers

① They are the one who gather fruits, nuts

① They are the one who produce food.

② They are generally hunters

② They are farmers.

2 Palaeolithic and Neolithic Age

Ans Palaeolithic Age

Neolithic Age

① The old stone age is considered as the oldest period of human existence.

① The new stone age when man became a food producer from a food gatherer

② It is known as Palaeolithic period.

② It is known as Neolithic Period.

③ They had temporary settlements

③ They had permanent settlements

④ They gathered and hunted his food

④ They produced his food.

⑤ They did not tame animals

⑤ They began to tame animals

Assignment. (VI) Sub-SST - (Geography)

Ch - 16 (The earth in the Solar System)

Q IV Answer the following questions :-

1 Give two arguments to prove that our earth is round in shape.

Ans (1) It is argued that sailors like Magellan and Drake, who sailed round the world, started from one point and sailing in the same direction, at last reach the spot.

(2) If we see the distant horizon from a high peak, it looks circular in shape.

2 Why does the moon always show only one side to us ?

Ans The moon does not look the same every night. It has no light and it reflects the light of the sun. Moreover it revolves around the earth and the earth revolves around the sun. All these phenomena make the moon change its look every night.

3 Why is our earth called a unique planet?

Ans Our earth is called a unique planet because the earth is the only planet in our solar system that has a large amount liquid water and oxygen to breathe. It supports life by providing all necessities of life like air and water. About 70% of the surface of earth is covered of liquid or frozen water. Because of its water and air, the earth is home to millions of species of plants and animals.

4 How many satellites does Neptune and Uranus have ? What is the name of the Earth's satellite ?

Ans Neptune has 14 satellites and Uranus has 27 satellites. Moon is the satellite of the earth.

5 What is the sun's importance in the solar system ?

Ans The sun is made up of extremely hot gases and it gives out a lot of heat and light which is the source of all energy in the solar system. Our earth gets only a part of energy without the sun's energy, our earth would become cold and lifeless. It is the sun which sustains life.

6 Throw some light on India's space programme.

Ans The Indian space programme began in 1962. In 1969, the Space Research Organization (ISRO) was set up for the purpose of rapid development of

space technology and its application. In 1972, space commission was established. In 1975, India launched its first satellite, Aryabhata, and thus entered the space age. Over the last four and half decades, the Indian space programme has made impressive progress through a well integrated, self reliant programme.

QV Distinguish between :-

Stars	Planets
a) stars are hot balls of gases	a) objects which revolve around a star.
b) They have their own heat and light	b) They do not have their own heat and light.
c) They give out light.	c) They receive light.
d) They twinkle.	d) They do not twinkle.
e) They are uncountable.	e) They are countable.

3 A planet and a satellite.

Planet	Satellite
a) It revolves around a star.	a) It revolves around a planet.
b) It is natural celestial body.	b) It can be either natural or artificial.
c) It has more force of gravitation	c) It has less force of gravitation

3 The Galaxy and the solar system :-

Ans The main difference : the solar system includes our sun 'sol' and all the planets and mini planets asteroids and comets that orbit it, is a system around one star. A galaxy is a group of stars arranged in a cluster or mass of many stars often billions or even trillions of stars.

QVI Extra Q/Ans

1) How many planets are there in our solar system? Name them.

Ans There are eight planets in our solar system. These are - Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

2 what is meteoroids ?

Ans when meteorites hit the earth they form a hollow which is called meteoroids.

3 what was the importance of Saptarishi in ancient time?

Ans because in ancient times they used to guide the sailors at night.

4 Name any 2 constellations.

Ans Ursa Major , Ursa Minor

5 Name the planets which have no moons .

Ans Mercury and Venus have no moons .

6 What is the meaning of solar system ?

Ans The solar system means the 'Family of the sun'.

7 What is artificial satellites ? Give two examples .

Ans Man made satellites are placed in the orbit of the earth by rockets like Aryabhata , IRS , INSAT etc .

8 How many satellites launched by India in a single day ?

Ans 20 satellites ,

9 Where are the asteroids are found ?

Ans Asteroids are found between the orbits of 'Mars and Jupiter' .

10 Name the self luminous bodies that have their own heat and light .

Ans stars .

Q Fill in the blanks -

(Book exercise) (Pg 110)

1 Moon is the natural satellite of the Earth .

2 ~~The~~ earth moves round the sun from west to east .

3 Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun .

4 Mercury is smaller than earth .

Q Write True / False

1) After mercury and venus the earth is the third nearest planet to the sun . (T)

2) A group of stars is called constellation (T)

3) Moon is the self luminous body . (F)

4) Neil Armstrong was the first man to land on the moon . (T)

Q Match them

A

B

1 Earth's satellite

a) Milky way (2)

2 Our earth is a part of this galaxy

b) light year (4)

3 The biggest planet in solar system

c) stars (5)

4 Distance that travel in a year

d) Jupiter (3)

5 Self luminous bodies that have their own heat and light

e) Moon (1)

Ch-17 (Maps - How They Help Us)

QV Answer the following questions : -

1 what is a map ?

Ans A map is a representation of the earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface according to a scale.

2 why do we need a map ?

Ans We need map because map can show any area in detail including all geographical and man-made features accurately.

3 what is a thematic map ?

Ans Maps which represent a particular theme or topic like weather conditions, vegetation, industries, climatic zones etc. are called thematic maps.

4 what are the three components of a map ?

Ans The three main components of a map are Directions, Distance and Locations.

5 what is meant by conventional symbols ? what is their importance in map-making ?

Ans There is some sort of agreement all over the world regarding the use of certain symbols. These commonly used symbols are called conventional symbols. Sometimes, colours are also used to show certain physical features.

6 what is meant by scale on a map ? what is its importance in a map ?

Ans By scale we mean a measuring line on a map which helps us to find correct distances between various points on a map. In a scale there is always a proportion between the dimensions of the map and the actual areas they represent.

7 what is the difference between a map and a plan ?

Ans A map is a representation of the earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface according to scale while plan is a large scale drawing ~~see~~ showing a small part of earth's surface in greater detail.

Q VI Distinguish between :-

1 A political and Physical map

Ans Political Maps - Maps which show different states and the countries of the world with their boundaries. eg - Delhi, India, China etc.

Physical maps - Maps which show physical features of the earth such as river, oceans, mountains, plains, plateaus etc.

2 A Plan and a sketch

Ans A plan is a true to scale, detailed layout of a small area on a large scale whereas sketch is a rough outline of an area based on memory and field observations not based on scale.

Q I MCQ's (Book Exercise) Pg (115, 116)

1 The art of making maps is called = cartography.

2 There are — cardinal directions = 4

3 If we want to locate a river we will look in a = Physical map.

4 mmm this symbol means = Dam.

Q II Fill in the blanks -

1 The earliest map known to us was made in about 2300 BC

2 Ptolemy was an Egyptian geographer.

3 A map shows a small area on a large scale.

Q III Write True/False

1 Features like roads, railways, towns etc. can best be shown by maps. (T)

2 The bottom of a map indicates north (F)

Q IV Match them :- A

B

1 Colour used on a map to show a plateau

a) The North line (3)

2 A map showing physical features of earth

b) Blue (4)

3 A arrow marked with letter 'N' on the top

c) A physical map (2)

4 Colour used on map to show water bodies

d) A political map (5)

5 A map showing different countries of the world with their boundaries

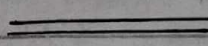
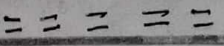
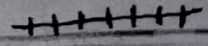
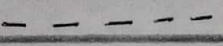
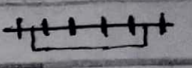
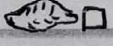
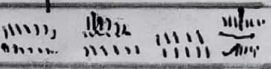
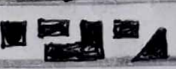
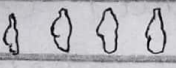
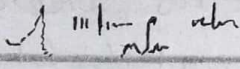
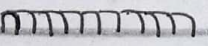
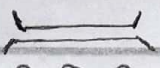
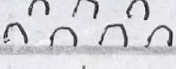
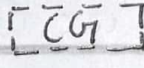
e) Yellow (1)

Q. Extra Q/Ans

1 what is cartography?

Ans The science of map making is known as cartography.

2. Draw conventional

Roads : Metalled		Railway : Broad Gauge	
Unmetalled		: Metre Gauge	
Footpath		Railway station	
River		Temple	
Well : lined/Unlined		Mosque	
Tank		church	
Spring		Fort	
Swampy ground		Village	
Trees		Huts	
Grassy land		Post office/Telegraph office	PO/TO
Dam		Height : Triangulated	$\Delta 200$
Bridge		: Bench mark	BM 200
Graveyard		Rest-house	RH
Oil-well		Police Station	PS
Camping ground		Battle field	

Q. Name them :-

1. Collection of maps in a book form - Atlas.
2. A rough drawing without measuring actual distances - Sketch.