



HOLY FAITH PRESENTATION SCHOOL

RAWALPORA SRINAGAR KASHMIR

Contact No.: 0194-3565276

Winter Assignment

(Class – 6th)

Subject: Social Science

FA-1 and FA-2

History

Chapter: 1

What, Where, How and When?

1. Match the following:

Narmada Valley

Magadha

Garro hills

Indus and its tributaries

Ganga Valley

The first big Kingdom

Hunting and gathering

Cities about 2500 years ago

Early agriculture

The first cities

Ans.

Narmada Valley

Magadha

Garro hills

Indus and its tributaries

Ganga Valley

—

Hunting and gathering

—

The first big Kingdom

—

Early agriculture

—

The first cities

—

Cities about 2500 years ago.

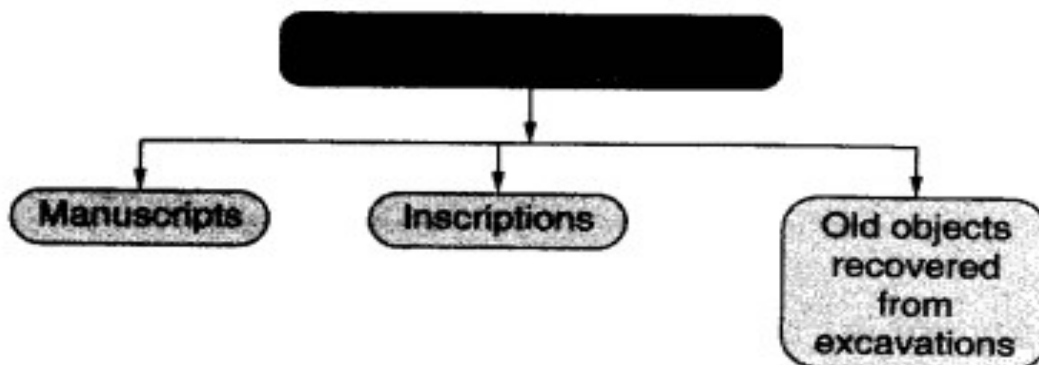
2. List one major difference between manuscripts and inscriptions.

Answer:

Manuscripts	Inscriptions
1. Manuscripts are the old books that give handwritten accounts.	1. Inscriptions are engraved form of writing used for various purposes.
2. These were written on leaves and barks of trees.	2. These were written on hard surfaces, e.g. stones.

3. Return to Rasheeda's question. Can you think of some answers to it?

Answer: One can know what had happened so many years ago through these ways:





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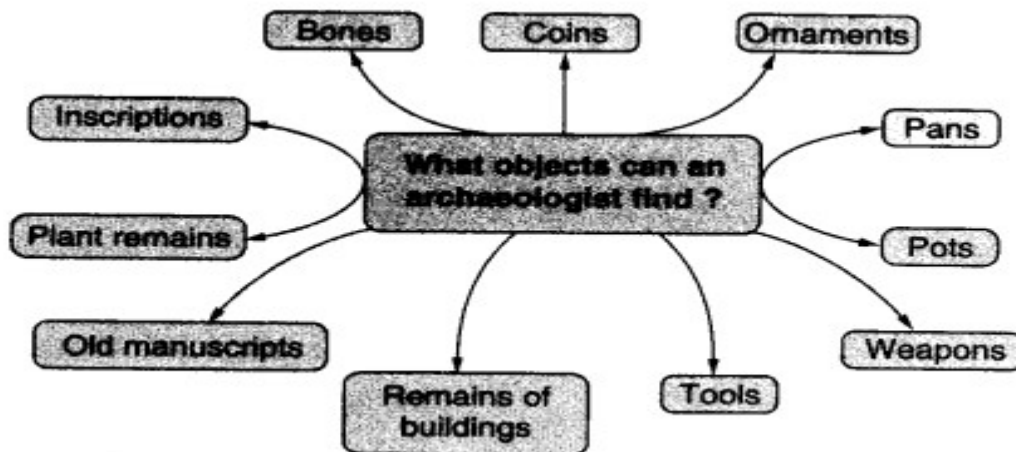
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4. Make a list of as. the objects that archaeologists may find. Which of these could be made of stone?

Answer: The answer can be summarized through this flow diagram:



The ones that could be made of stone are:

- Surface used for writing inscriptions
- Remains of buildings
- Objects like tools, weapons, etc.

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

Answer: We think ordinary men and women did not generally keep records of what they did due to the following reasons:

1. They did not know the art of writing in the beginning.
2. Even some of them were not literate even after the knowledge of the script.
3. They were not having an interest in such works.
4. They did not know the importance of keeping records of the events. The lack of historical sense was mainly responsible for it.

6. Describe at least two ways in which you think the lives of kings would have been different from those of farmers.

Answer:

1. The kings used to live in palaces or big houses. The farmers used to live in huts or in very small houses.
2. The kings were dependent for their food on farmers. Farmers used to produce food for themselves and other people also.
3. The kings wore showy and costly clothes and ornaments. Farmers wore simple and very cheap clothes. (Any two)



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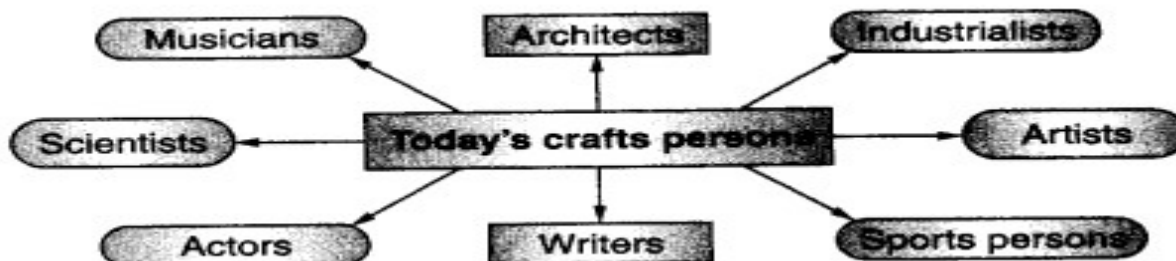
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7. Find the word 'crafts persons' on-page of the textbook. In the list at least five different crafts that you know about today. Are the crafts persons — (a) men (b) women (c) both men and women.

Answer: The various crafts that dominate the present life are listed here:



These crafts persons are both men and women.

8. What were the subjects on which books were written in the past? Which of these would you like to read?

Answers: Before paper was discovered scholars wrote on:

1. dried leaves,
2. on the bark of birch trees and
3. Sometimes on copper (or metal) plates and stones.

We would like to read Vedas, Ramayana, Mahabharata and Panchtantra.

Chapter: 2 On The Trail of the Earliest People

1. Complete the sentences:

1. Hunter-gatherers chose to live in caves and rock shelters because
2. Grasslands developed around..... years ago.
3. Early people painted on the..... of caves.
4. In Hunsgi, tools were made of.....

Answer:

1. they wanted to protect themselves from wild animals and bad weather.
2. 12,000
3. walls
4. limestone

2. Look at the present-day political map of the subcontinent on page 136 of the textbook. Find out the states where Bhimbetka, Hunsgi, and Kumool are located. Would Tushar's train have passed near any of these sites?

Answer: Bhimbetka — Madhya Pradesh

Hunsgi — Karnataka

Kumool — Andhra Pradesh

Tushar's train would have passed near Bhimbetka, Hunsgi and Kumool, since they all lie on the possible train route from Delhi to Chennai.



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3. Why did the hunter-gatherers travel from place to place? In what ways are these similar to/different from the reasons for which we travel today?

Answer: Hunter-gatherers travelled from place to place for four basic reasons which are as follows: (also see flow-learning).

- If they stayed at one place for a long time, they would have eaten up all the available plant and animal resources. Therefore, they went to another place for more food.
- Animals move from place to place. Humans followed them as they hunted them.
- Plants and trees bear fruit in different seasons. So when season changed, people moved to another place.
- In search of water, people travelled from place to place. Water is necessary for survival.

However, nowadays we travel for different purposes, like:

1. Education. We travel to schools.
2. Work. We travel to work.
3. Business. People travel from place to place for business purposes.
4. Entertainment. We travel from one place to another to amuse and entertain ourselves, like going to a circus, a zoo or sightseeing.

4. What tools would you use today for cutting fruit? What would they be made of?

Answer: Today, for cutting fruit, we would use modern tools like knives, which are made of iron or steel.

5. List three ways in which hunter-gatherers used fire. Would you use fire for any of these purposes today?

Answer: (a)

1. Hunter-gatherers used fire as a source of light.
2. They used fire to cook meat or food.
3. They used fire to scare away animals also.
4. Fire keeps him or her warm.

(b) Yes, fire is used as a source to cook food including meat. We also use it to keep us warm. Some people use it for religious purposes and burn their dead bodies.

6. Make two columns in your notebook. In the left hand column, list the foods hunter-gatherers ate. In the right hand column, list some of the foods you eat. Do you notice any similarities/differences.

Answer:

Column I Food eaten by early man	Column II Food eaten by modern man
Fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks, eggs, meat	Processed food like bread, pizza, ice-cream, etc. along with unprocessed food like fruit.



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Differences between the two eating habits: Today, we largely eat processed and cooked food, whereas the early people did not cook their food. They ate everything raw.

Chapter: 3

In the Earliest Cities:

1. How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization?

Solution:

Archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization on the basis of the following indications:

- Actual pieces of cloth were found attached to the lid of a silver vase and some copper objects at Mohenjodaro.
- Archaeologists have also found spindle whorls, made of terracotta and faience. These were used to spin thread.

2. Match the columns

Solution:

Copper	Gujarat
Gold	Afghanistan
Tin	Rajasthan
Precious Stones	Karnataka

Solution:

Copper	Rajasthan
Gold	Karnataka
Tin	Afghanistan
Precious Stones	Gujarat

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

Solution:

Metals, writing, the wheel and the plough were important for the Harappans due to the following reasons:

- Metals – These were used for making tools, ornaments, vessels and weapons.
- Writing – It helped the Harappans to prepare scribes, which in turn helped in maintaining records and preparing the seals.
- Wheel – It was used for pottery and for making carts used for travelling.
- Plough – It was used to dig the earth for turning the soil and planting seeds.



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Let's Discuss

4. Make a list of all the terracotta toys shown in the lesson. Which do you think children would have enjoyed playing the most?

Solution:

The terracotta toys shown in the lesson are:

- Toy Plough
- Toy Cart
- Models of different animals

Children would have enjoyed playing with the cart just like the kids today love to play with cars.

5. Make a list of what the Harappans ate and put a tick mark against the things you eat today.

Solution:

The Harappans ate the following food items:

- Various kinds of grains like rice, wheat, barley, pulses, sesame, mustard, linseed etc.
- Fruits like ber
- Peas
- Fish
- Meat
- MilkAlmost all these food items are eaten today as well.

6. Do you think that the life of farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different from that of the farmers and herders you read about in Chapter 2? Give reasons for your answer.

Solution:

Yes, the life of the farmers and herders who supplied food to the Harappan cities was different in the following ways:

Irrigation – The Harappans irrigated their own fields by introducing various methods of irrigation. On the other hand, earlier farmers and herders did not have access to irrigation facilities.

Storage – The Harappans stored the grains in well-built granaries, whereas the earlier farmers used clay pots and baskets for storage purpose.

Tools – The Harappans used tools like plough to dig the earth for turning the soil and to plant the seeds but the earlier farmers did not have such tools.



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Geography

Chapter: 1

The Earth in the Solar System:

Exercises

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) How does a planet differ from a star?

Planet

1. They are celestial bodies that do not have their own light. They reflect the light from the sun.

2. They are usually smaller than the stars.

3. There are eight planets in our solar system.

Example: Earth, Mercury, Mars, etc.

Star

1. They are celestial bodies that have their own light and heat.

2. They are very big in size.

3. There are uncountable stars in our galaxy.

Example: Sun

(b) What is meant by the 'Solar System'?

Answer: The sun, eight planets, satellites and some other celestial bodies known as asteroids and meteoroids form the solar system.

(c) Name all the planets according to their distance from the sun.

Answer: Names of the planets according to their distance from the sun are:

Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

(d) Why is the Earth called a unique planet?

Answer: The earth is called a unique planet due to the following reasons:

Related Stories

- It is probably the only planet that has conditions favourable to support life.
- It is neither too hot nor too cold. Thus, it has a suitable temperature for life.
- It has water and air, which are very essential for survival.

(e) Why do we see only one side of the moon always?

Answer: The moon moves around the earth in about 27 days and it takes exactly the same time to complete one spin on its axis. That is why we can see only one side of the moon always.

(f) What is the Universe?

Answer: The universe is a collection of all planets, stars, galaxies, celestial bodies, gases, dust clouds, light, etc. It is considered as an endless space. We all belong to this universe.



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2. Tick the correct answer.

(a) The planet known as the “Earth’s Twin” is

- (i) Jupiter
- (ii) Saturn
- (iii) Venus

Answer: (iii) Venus

(b) Which is the third nearest planet to the sun?

- (i) Venus
- (ii) Earth
- (iii) Mercury

Answer: (ii) Earth

(c) All the planets move around the sun in a

- (i) Circular path
- (ii) Rectangular path
- (iii) Elongated path

Answer: (i) Elongated path

(d) The Pole Star indicates the direction to the

- (i) South
- (ii) North
- (iii) East

Answer: (ii) North

(e) Asteroids are found between the orbits of

- (i) Saturn and Jupiter
- (ii) Mars and Jupiter
- (iii) The Earth and Mars

Answer: (ii) Mars and Jupiter

3. Fill in the blanks.

- (a) A group of _____ forming various patterns is called a _____.
- (b) A huge system of stars is called _____.
- (c) _____ is the closest celestial body to our earth.
- (d) _____ is the third nearest planet to the sun.
- (e) Planets do not have their own _____ and _____.



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Answer:

- (a) A group of stars forming various patterns is called a constellation.
- (b) A huge system of stars is called a galaxy.
- (c) Moon is the closest celestial body to our earth.
- (d) Earth is the third nearest planet to the sun.
- (e) Planets do not have their own heat and light.

Chapter: 2

Globe Latitudes and Longitudes

1. Answer the following questions briefly:

- (a) What is the true shape of the earth?
- (b) What is the globe?
- (c) What is the latitudinal value of the Tropic of Cancer?
- (d) What are the three heat zones of the Earth?
- (e) What are parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude?
- (f) Why does the Torrid Zone receive the maximum amount of heat?
- (g) Why is it 5.30 p.m in India when it is 12.00 noon in London?

Answers:

- (a) The true shape of the Earth is geoid-earth like shape. In other words, it is orange shaped.
- (b) Globe. Globe is the three dimensional model of the earth.
- (c) $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.
- (d) (i) Torrid Zone
(ii) Temperate Zone
(iii) Frigid Zone.
- (e) Parallels of Latitudes and Meridians of Longitudes:

Parallels of Latitudes:

All the parallel circles from the equator to the poles are called parallels of latitudes.

Meridians of Longitudes:

All the semi-circles which join north pole to south pole are termed as meridians of longitudes.

(f) Torrid Zone receives the maximum amount of heat because of the following reasons:

- The Sun shines perpendicular between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn throughout the year.
- Perpendicular sun rays give more heat than slanting sun rays.

(g) It is 5.30 p.m. in India when it is 12.00 noon in London because of the following reasons:

- London is located at 0° longitude while the time of $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E longitude is taken as standard time in India.
- There is a difference of $82\frac{1}{2}$ between the longitude of London and the Standard Meridian of India ($82\frac{1}{2}$ E).
- Time in India is ahead of London. It is 4 minutes ahead at every longitude towards east.
- Hence time in India is ahead of London by 5.30 hours ($4 \times 82\frac{1}{2} = 330$ minutes or 5.30 hours).



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2. Tick the correct answer:

(a) The value of the prime meridian is

- (i) 90° (ii) 0° (iii) 60°

(b) The frigid zone lies near

- (i) the Poles (ii) the Equator (iii) the Tropic of Cancer

(c) The total number of longitudes are

- (i) 360 (ii) 180 (iii) 90

(d) The Antarctic Circle is located in

- (i) the Northern Hemisphere
(ii) the Southern Hemisphere
(iii) the Eastern Hemisphere

(e) Grid is a network of

- (i) parallels of latitudes and meridians of longitudes
(ii) the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn
(iii) the North Pole and the South Pole

Answers: (a)-(ii), (b)-(i), (c)-(i), (d)-(ii), (e)-(i).

- Remark: Actually the number of longitudes is infinite. We can draw longitudes of any degree value. We show in diagrams distinct longitudes just for our convenience, e.g. the number of longitudes can be 360 (shown at gap of 1 degree), 180 (shown at every 2 degrees), and so on—as we wish.

3. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Tropic of Capricorn is located at _____.
2. The Standard Meridian of India is _____.
3. The 0° Meridian is also known as _____.
4. The distance between the longitudes decreases towards _____.
5. The Arctic Circle is located in the _____.

Answers:

1. $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S
2. $82\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ E
3. Prime Meridian
4. Prime Meridian
5. Northern.



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Civics

Chapter: 1

Understanding Diversity

1. Draw up a list of the different festivals celebrated in your locality. Which of these celebrations are shared by members of different regional and religious communities?

Ans: Festivals shared by different regional and religious communities are:

- Independence Day
- Republic Day
- Gandhi Jayanti

These are our national festivals, so every Indian celebrates them irrespective of region and religion.

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

Ans: Yes, living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to our life in the following ways:

- We know different people, their culture, customs, traditions, backgrounds. These diverse things add to our life.
- Geographical diversities decide our way of life, our food, our occupations and many other things.
- We relish our customs and traditions.

3. Do you think the term “unity in diversity” is an appropriate term to describe India? What do you think Nehru is trying to say about Indian unity in the sentence quoted above from his book “The Discovery of India”?

Ans: Yes, we think that the term ‘unity in diversity’ is an appropriate term to describe India.

Diversities:

1. Geographical diversities like different physical features, climates, vegetations, rivers and lakes.
2. Cultural diversities like different languages, religions, communities, customs, traditions, festivals, rituals, etc.

Despite all these diversities there is unity among the people.

- They are one.
- They stood against the British and threw the mighty empire by adopting Ahimsa and peaceful means.
- All the people belonging to various regions are one when the country’s interests are involved.
- In natural disasters they whole-heartedly contribute for mitigating the sufferings of the people.



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4. Underline the line in the poem sung after the Jallianwalla massacre, which according to you, reflects India's essential unity.

Ans: Don't forget the days of blood, O friend

In the midst of your happiness remember to shed a tear for us

The hunter has tom away every single flower

Do plant a flower in the desert garden dear friend

Having fallen to bullets we slept in Jallianwalla Bagh

Do light a lamp on this lonely grave O friend

The blood of Hindus and Muslims flows together today

Do soak your robe in this river of blood dear friend

Some rot in jails while others lie in their graves

Do shed a few tears for them O friend.

The underlined line reflects India's unity.

When it came to struggling for freedom of the country, the Hindus and Muslims came together to fight and 'their blood flows together'.

5. Choose another region in India and do a similar study of the historical and geographical factors that influences the diversity found there. Are these historical and geographical factors connected to each other? How?

Ans: Do yourself.

Chapter: 2

Diversity and Discrimination

Question 1: Match of following statements in a way that challenges stereotypes.

a. Two surgeons were sitting down to lunch when one of them made a call on the mobile phone	1. suffers from chronic asthma.
b. The boy who won the drawing competition went to the dias	2. to become an astronaut which she did.
c. One of the fastest athletes in the world	3. to speak with her daughter who had just returned from school.
d. She was not that well-off but had a dream	4. on a wheelchair to collect his prize

Answer:

a. Two surgeons were sitting down to lunch when one of them made a call on the mobile phone	3. to speak with her daughter who had just returned from school.
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b. The boy who won the drawing competition went to the dias	4. on a wheelchair to collect his prize
c. One of the fastest athletes in the world	1. suffers from chronic asthma.
d. She was not that well-off but had a dream	2. to become an astronaut which she did.

Question 2: How can the stereotype that girls are a burden on their parents affect the life of a daughter? Imagine this situation and list at least five different effects that this stereotype can have on the way daughters get treated in the house.

Answer: The stereotype that girls are a burden on their parents can affect their life in the worst manner and shatter all their dreams and goals. This has a negative effect on them. They feel discouraged at every point of life.

Five different effects that this stereotype can have on the way daughters get treated in the house are:

- They do not receive proper love, care and attention from the family.
- They do not get quality education.
- They do not get proper healthcare and nutrition.
- They are expected to learn all household works.
- They do not get proper resources to become independent.

Question 3: What does the Constitution say with regard to equality? Why do you think it is important for all people to be equal?

Answer: Our Constitution say with regard to Equality:

- All are equal in choosing the Kind of work
- All are equal to compete for Government jobs
- Untouchability is crime and is legally abolished
- Everyone has equal rights and opportunities

It is very important for people to be equal as this gives freedom to speak their language, to celebrate their festivals and express them freely

Question 4: Sometimes people make prejudiced comments in our presence. We are often not in a position to do anything about this because it is difficult to say something right then and there. Divide the class into groups and each group discuss what they could do in one of the following situations:

- a. A friend teases classmate because he is poor.
- b. You are watching tv with your family and one of them makes a prejudicial comment about a particular religious community.



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- c. Children in your class refuse to share their food with a particular person because they think she is dirty.
- d. Someone tells you a joke that makes fun of a community because of their accent.
- e. Some boys make remarks about girls not being able to play games as well as them.

Discuss in class what the different groups have suggested for the above situations, and also talk about the problems that can come up when raising the issue.

Answer: a) We should respect the background of others we should tease a person because of his appearance.

b) India is our country and is famous for diversity in religions. We should respect each and every religion and this will be our strength.

c) No one is superior and No one is inferior everyone is a child of God.

d) Our country is rich in different types of communities and every community is having its own language and accent. We should respect them.

e) Everyone is his/her own physique someone is good at sports, someone in arts and someone in dance. We should not make fun of them because they cannot play sports.