

SYLLABUS**TERM -I**

- History:**
- 1 What, Where, How and When
 - 2 On the Trail of the Earliest People
 - 3 In the Earliest Cities
 - 4 What Books and Burials Tell us
- Civics:**
- 1 Understanding Diversity
 - 2 Diversity & Discrimination
 - 3 What is Government?
 - 4 Key Elements of a Democratic Government
- Geography:**
- 1 The Earth in the Solar System
 - 2 Globe- Latitudes & Longitudes
 - 3 Our Country- Location, Extent & Political Division
 - 4 Motions of the Earth

TERM -II

- History:**
- 1 New Questions & Ideas
 - 2 Ashoka, The Emperor Who Gave Up War
 - 3 Buildings, Paintings and Books
 - 4 New Empires and Kingdoms
- Civics:**
- 1 Panchayati Raj
 - 2 Urban Administration
 - 3 Urban Livelihoods
- Geography:**
- 1 Maps
 - 2 Major Domains of the Earth
 - 3 Major Landforms of the Earth
 - 4 Our Country- Physical Divisions

Summative Assessment I & II: History-	30 Marks
Geography-	30 Marks
Civics-	20 Marks

SCHEDULE FOR FORMATIVE ASSESSMENTS: 2013-14

=====	
<u>FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT- I (ACTIVITY BASED)</u>	50 Marks
MCQ-	[20 Marks]
Holiday Homework-	[15Marks]
Civics Activity-	[5 Marks]
Geography Activity:	[10 Marks]
~~~~~	
<b><u>FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT- II</u></b>	<b>50 Marks</b>
Pen & Paper Test-	[30 Marks]
MCQ-	[10 Marks]
History Activity-	[10 Marks]
~~~~~	
<u>FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT- III</u>	50 Marks
Pen & Paper Test-	[30 Marks]
MCQ-	[10 Marks]
History: Picture Study/ Case Study-	[10 Marks]
~~~~~	
<b><u>FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT- IV (ACTIVITY BASED)</u></b>	<b>50 Marks</b>
MCQ-	[20 Marks]
Notebook Marks-	[6 Marks]
History/ Civics: Activity-	[14 Marks]
Geography: Collect & Paste 5 pictures of the landforms visited by you during the year and write the importance of each landform	[10 Marks]
~~~~~	

HISTORY MODULES

Module – 1, 2

What, Where How And When?

Contents:

- Finding out what happened.
- What can we know about the past?
- Where did people live?
- Names of the land.
- Finding out about the past.
- One past or many?
- What do dates mean?

Learning Objectives:

- Familiarize the learner with the major developments to be studied.
- Develop an understanding of the significance of geographical terms used during the time frame.
- Illustrate the sources used to reconstruct history.

Key Terms:

- Decipherment, A.D., B.C., archaeology, inscription, manuscripts.

Activity:

- Area where first crops were grown (show on a map of India)

~~~~~

### **Module – 3, 4**

#### **On The Trail Of The Earliest People**

##### **Contents:**

- The earliest people : Why were they on the move?
- How do we know about these people?
- Choosing a place to live in.
- Making stone tools.
- Finding out about fire.
- A changing environment.
- Rock paintings and what they tell us.
- Who did what?
- A closer look- HUNSGI

**Learning Objectives:**

- Appreciate the skills and knowledge of hunter-gatherers
- How history was divided by archaeologists
- Techniques used by early people for making stone tools

**Key Terms:**

- Hunter-gatherer, site, habitation, factory, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, microliths.

**Activity:**

- The students will draw tools and implements used by the Palaeolithic and Neolithic people.
- Map work- Some archaeological sites (Burzahom, Mehrgarh, Bhimbetka, Inamgaon, Hunsgi, Hallur, Kurnool caves, Brahmagiri, Mumbai, Kolkata)

~~~~~  
Module – 5, 6, 7

In The Earliest Cities

Contents:

- The story of Harappa
- The settlement pattern of the Harappan Civilization.
- Unique architectural features- Houses, drains, streets
- Life in the city
- Craft production
- In search of raw materials.
- Case study. The North-West
- The mystery of the end

Learning Objectives:

- Appreciate the distinctive life in cities.
- Identify the archaeological evidence of urban centres.
- Learning about life in the city.
- Search of raw materials, craft production and trade.
- Decline of Harappan civilization
- To know some important dates

Key Terms:

- Citadel, scribe, seal, raw material, irrigation, plough, specialist, faience.

Activity:

- Students will mark various sites of Indus Valley Civilization on a map of India.
 - Make clay models of some animals and tools and display them in class.
- ~~~~~

Module – 8, 9

What Books And Burials Tell Us

Contents:

- The Vedas and what they tell us.
- A contemporary Chalcolithic settlement.
- Words to describe the people.
- Composers of Hymns.
- What Skeletal studies tell us.
- Case study: Inamgaon

Learning Objectives:

- Appreciate that different developments were taking place in different parts of the subcontinent simultaneously.
- Introduce simple strategies of textual analysis.
- Reinforce the skills of archaeological analysis already developed.
- To know some important dates.

Key Terms:

- Vedas, manuscript, megalith, chariot, hymn, slave, skeleton, iron

Activity:

- Students will be asked to prepare a case study on Inamgaon..
- ~~~~~

Module – 10

Revision For Half Yearly

~~~~~

## Module – 11

### New Questions And Ideas

#### **Contents:**

- The story of the Buddha
- Upanishads
- Buddhism
- Jainism
- Influence of Jainism and Buddhism
- Monasteries
- Panini, the grammarian.
- The system of Ashramas

#### **Learning Objectives:**

- Outline the basic tenets of these systems of thought and the context in which they developed and flourished.
- Introduce excerpts from sources relating to these traditions.

#### **Key Terms:**

- Tanha, prakrit, sangha, bhikkhus, vihara, monastery, ashrama.

#### **Activity:**

- Students will read any text/fiction based on Buddhism like Jataka and Upanishads.

~~~~~

Module – 12, 13

Ashoka, The Emperor Who Gave Up War

Contents:

- The expansion of the empire.
- Difference between empires and kingdoms
- Ruling the empire.
- Ashoka, a unique ruler
- Kalinga war
- Ashoka's dhamma
- Administration

Learning Objectives:

- Introduce the concept of empire.
- Show how inscriptions are used as sources.

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
Indrapuram, Ghaziabad

Assignment Booklet
(Class -VI: SOCIAL STUDIES)

- The students will analyse the centralized and federal nature of the administration during the Mauryas.
- To explain Ashoka and his Dhamma in the relevance of the inscriptions

Key Terms:

- Tribute, empire, capital, kingdom, dhamma, edicts, official, messenger, province.

Activity:

- Students will mark the extent of Ashoka's Empire on the map of India with its capital. Also mark the places where Ashokan rock and pillar edicts have been found.

~~~~~  
**Module – 14**

**Buildings, Paintings and Books**

**Contents:**

- The Iron Pillar
- Buildings in brick and stone
- How were stupas and temples built?
- The world books
- Recording and preserving old stories
- Writing books on science.

**Learning Objectives:**

- To understand the importance of Art and Architecture.
  - Appreciate the temples and monasteries.
  - Understand how stupas and temples were built.
- ~~~~~

**Module – 15**

**New Empires And Kingdoms**

**Contents:**

- Prashasti with special reference to Samundragupta
- Genealogies
- Harshavardhana and the Harshacharita

**Learning Objectives:**

- To introduce the ideas and strategies of expansion and their logic.
- Understand how prashastis and charitas were used to reconstruct political history.
- Know the administration during Harsha's time.

**Key Terms:**

- Prashasti, Aryavarta, Genealogy

**Activity:**

- On a map of India, mark the extent of empire of the Guptas and Harsha along with their capitals.

~~~~~  
Module – 17

New Empires And Kingdoms(Contd.)

Contents:

- The Pallavas, Chalukyas and Pulakeshin's prashasti
- How were these kingdoms administered
- A new kind of Army
- Assemblies in the Southern Kingdoms
- Life of ordinary people

Learning Objectives:

- To explain the differences in the administration of these kingdoms.
- To familiarize with the three kingdoms of South India, with the help of map.
- To understand India's flourishing trade relations with the Romans.

Key Terms:

- Dakshinapatha, hereditary officer, samanta, assembly, nagaram, sabha, ur.

Activity:

- On a map of India, show the three kingdoms of South India and also locate important places of the time.

~~~~~  
**Module – 18**

**Revision For Annual Examination**



**HISTORY ASSIGNMENTS****Assignment – 1****What, Where, How and When?**

Q.1. Answer in a word:

- (i) The place where rice was first grown. \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) The area along the south of the Ganga. \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) The earliest composition in Sanskrit. \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) The language used by ordinary people. \_\_\_\_\_
- (v) Manuscripts were usually written on. \_\_\_\_\_

Q.2. Very short answers.

- (i) Where are the Garo hills located?
- (ii) What are tributaries? Name the tributary of Ganga.
- (iii) From where does the word India come?
- (iv) What were the occupations of the people of Andaman Islands?
- (v) Who were skilled gatherers?

Q.3. Answer the following:

- (i) What is history? Why do we study history?
- (ii) What are 'sources'? How many sources are there?
- (iii) Give two examples of inscriptions of ancient India.
- (iv) Who are archaeologists? What do they do?
- (v) How can you say that historians and archaeologists are like detectives?
- (vi) How was travelling an important part of life of the people in the past?
- (vii) What are the different ways to find out about the past?

**Assignment – 2****On The Trail Of The Earliest People**

Q.1. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) Ostriches were found in India during the \_\_\_\_\_ period.
- (ii) Some rivers and lakes are seasonal while others are \_\_\_\_\_, that is with

- water throughout the year.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ are places where the remains of things like tools, pots, buildings etc. were found.
- (iv) The word Palaeolithic comes from two Greek words, 'palaeo', meaning \_\_\_\_\_ and 'lithos' meaning \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.2. Define the following terms:-

- (i) Sites  
(ii) Habitation- cum- factory sites  
(iii) Factory sites

Q.3. Answer the following questions in brief.

- (i) What do you mean by Palaeolithic age?  
(ii) List of the uses of stone during the Palaeolithic period.  
(iii) Explain how stone tools of Mesolithic age improved.  
(iv) How did the discovery of fire help the early man?  
(v) What is the difference between perennial and seasonal lakes and rivers?

Q.4. Answer the following questions in detail.

- (i) How did the early man learn herding and rearing animals?  
(ii) Explain Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Microliths.  
(ii) Hunter-gatherers used stone tools. Explain what these tools were used for?  
(iii) Write a few lines on Bhimbetka and Hunsgi.

### **Assignment – 3**

#### **In The Earliest Cities**

Q.1. Fill in the blanks:

- (i) The Great Bath is in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) The Great Bath was made water- tight with a layer of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ were people who knew how to write and helped prepare the seals.

- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ was artificially produces and was used to make beads, bangles, earrings & tiny vessels.

Q.2. Define the following terms:-

- |                  |              |               |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| (i) Civilization | (ii) Citadel | (iii) Granary |
| (iv) Specialists | (v) Dockyard |               |

Q.3. On an outline map of India shade the spread of the Indus Valley Civilization and mark the following places.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| (i) Harappa   | (ii) Mohenjodaro |
| (iii) Lothal  | (iv) Kalibangan  |
| (v) Dholavira | (vi) Rakhi Garhi |

=====

#### **Assignment – 4** **In The Earliest Cities**

Q.1. Short answers:

- (i) Beside which river is the city of Lothal situated?
- (ii) What were Spindle whorls made of?
- (iii) Where have the archaeologists found the statue of an important man?
- (iv) What type of metals were used to make tools in the earliest cities?
- (v) Write down the names of the earliest cities.
- (vi) What were the main occupations of the people of Harappa?

Q.2. Answer the following briefly.

- (i) Give any two features of Great Bath that impressed you the most.
- (ii) What were the main occupations of the people of Harappan?
- (iv) What are Seals and Sealings?
- (v) How do archaeologists know that cloth was used in the Harappan civilization?
- (vi) Why were metals, writings, wheels and plough important for the Harappans?
- (vii) Describe any 3 features of the houses in this civilization.
- (viii) Do you think Harappans believed in life after death?
- (ix) Mention the possible reasons for the decline of Harappan civilization
- (x) How can we say Harappans had trade with other countries?

=====

**Assignment – 5****What Books and Burials Tell Us**

Q.1. Give one word answers:

- (i) The oldest Veda \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) The meaning of 'Sukta' \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) The God of fire \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) A type of megalith which had pot- holes \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) Author of Charaka Samhita \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.2. Define the following terms:-

- (i) Megalith                      (ii) Burial sites                      (iii) Chariot
- (iv) Sacrifices                      (v) Hymn

Q.3. Answer the following briefly:

- (i) Name the four Vedas and the 3 important Gods.
- (ii) What were Yagnas?
- (iii) Why were the battles fought?
- (iv) What were the main occupations of the people of Inamgaon?

Q.4. Answer in detail.

- (i) What are the features of Megaliths?
- (ii) What are the evidences available to know about the occupations and food habits of people at Inamgaon?
- (iii) In what ways are the books we read today different from the Rigveda?
- (iv) What kind of evidences from burials do archaeologists use to find out whether there were social differences amongst those who were buried?
- (v) In what ways do you think that the life of Raja was different from that of a Dasa or Dasi?
- (vi) How was the plundered wealth used by the people?

**Assignment – 6****New Questions and Ideas**

Q.1. Give one word answer:

- (i) The founder of Buddhism \_\_\_\_\_.

- (ii) An association of those who left their homes \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) Place where Buddha taught for the first time \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) Holy book of the Zoroastrians \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) Meaning of the term 'Jina' \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.2. Define the following terms:-

- (i) Vihara      (ii) Ahimsa      (iii) Sangha      (iv) Ashrams      (v) Karma
- (vi) Upanishads      (vii) Tanha

Q.3. Answer in Short.

- (i) When was Buddha born?
- (ii) Where did Buddha give his Sermon for the first time?
- (iii) Where did Buddha pass away?
- (iv) Who developed the system of Ashramas?
- (v) What was the language in which Buddha taught?
- (vi) What was the name of the book in which rules of Buddhist Sangha were written?
- (vii) What is the meaning of 'Upanishad'?
- (viii) At what age did Mahavira leave his home?

Q.4. Answer in detail.

- (i) How did the people at Sangha lead their lives?
- (ii) Who donated land for building Viharas?
- (iii) What were the teachings of Buddha?
- (iv) Explain the system of the ashramas.
- (v) Which classes of society joined the Sangha?
- (vi) Explain the similarities between Buddhism and Jainism.

### **Assignment – 7**

#### **Ashoka, Emperor Who Gave Up War**

Q.1. Give one word answer:

- (i) Founder of the Mauryan Empire \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) The Greek ambassador in the court of Chandragupta \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) Ancient name of coastal Orissa \_\_\_\_\_.

- (iv) Author of Arthashastra \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) Prakrit word for 'Dharma' \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.2. Define the following terms:-

- (i) Tribute                      (ii) Dynasty

Q.3. Answer in short.

- (i) Which area was under the direct control of the Mauryan emperor?
- (ii) Name some countries where Ashoka spread his Dhamma.

=====

### **Assignment – 8**

#### **Ashoka, The Emperor Who Gave Up War**

Q.1. Answer in short.

- (i) Who founded the Mauryan empire and when?
- (ii) According to the inscriptions how many people were killed in the Kalinga war?

Q.2. Answer in detail.

- (i) What were the means adopted by Ashoka to spread the message of dhamma?
- (ii) Explain the governance in the Mauryan Empire.

Q.3. Map work:

- (i) On the outline map of India mark the following-  
Taxila, Lumbini, Sarnath, Pataliputra, Sanchi, Kalinga, Ujjain.

=====

### **Assignment – 9, 10**

#### **Buildings, Paintings and Books**

Activities –

- (i) Case study
- (ii) Picture identification
- (iii) Presentation on monasteries
- (iv) Group activity – Research work on the Iron pillar.

=====

**Assignment – 11****New Empires and Kingdoms**

Q.1. Give one word answer:

- (i) Court poet of Samudragupta \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) The old name for Allahabad \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) Court poet of Harshavardhana \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) Name of Harshavardhana's biography \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) Court poet of Pulakeshin II \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.2. Define :

- (i) Prashastis                      (ii) Sabha                      (iii) Ur                      (iv) Nagaram

Q.3. Answer in brief :

- (i) Explain Harsha's expeditions in North – East.
- (ii) Mention the titles adopted by the Gupta rulers.

Q.4. Map Work :

On the outline map of India mark the following–

Aihole, Kanchipuram, Pataliputra, Prayaga, Ujjain, Kanauj, Thanesar, Chera, Chola, Pallava, Chalukya.

=====

**Assignment – 12****New Empires and Kingdoms (Contd .....)**

Q.1. Short answer :

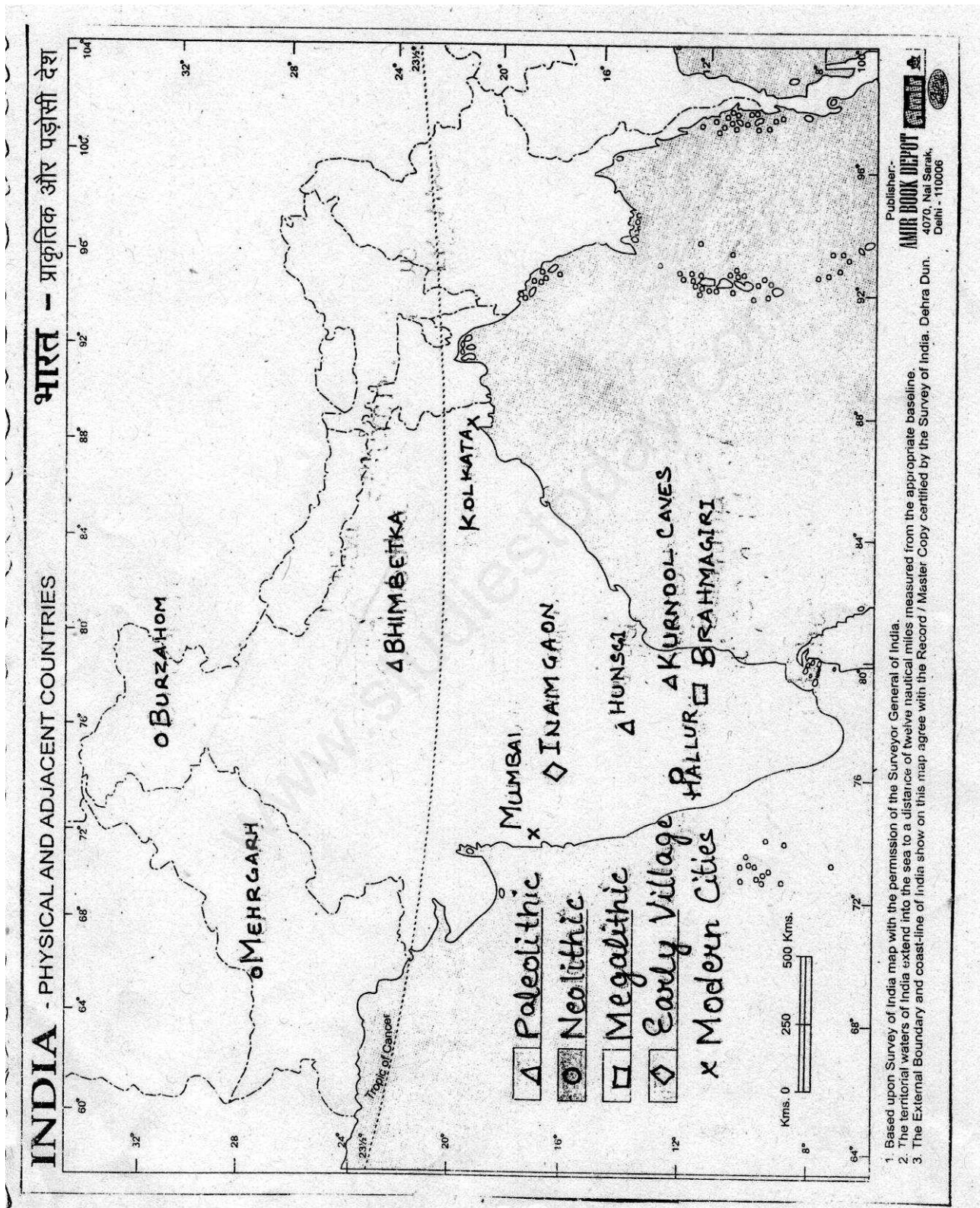
- (i) Name the Dynasty to which Pulakeshin II belonged?
- (ii) Through what source do we get the information about Samundra Gupta?
- (iii) Name some kinds of rulers described by Samundragupta's court poet.
- (iv) Name the capitals of Pallavas & Chalukyas.
- (v) How do you know about the lives of common people?

Q.2. Answer in details :

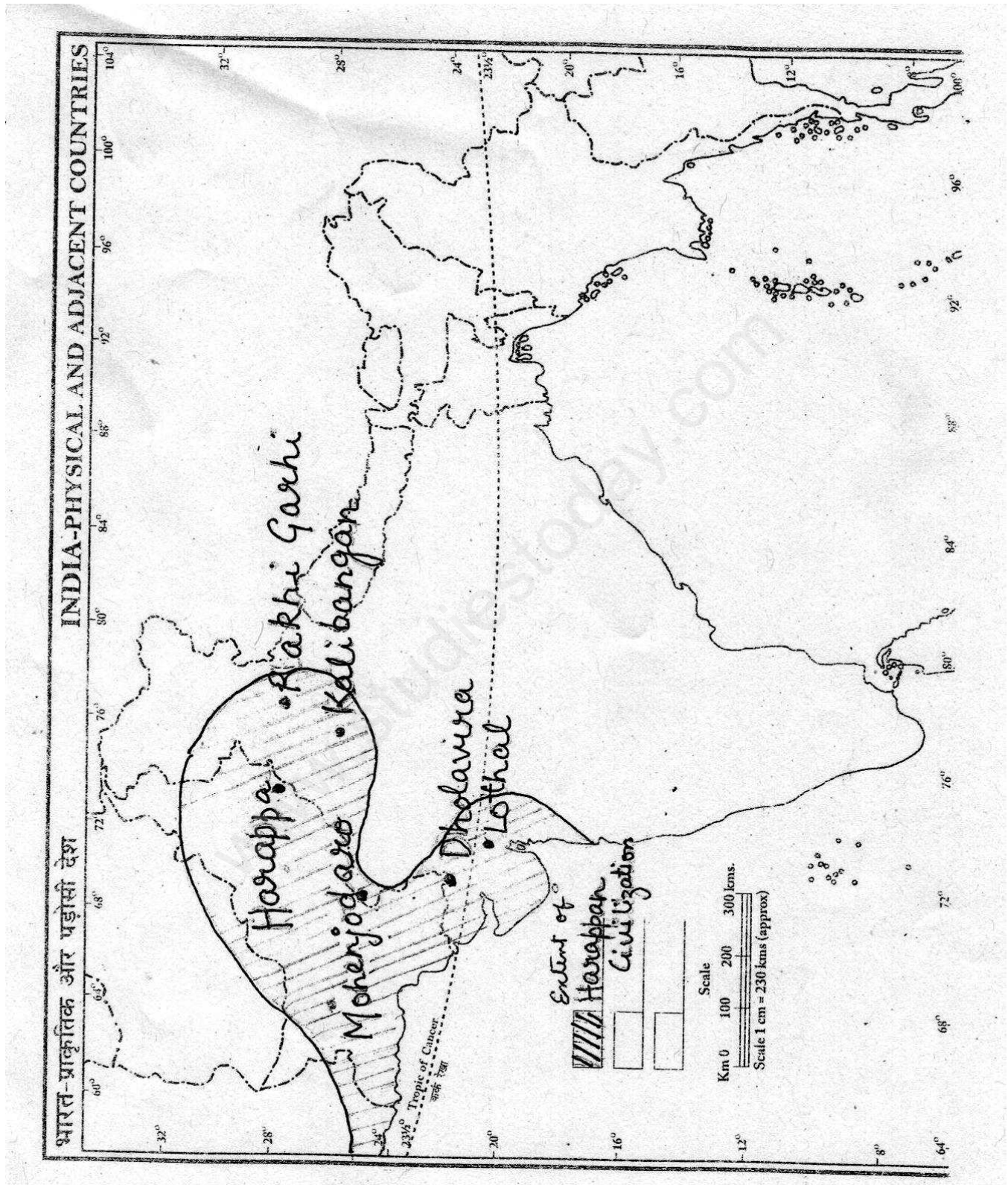
- (i) How does Samundragupta's prashasti describe him?
- (ii) What was the difference between the way in which Samundragupta treated the rulers of Aryavarta & Dakshinapatha?
- (iii) What changes do you find in the army at this time?

=====

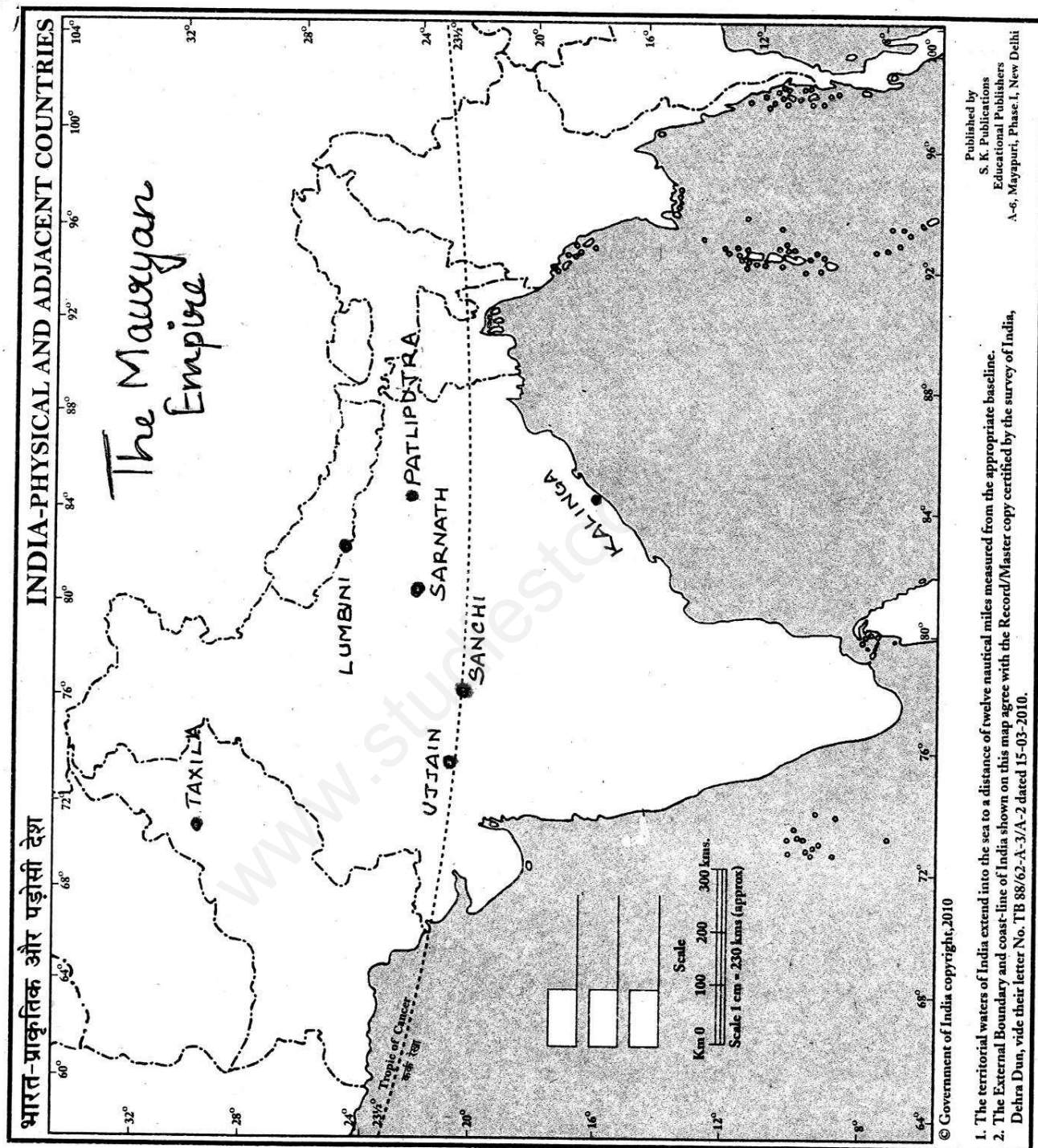


**MAP WORK**

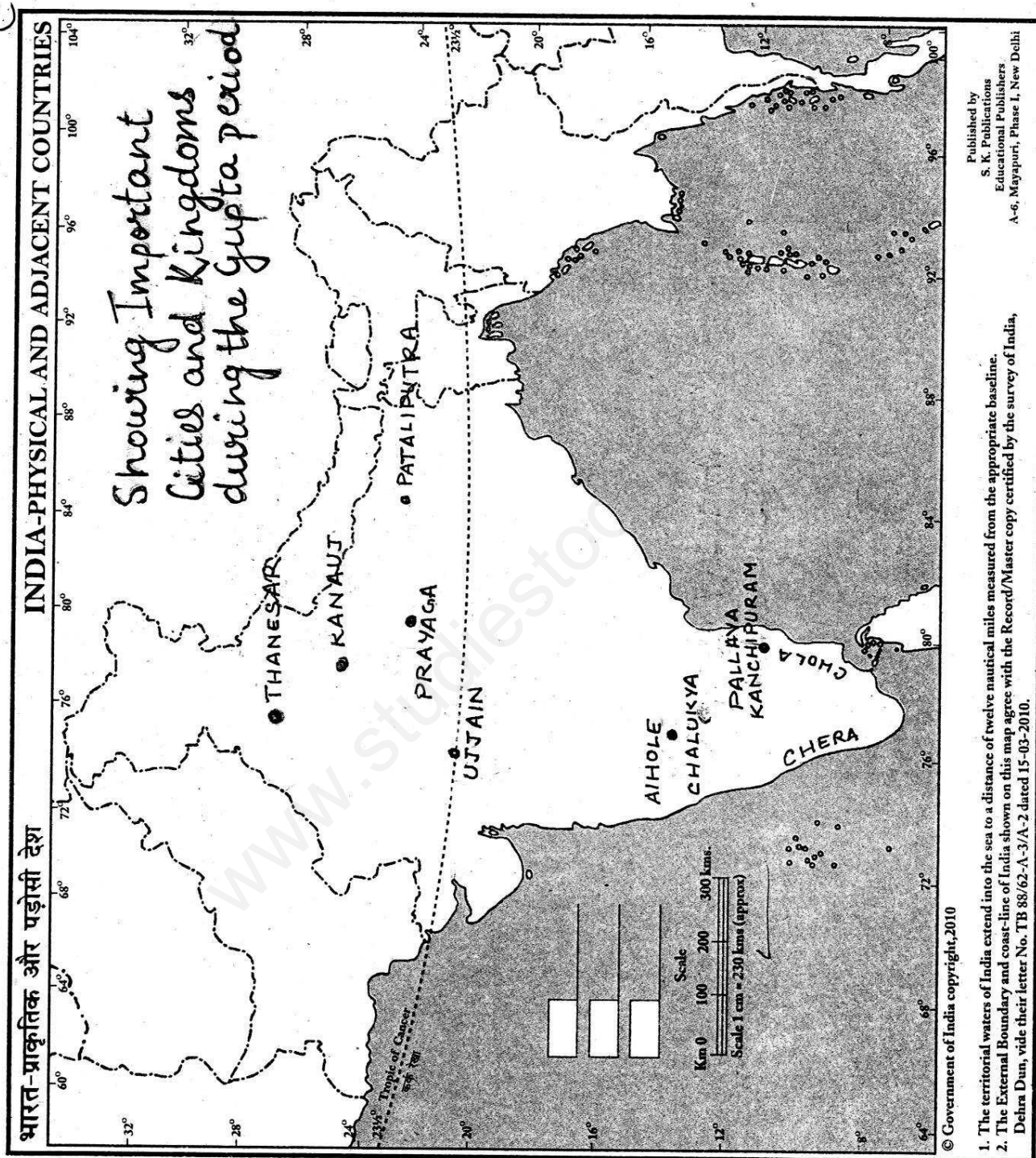












## **CIVICS MODULES**

### **Module – 1**

#### **Ch.1. – UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY**

##### **Contents:**

- Diversity as a fact of being human.
- What diversity adds to our lives.
- Diversity in India.

##### **Learning Objectives:**

- To enable students to –
  - Understand and appreciate various forms of diversity in their everyday environments.
  - Develop a sensitivity towards pluralism and interdependence.

##### **Key Terms:**

- Diversity, multi-lingual, multi-cultural, multi-religious discrimination.

##### **Activity:**

- The students will find out about the 22 constitutionally recognised languages of India.

~~~~~

Module – 2 & 3

UNDERSTAND DIVERSITY (Contd.)

Contents:

- Caste System
- The four-fold hierarchy in India based upon birth.
- Untouchables.
- Case Study: Ladakh and Kerela
- Unity in diversity

Learning Objectives:

- To enable students to-
 - Understand how prejudice can lead to discrimination.
 - Recognize the caste system in India and how it discriminates human beings.

Activity:

- Students will be asked to read the newspaper article about the recent demand for increase in the number of seats in educational institutions by the S.C., S. T. students.

Key Terms:

- Hierarchy, Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, Shudras, untouchables, denationalizing, scheduled caste, scheduled tribes.

~~~~~  
**Module – 4 & 5**

**Ch.2. DIVERSITY AND DISCRIMINATION**

**Contents:**

- Gender inequality.
- Measures undertaken by the government to improve the status of women in society.
- Prejudice
- Creating stereotypes
- How stereotype affect us
- Dr. Ambedkar and his contribution

**Learning Objectives:**

- To enable students to realize-
  - The problems faced by Indian women.
  - The measures undertaken by the government to uplift the status of women in society.
  - Children with special needs.

**Key Terms:**

- Physical abuse, Constitution, Preamble.
- ~~~~~

**Module – 6**

**WHAT IS GOVERNMENT?**

**Contents:**

- The need for government.
- The functions of government.

- The quest for Universal Adult Franchise.
- Levels of Government
- Laws and the Government

**Learning Objectives:**

- To enable students to:-
  - Gain a sense of why government is required.
  - Recognise the need for universal adult franchise.

**Key Terms:**

- Dominate, enacts, executive, legislature, judiciary, apartheid, racial segregation.

~~~~~  
Module – 7

WHAT IS GOVERNMENT? (contd.)

& Key Elements Of A Democratic Government

Contents:

- Forms of government.
- Parliamentary form of government.
- Presidential form of government.

Learning Objectives:

- The students will be able:-
 - To distinguish between Parliamentary and Presidential form of government.
 - To recognise that India has a Parliamentary form of government.

Activity:-

- The students will be asked to view Parliamentary sessions on television.
- ~~~~~

Module – 8

Key Elements Of A Democratic Government (Contd.)

Contents:

- Unitary form of government.
- Federal form of government.
- Apartheid

- Participation

Learning Objectives:

- To distinguish between Unitary and Federal form of government.
- To realize that Indian government is a dual form of government bearing characteristics of both the parliamentary and federal form of government.

~~~~~  
**Module – 9**

**Key Elements Of A Democratic Government (Contd.)**

**Contents:**

- Dictatorship
- Need to resolve conflict.
- Role of Government in resolving conflicts
- Rivers as source of conflicts
- Equality and Justice
- Democracy and Justice

**Learning Objectives:**

- The students will be able to realize:-
  - Dictatorship is a form of government, imposed upon the people.
  - People have no participatory power in a dictatorship because the government does not accept the principle of political equality.

**Activity:**

- The students will discuss in class, what happens in a country that is ruled by a Dictator.

~~~~~  
Module – 10

Revision for Half Yearly

~~~~~  
**Module – 11**

**Panchayati Raj**

**Contents:**

- Need for local-self government in villages.
- Village Panchayat.
- Panchayati Raj.



**Learning Objectives:**

- To enable students to :-
  - Understand the need of local self government and its advantages.
  - Understand the functions of the Panchayati Raj and appreciate its importance.
  - Comprehend the three tier system of Panchayati Raj.

**Key Terms:**

- Local self government, Panchayat, Panchayati Raj, Three tier-system.

~~~~~  
Module – 12

Panchayati Raj (Contd.)

Contents:

- Structure of the Village Panchayat.
- Composition of Gram Sabha.
- Composition of Gram Panchayat and its functions.
- Composition of Nyaya Panchayat.
- Significance of the Village Panchayat.

Learning Objectives:

The students will be able to comprehend:-

- The composition of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
- How all the adults of the villages participate in the smallest democratic unit of our country.
- Powers, functions and process of election of the Pradhan, the Up-Pradhan and the Panchayat secretary.
- Reservation of seats for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes.
- The sources of income and how money is spent for the benefit of the villages.
- How does Nyaya Panchayat provide speedy justice at the grass root levels.

Key Terms:

- Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayat, Nyaya Panchayat, Pradhan, Up-Pradhan, Panchayat Secretary.

Activity:

- The students will be divided into groups and the groups will enact scenes of

the session of the Gram Panchayat and the Nyaya Panchayat.

Module – 13

Panchayati Raj (Contd.)

Contents:

- The composition, functions and sources of income of the Block Samiti.
- The composition, functions and sources of income of the Zila Parishad.
- How the Zila Parishad acts as a link between village local self-government bodies and the state legislature.
- Role of women in Panchayati Raj.

Learning Objectives:

To enable students to comprehend:-

- The functioning of Block Samiti and Zila Parishad.
- The aim of Zila Parishad for the all round development of the entire district.
- How the Zila Parishad acts as a link between local government and the state.
- The role of women in Panchayati Raj.

Key Terms:

- Block Samiti, Khand Samiti, Pradesh Samiti, Panchayat Samiti, Block Development officer (BDO), Zila Parishad, District Collector.

Module – 14 & 15

Urban Administration (Contd.)

Contents:

- City Government- Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam), Municipalities (Nagar Palikas).
- Difference between Municipalities and Municipal Corporations.
- Functions of Municipalities and Municipal Corporation.
- Sources of Income of Municipalities and Municipal Corporation.
- Other urban bodies- Nagar Panchayat, Cantonment Board, Port Trust.
- Control on local bodies.

Learning Objectives:

The students will be able to understand :-

- The difference between urban and rural local bodies.

- The various kinds of urban local self governing institutions.
- Role of Municipal Council in the cities.
- The function of the Municipal Council and how it facilitates the life of people in the cities.
- How the funds are procured for the proper functioning of the Municipal Council.

Key Terms:

- Municipal Corporations (Nagar Nigam), Municipalities (Nagar Palika), Voters List, Mayor, Deputy Mayor, Alderman, Chief Executive Officer (Municipal Commissioner), Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, Sanitation, Nagar Panchayat, Cantonment Board, Port Trust.

Activity:

- Students will prepare a chart showing the composition and functioning of urban local bodies.

~~~~~

**Module – 16**

**Urban Livelihoods**

**Contents:**

- Urban livelihoods
- Secondary and Tertiary occupations of urban residents.

**Learning Objectives:**

The students will be able to:-

- Comprehend the different kinds of secondary and tertiary occupations practiced in urban settlements.
- Understand conditions that underline and impact life strategies of various groups of people.
- Realize that conditions and opportunities for making a living are not equally available to all.

**Activity:**

- The students will prepare a collage depicting various types of rural and urban livelihoods.
- ~~~~~

## Module – 17

### Urban Livelihoods (Contd.)

#### **Contents:**

- Causes of migration from rural to urban areas.
- Advantages of permanent jobs.

#### **Learning Objectives:**

The students will be able to:-

- Comprehend the major problems faced by rural people resulting in migration.
- Realize the problems that these people face when they migrate from rural areas to urban areas.
- The measures adopted by the government to reduce migration.

#### **Key Terms:**

- Migration, Unemployment, Regular employment, Casual labourers, Cottage industry.

## Module – 18

### **Revision for Annual Examination**

**CIVICS ASSIGNMENTS**

**Assignment- 1**

1. Write the names of the states where the following festivals are celebrated:

|               |                    |
|---------------|--------------------|
| a) Bihu       | e) Durga Puja      |
| b) Onam       | f) Teej            |
| c) Pongal     | g) Ganesh Chaturti |
| d) Chhat Puja |                    |
2. Answer these questions:-
  - a) Name the folk dances of Punjab and Gujarat.
  - b) Give an example of unity in diversity.
  - c) Mention the different religions that are practiced in Kerala.
  - d) Who wrote the famous book 'The Discovery to India'?
  - e) Which is the famous festival of Kerala?
  - f) Who brought Christianity to India & when?
3. Make a list of the food that you have eaten from different parts of India.
4.
  - a) What are Communal riots?
  - b) Explain the Jallianwala bagh massacre.
  - c) What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?
  - d) Define 'unity in diversity'.

=====

**Assignments – 2, 3**

1.
  - a) What is the difference between discrimination and stereotypes?
  - b) Name the categories of people for whom special steps are taken by an government
  - c) What were the steps taken by Dr. Ambedkar to improve the condition of Dalits in India?
  - d) Why is India called a secular state?
  - e) How does the Indian constitution ensure equality?
  - f) What is government?
  - g) What do you mean by Universal Adult Franchise?
  - h) List 5 ways in which you think the government affects your daily life.

- i) Who gives the government the power to make decision and to enforce laws?
- j) Why do you think the government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws?
- k) Name two essential features of a democratic government.
- l) What is the suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?
- m) What are the functions of government?
- n) What are Developmental activities?

2 Define the following terms:-

- a) Democracy
- b) Government
- c) Preamble
- d) Discrimination

3. Differentiate between inequality and discrimination.

=====

#### **Assignment – 4**

1 Define:

- a) Apartheid
- b) Representative
- c) Conflict
- d) Participation

Answer these following questions:

- a) Differentiate between Democracy and Dictatorship.
- b) Differentiate between Unitary and Federal form of government.
- c) Who forms the Government after the elections?
- d) Write a few lines about our constitution.
- e) What are the ways in which people express their views?
- f) Explain the history of Apartheid policy of South Africa.
- g) When did Nelson Mandela get the Nobel Prize?
- h) When did S. A. become free?
- i) What are the various ways in which people participate in the process of government?
- j) What are the key elements of Democracy?

=====

**Assignment – 5**

1. Define:
 

|                   |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Gram Sabha     | c) Sarpanch              |
| b) Gram Panchayat | d) Panchayati Raj System |
2. Answer the following questions.
  - a) What is the need for local government?
  - b) What is the Gram Sabha? What does it do?
  - c) Write a note on 'Nyaya Panchayat'.
  - d) What are the sources of income of the Village Panchayat?
  - e) Write a few lines on secretary.
  - f) Briefly describe the structure of PR system (with the help of diagram).
  - g) What are the sources of funds for G.P.

=====
**Assignment – 6**

1. Define:
 

|                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) Terminal tax | c) Toll tax   |
| b) Property tax | d) Committees |

Answer the following questions:-

- a) What is the composition of a Block Samiti?
- b) What is the composition of a Zila Parishad?
- c) Explain: amenities, services, tax, Aldermen.

=====
**Assignment – 7**

1. Answer the following questions:-
  - a) Write any three functions of Municipality.
  - b) Name the three administrative institutions in urban areas with the help of a diagram.
  - c) What are the different kinds of functions performed by urban local bodies?
  - d) What are the functions of Municipal Corporation?

## **GEOGRAPHY MODULES**

### **Module – 1 & 2**

#### **The Earth In The Solar System**

##### **Contents**

- Celestial bodies
- Planets, Stars
- Constellations

##### **Learning objectives :**

- To enable students to appreciate the extent of the universe.
- To look at the night sky and recognize some constellations, locate pole star.

##### **Key Terms :**

- Celestial bodies, Stars, Planets, Satellites

##### **Activity :**

- Draw the solar system and label the planets. Write two interesting features of each planet.

~~~~~

Module – 3

The Earth In The Solar System (Contd.)

Contents

- The Solar System- the Sun, the Planets, the Earth, the Moon

Learning Objectives :

- To understand the family of the sun.
- Differentiate between Natural and Man-Made Satellite.
- Relate oneself to the vast universe.

Key Terms :

- Sun, Planets, Earth, Asteroids, Meteoroids, Galaxy

Activity :

- Dramatisation of the Solar System
- ~~~~~

Module – 4

Globe: Latitudes And Longitudes

Contents

- Points of reference – Poles and Equator.
- Parallels of Latitude.
- Heat Zones.

Learning Objectives :

- Learn about the two fixed points on the earth's surface.
- Know why the latitudes are called parallels.
- How to determine the heat zones on the earth.

Key Terms :

- Axis, Poles, the Arctic & the Antarctic Circles.
- The Tropic of Cancer and Capricorn, Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

Activity :

- Draw a diagram to show 7 important latitudes.
- Draw a diagram to show heat zones of the earth.

Module – 5

Globe: Latitudes And Longitudes (Contd.)

Contents

- Longitude, Meridians of Longitude, Time at different meridians of longitudes.
- To analyze how a place can be located with the help of the grid.
- To understand calculating time with the help of longitudes.

Key Terms :

- Prime Meridian, International Date Line, Eastern and Western hemispheres, Grid, Time Zones, Greenwich Mean Time & Indian Standard Time.

Activity :

- To prepare a Grid and number it. There after try to locate some points marked on it. Analyse the time zones and appreciate why some large countries need more than one standard time. To calculate time when two meridians and time at one is mentioned.

Module – 6

Our Country India- Location & Extent

Contents

- Geographical location of India on the globe.
- Extent of India (longitudinally and latitudinally)
- India's neighbouring countries & surrounding water bodies

Learning Objectives :

- To understand the hemisphere in which India is located in the world.
- To know Geographical features that surround India.
- To appreciate India's length, width and location.

Key Terms :

- Peninsula, Frontier, strait.

Activities :

- Prepare a map of the India along with its neighbouring countries and surrounding water bodies.

~~~~~

## Module – 7

### Our Country India (Contd.)

#### **Contents**

- Political and Administrative Divisions

#### **Learning Objectives :**

- To know the political units now within the subcontinents.

#### **Key Terms :**

- Subcontinent, State, Union Territory, Corals and Coral Island.

#### **Activity :**

- Map showing political units of India i.e. 28 States and 7 Union Territories with their capitals.
- ~~~~~

**Module – 8****Motions Of The Earth****Contents**

- Inclination of the earth's axis.
- Impact of Rotation.
- Rotation.

**Learning Objectives :**

- To understand the impact of the earth's inclination.
- Concept of Rotation
- To understand the concept of Day and Night.

**Key Terms :**

- Rotation, Orbital Plane, Circle of illumination

**Activity :**

- Take a stick and fix it on leveled ground, Observe its shadow in the morning, at noon and in the evening. On its basis, answer the following questions :-
  - At what time of the day is the shadow of the stick shortest? Why is it so?
  - At what time of the day will the intensity of heat be maximum? Why?

**Module – 9****Motions Of The Earth (Contd.)****Contents**

- Revolution.
- Inclination of earth's axis.
- Leap year and its calculation.
- Its cause:
- Variation in length of days and nights on different latitudes.
- Cycle of seasons
- Phenomenon of six month day/night at the poles.

**Learning Objectives :**

- To understand effects of slanting and direct rays of the sun.
- To familiarize students with different dates and position of the earth in its revolutionary cycle around the sun and its effects in formation of cycle of seasons in both the hemispheres.

**Key Terms:**

- Revolution, Leap year, Elliptical Orbit, Summer and Winter solstice, Spring and Autumnal equinox.

~~~~~  
Module – 10

Revision for SA – I
~~~~~

**Module – 11 & 12**

**Maps**

**Contents**

- Importance of Maps.
- Types of Maps.
- Components of Map – Distance, Direction and Symbol.
- Plan and Sketch.

**Learning Objectives :**

- To comprehend types of Map.
- To differentiate between Maps, Sketch and Plan.
- To understand the importance of scale, conventional symbols and directions on a map.

**Key Terms :**

- Small scale and large scale maps, Cardinal points, Plan, Sketch, Scale, Conventional Symbols.

**Activities :**

- To draw a sketch of :-
    - Home to School.
    - Layout of School.
- ~~~~~

**Module – 13**

**Major Domains Of The Earth**

**Contents**

- |                                         |                                            |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| • Continents of the world               | • Biosphere – a contact zone.              |
| • Oceans of the world                   | • Pollution and degradation of environment |
| • Extent and composition of Atmosphere. | • Global warming                           |

**Key Terms :**

- Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere, Biosphere, Continent, Ocean, Pollution and Global warming.

**Activity :**

- Mark all continents and oceans on a world map.
- Organise a debate in class keeping environment in the forefront- ' Life on earth is threatened'

~~~~~  
Module – 14 & 15

Major Landforms Of The Earth

Contents

- Variation in the relief of the earth
- Forces responsible for shaping the earth.
- Mountains, Plateaus, Plains & their importance.
- Adaptation of Humans in their physical surroundings.

Learning Objectives:

- To familiarize students about internal and external forces acting on the earth.
- To relate them in the formation of mountain, plateau and plain.
- To understand their importance in human life.

Key Terms :

- Relief features, Internal and External forces, Glaciers, Young and old fold mountain, Horst and Graben, Volcanic mountains.

Activity :

- Preparing diagrams showing: Fold mountains
 - Block mountains
 - Volcanic mountains

~~~~~  
**Module – 16 & 17**

**Our Country India- Physical Divisions**

**Contents**

Physical divisions of India

- Himalayas

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL  
Indirapuram, Ghaziabad

Assignment Booklet  
(Class -VI: SOCIAL STUDIES)

- Northern plains.
- Peninsular plateaus.
- Great Indian Desert
- Coastal Plains
- Island groups of India

**Learning Objectives :**

- To appreciate varied physical divisions of India.
- To understand different features of Eastern and Western Coastal Plains.
- To know difference between Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands.

**Key Terms :**

- Alluvial plains, Tributaries, Delta, Corals, Volcanic Islands, Ghats, Coastal Plains.

**Activity :**

- Students must identify and shade the various physical features on a map.

**Module -18**

**Revision for SA – II**

**GEOGRAPHY ASSIGNMENTS****Chapter :                      The Earth In The Solar System**

I        Define the following terms:-

- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| a) Orbit-           | d) Satellite |
| b) Meteoroids       | e) Comets    |
| c) Celestial bodies |              |

II       Give one word answers:-

- Blue planet of the solar system
- The largest planet of our solar system
- Another name for Milkyway
- The two planets between which the Saturn lies.
- The smallest planet in the solar system
- Constellation that helps us locate the Pole Star.

III      Indicate if the statements are True or False:-

- Asteroids are thought to be pieces of a large planet which exploded
- The sun is the biggest star in the universe
- Planets move around the sun in circular orbits
- The solar system consists of the sun and the eight planets
- Uranus has the most number of satellites in our solar system
- Hydrogen and helium gases are found on the sun.

IV      Name all the planets according to their size.

V       Why is Earth known as 'Blue Planet'?

VI      Match the following:

## Column - A

- The star nearest to earth
- Planet with the largest orbit
- Red planet
- Celestial body closest to earth
- Planet surrounded by prominent rings.

## Column - B

- Moon
- Saturn
- Sun
- Mars
- Neptune

=====

**Chapter : Globe – Latitude and Longitude**

I Define the following terms :-

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a) Equator             | d) Arctic Circle |
| b) Axis                | e) Geoid         |
| c) Greenwich Mean Time |                  |

II Fill in the blanks :-

- a) Lines of latitudes are also called \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) The \_\_\_\_\_ zone is neither too hot nor too cold.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_ is a model of the earth.
- d) The sun's rays fall \_\_\_\_\_ over every place within the Torrid zone.
- e) Frigid zone lies beyond \_\_\_\_\_ in both the hemispheres.

III Indian standard time is 5½ hours ahead of London time – Keep this in mind and calculate :-

| (a) G.M.T | Time in India | (b) IST | Time in London |
|-----------|---------------|---------|----------------|
| 8 AM      |               | 1.30 PM |                |
| 11.30 AM  |               | 5.30 PM |                |
| 6 PM      |               | 6 AM    |                |

IV Answer the following questions:

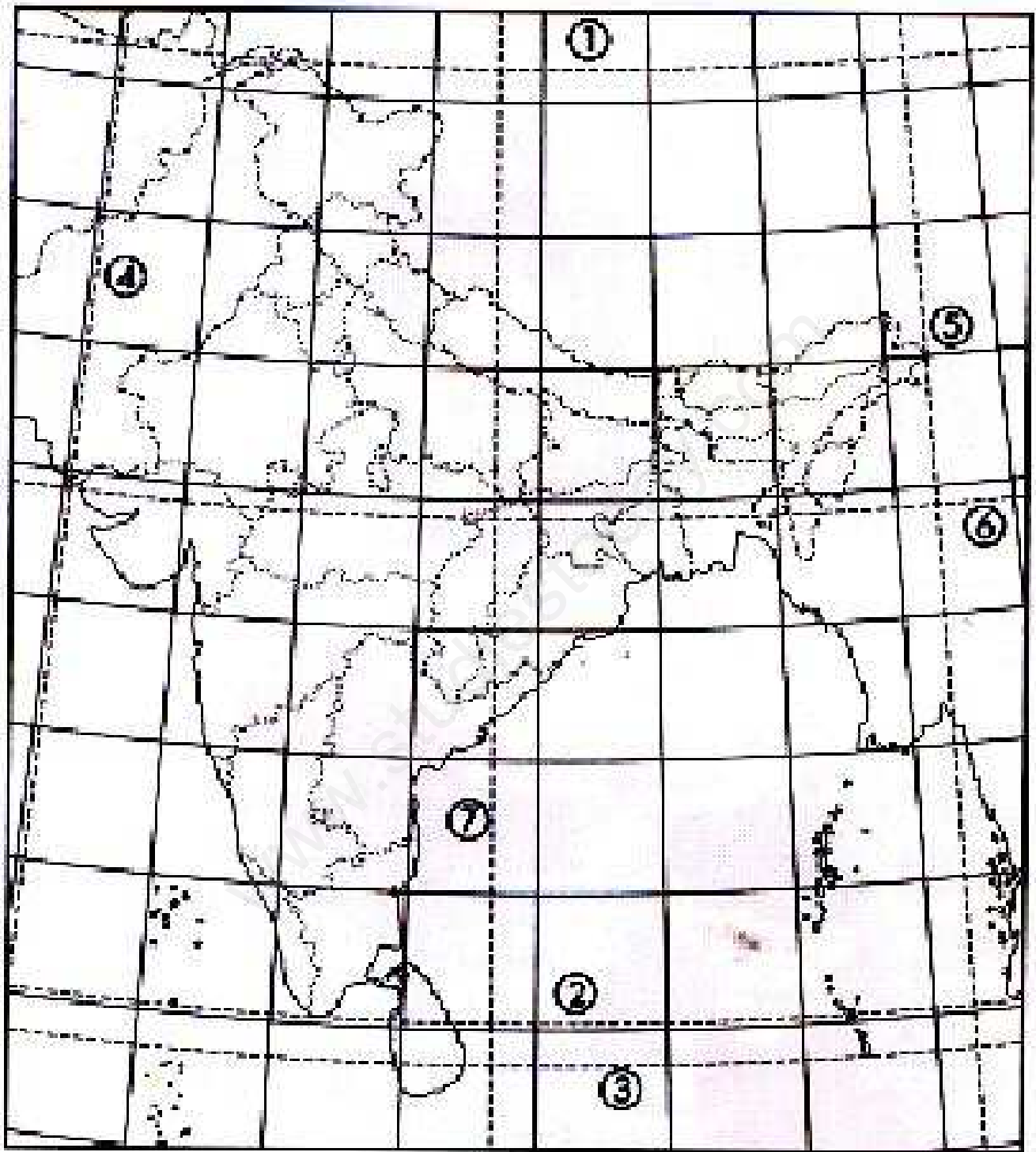
- a) How are meridians numbered?
- b) When would the local time of a 'place A' be ahead of 'place B'?

V Distinguish between:

- a) Latitudes and Longitudes
- b) Local time and Standard time.

VI Explain the heat zones of the earth with the help of a diagram.

VII On the given outline map label the numbered latitudes and longitudes from 1 to 7.





**Chapter :** **Location & Political Divisions**

I Fill in the blanks:-

- a) There are 28 states and \_\_\_\_\_ Union Territories in India.
- b) India and \_\_\_\_\_ have a common border in the North-West.
- c) Five states of India have common border with the countries of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ at different location.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ country have no access to sea route.
- e) The southern neighbour of India is \_\_\_\_\_.

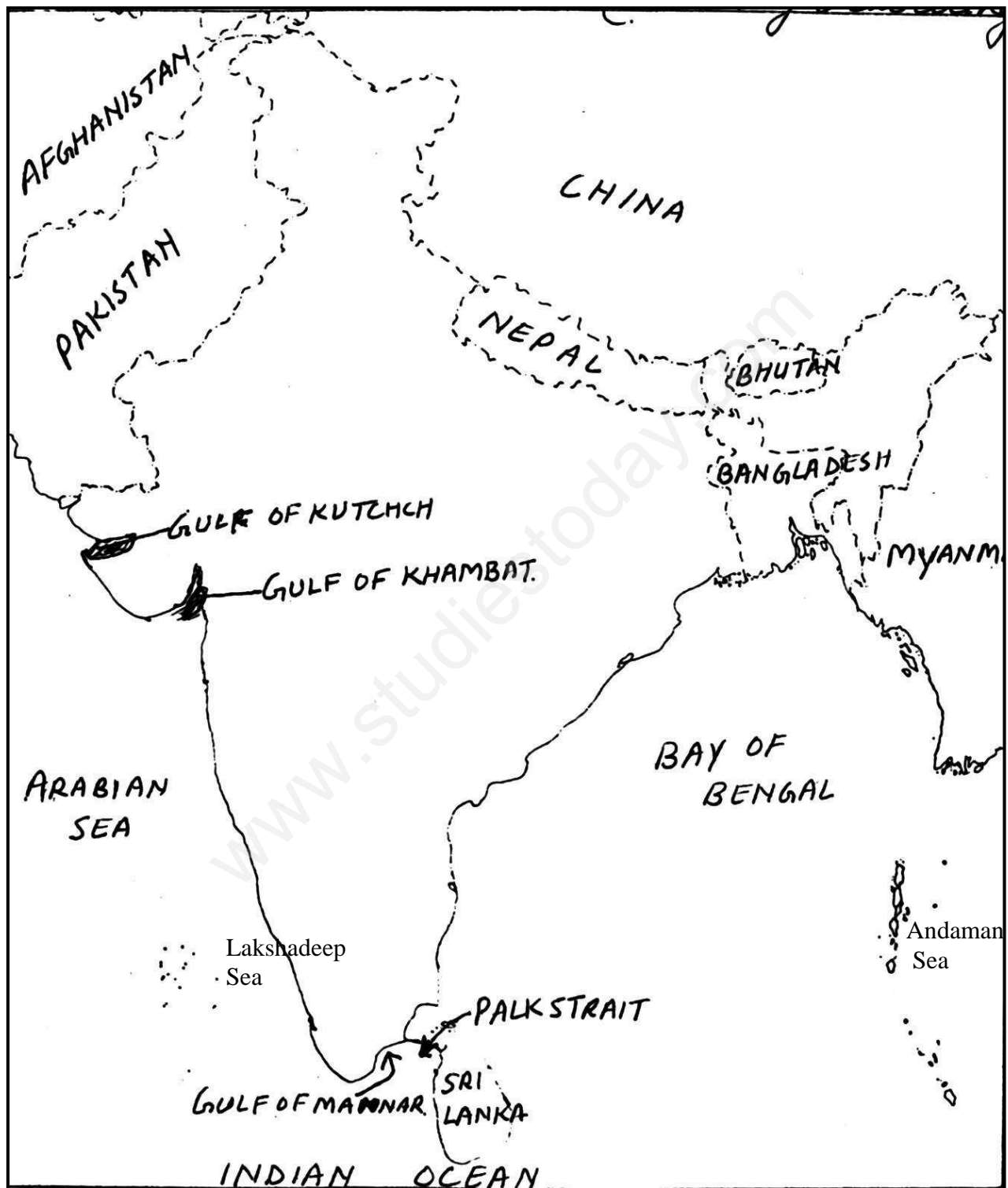
II Give one word:

- a) The southern tip of India where water of three seas/ ocean meet.
- b) Two Land lock states.
- c) Two states on the Western coast.
- d) The smallest state in area.
- e) The largest state in area.

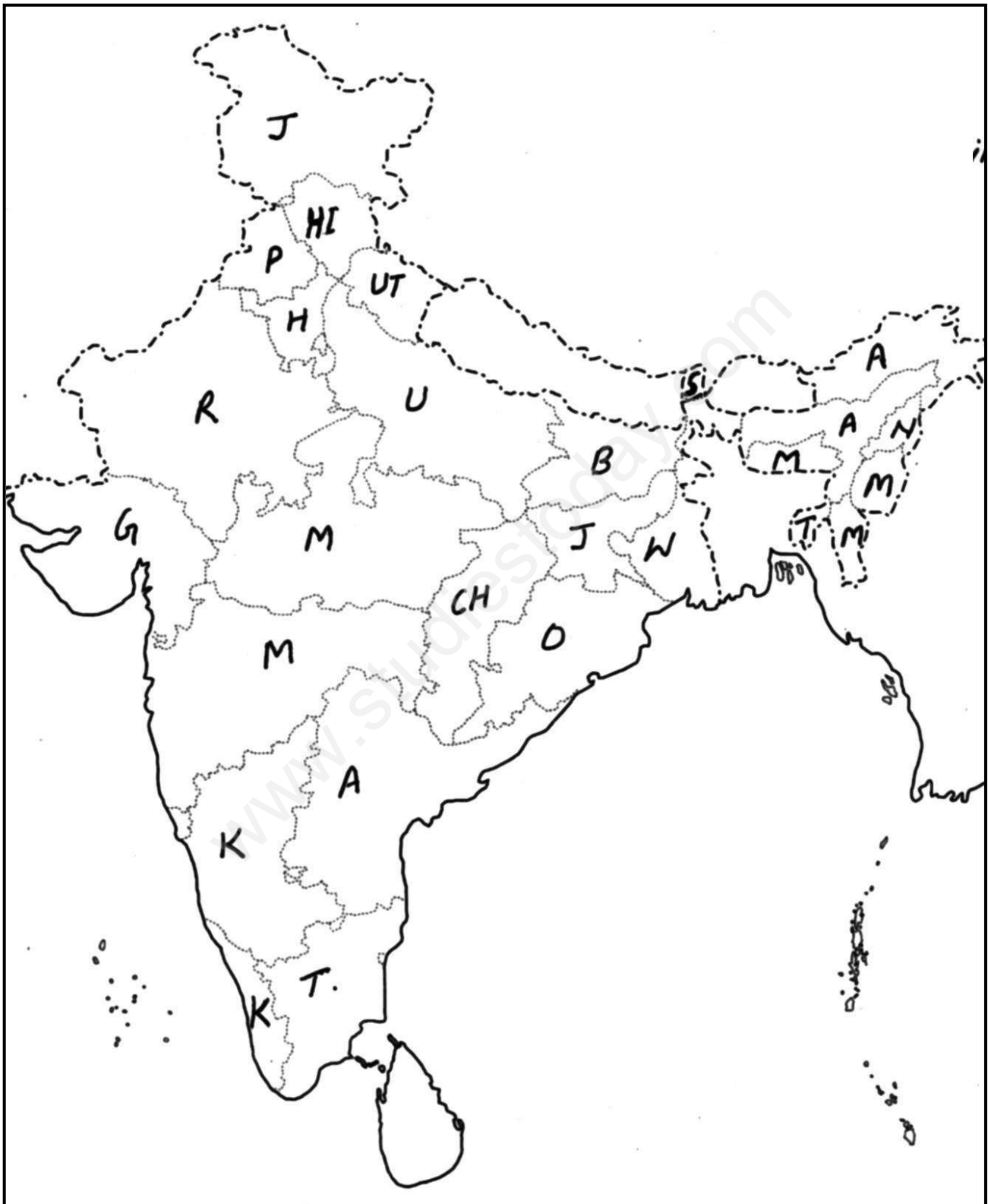
III Define the following terms.

- a) Peninsula
- b) Cape
- c) Strait
- d) Isthmus
- e) Gulf
- f) Bay

**Locate and Label the Neighbouring Countries and Surrounding Water Bodies**



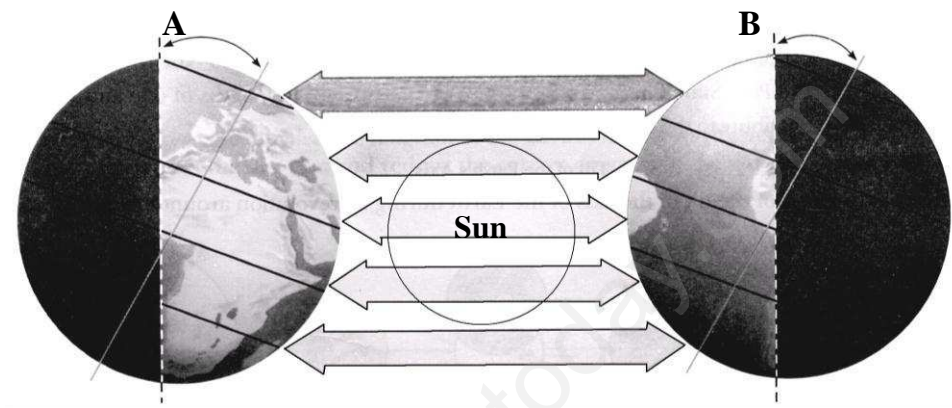
Shade and Name the States of India



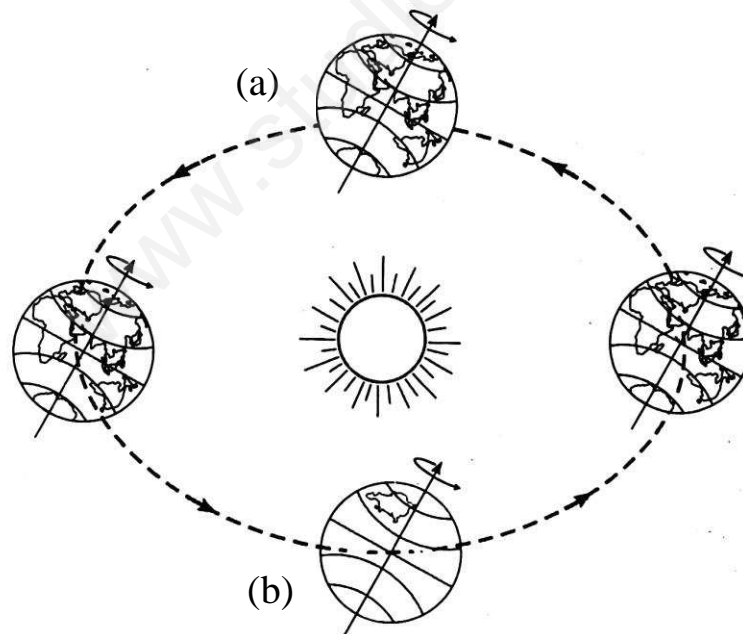


IV Label the diagram given below-

- 21<sup>st</sup> June
- 22<sup>nd</sup> December
- Give the geographical terms for above given dates.
- Name and label all the latitudes drawn.
- Give the duration of day and night in N and S hemisphere on the above mentioned dates



V Read the given diagram and answer the questions that follow:



- Mention the dates for a and b.
- Give geographical terms for above mentioned dates.

- c) Name the latitude where the sun rays are falling vertically on the above dates.  
d) What will be the duration of day and night on the earth on the above dates?

=====

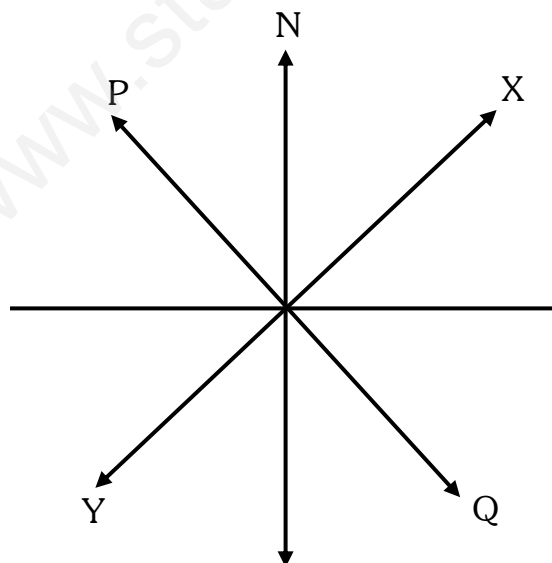
**Chapter :****Maps**

I Fill in the blanks:-

- f) In a world map, the maximum distortion is at the .....  
g) If a map does not have the north line, the ..... part is taken as the north.  
h) The direction to the right of the north line is .....  
i) A ..... shows the details of a small area on a large scale.

II Choose the correct option :-

- f) Of the following, the map with the smallest scale will be that of  
(i) Your City (ii) Maharashtra  
(iii) India (iv) Asia  
g) To build a school, one would need a  
(i) Sketch (ii) Plan  
(iii) Map (iv) Globe  
c) In the following diagram which arrow indicates the south-west direction?



- (i) X (ii) Y (iii) P (iv) Q



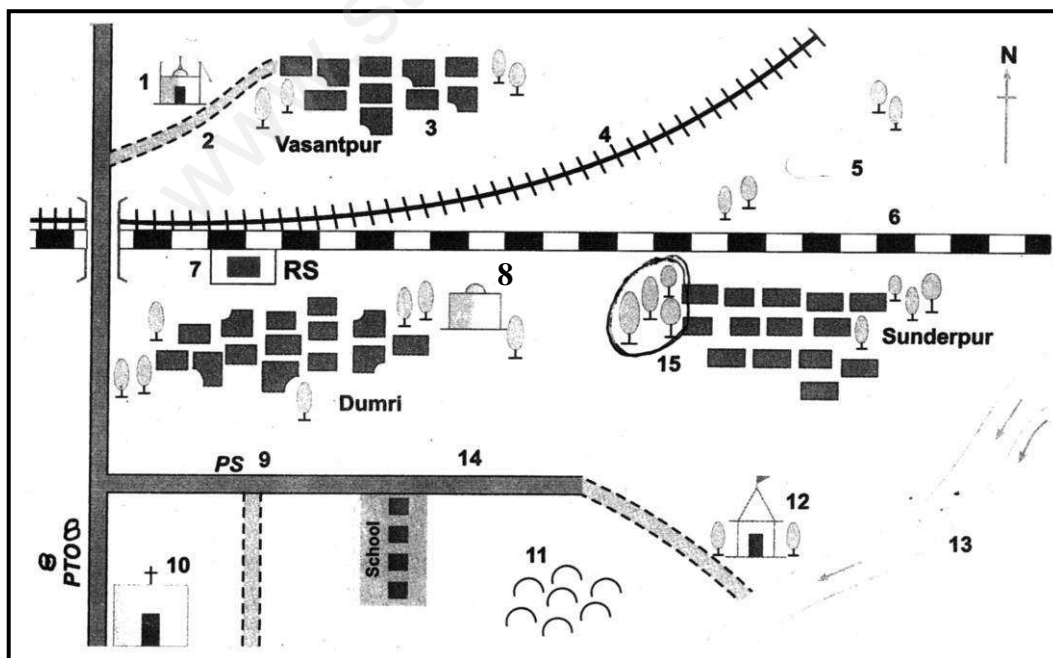
- d) The symbols used on maps are called conventional symbols because
- They have been used since ancient times.
  - They are used all over the world under an international agreement.
  - They are the traditional Indian way of showing various features on maps.
  - They were used by British map-makers.
- e) A sketch is drawn using
- A Scale
  - Neither a scale nor the north line
  - Both a scale and the north line
  - The North Line
- f) A map uses a scale in which 1 cm on the map covers 50 metres on the ground. If two places are 4 cm apart on the map, the actual distance between them is
- 50 Metres
  - 100 Metres
  - 150 Metres
  - 200 Metres

II Define the following terms:

- Sketch
- Atlas
- Conventional Symbols
- Scale
- Cartography

III Describe the main components of a map.

IV Study the conventional symbols and name the feature numbered 1 to 15.





IV Answer the following questions:

- a) What is global warming?
- b) What is the significance of atmosphere?

V Mark and colour all the continents and oceans on a world map.

=====

### Chapter : Major Landforms of the Earth

I Define the following terms:

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| a) Erosion    | c) Peninsula |
| b) Deposition | d) Island    |

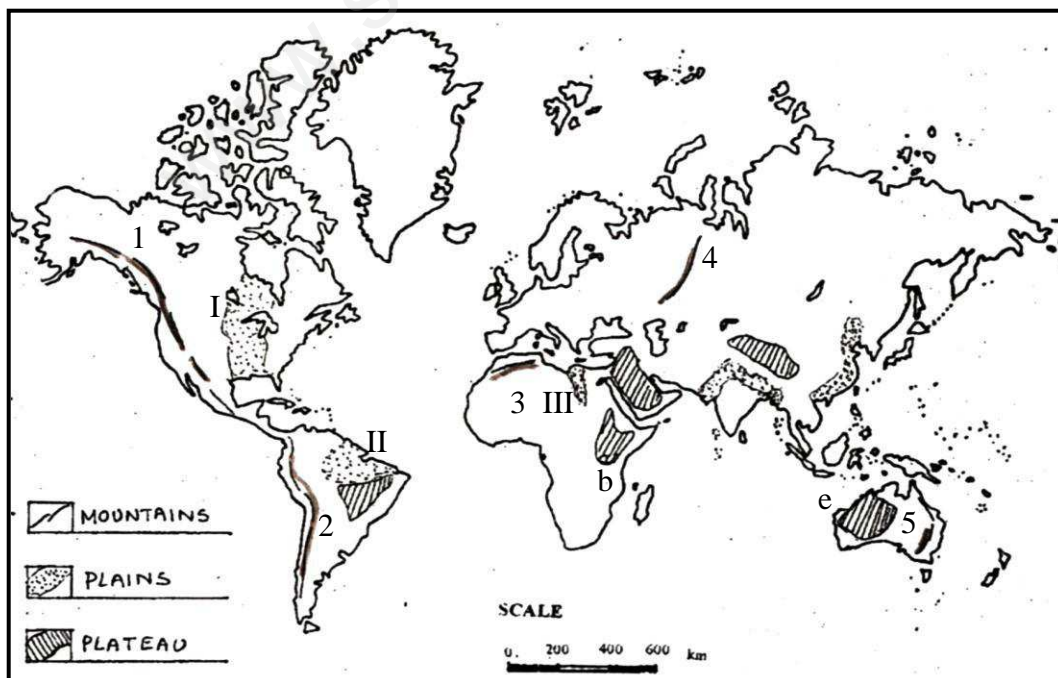
II Differentiate between:

- (a) Internal & External processes of the earth.
- (b) Young and Old fold mountains.

III Give one term for the following:

- a) Hot molten rock material that flows out of a volcano.
- b) Plateau which is often called 'Roof of the World'.
- c) Tremors felt on the surface that originate from within the earth.
- d) Young fold mountains of S-America.
- e) Old fold mountain of N-America.

IV Identify the mountain ranges; plateaus and plains (5 each) from the following map.



V. Draw diagrams:

- a) To show the up folds and down folds of mountains which are formed by the horizontal forces of compression.
- b) To show horsts and rift valley formed by the horizontal forces of tension that leads to faulting.

=====

**Chapter :** **India Physical Divisions**

I Define the following terms:

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a) Sub-continent | e) Coral Islands    |
| b) Delta         | f) Tributary        |
| c) Coral polyp   | g) Alluvium deposit |
| d) Coral         |                     |

Answer the following question:

- (a) Name three ranges of Himalayas and give two significant features of each range.
- (b) Write main features of the Northern Plains.
- (c) Give four main features of the Peninsular Plateau.

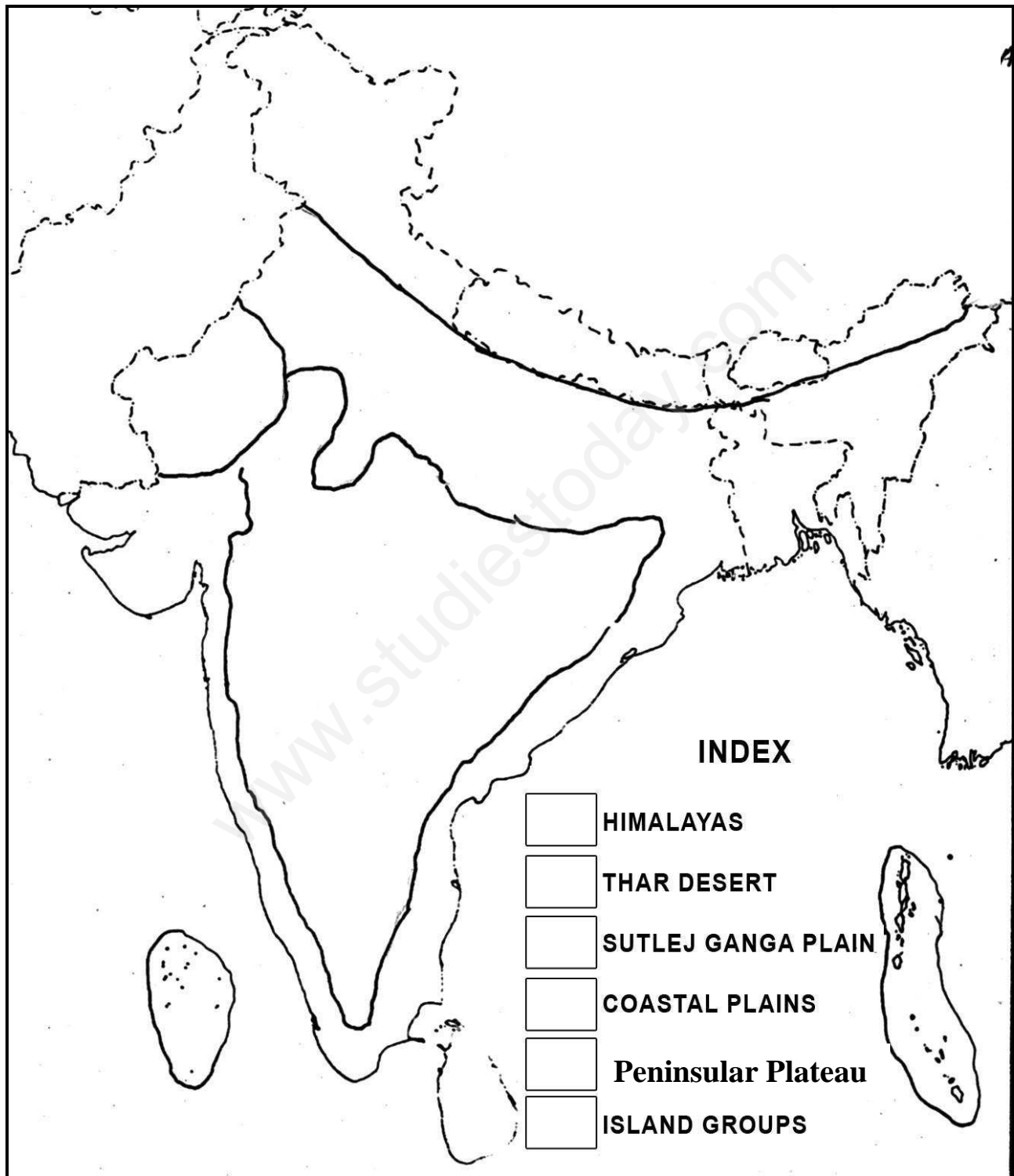
III. Distinguish between:

- (a) Eastern & Western Coastal plains.
- (b) Island groups in the Arabian Sea & the Bay of Bengal.

=====

**MAP WORK**

**Shade and Label the Major Physical Divisions of India**



**MODEL TEST for SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I****(Unsolved)****Time : 2 hrs 30 min.****Max Marks : 80****General Instructions :-**

1. The question paper is divided into three sections:
  - (a) Section: 'A' – History : 30 marks
  - (b) Section: 'B' – Civics : 20 marks
  - (c) Section: 'C' – Geography : 30 marks
2. Answer all the questions of each section together.
3. Put the same question number as given on the Question Paper while answering the question.
4. Use a pencil for maps, drawing and labelling.

=====

**HISTORY- [30]****Q.1. Fill in the blanks:****[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]**

- (i) The Harappans made stone weights which was made of \_\_\_\_\_, a kind of stone.
- (ii) Cotton was probably grown at \_\_\_\_\_ from about 7000 years ago.
- (iii) Archaeologists have found spindle whorls made of terracotta and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ was a plant from which a special drink was prepared.
- (v) The Rig Veda has more than a thousand hymns, called \_\_\_\_\_ which means \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.2. Define :****[ $1 \times 4 = 4$ ]**

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| (i) Specialist   | (iv) Ashwamedha |
| (ii) Sealing     |                 |
| (iii) Irrigation |                 |

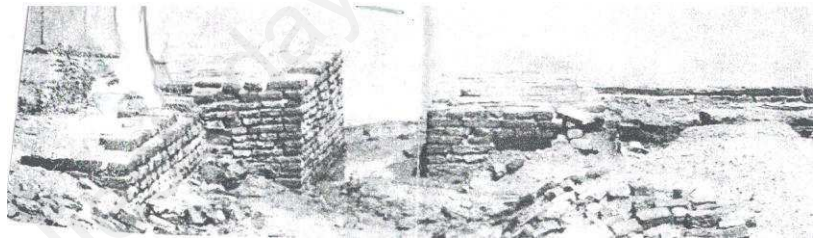


**Q.3. Copy the following statements. State whether TRUE or FALSE. Correct and rewrite the false statement :** [3]

- (i) Sanskrit is a part of a family of languages known as Indo – European.
- (ii) Spindle whorls were used to plough the field.
- (iii) The dead were buried with distinctive pots, which are called Black and Red ware.
- (iv) Inamgaon is situated on the river son, a tributary of the Bhima.

**Q.4. Look at the picture carefully and answer the following questions -** [1+1+2=4]

- (i) Identify the picture and name it.
- (ii) Where is it situated?
- (iii) What was it used for?



**Q.5. Answer in brief:** [3×2= 6]

- (i) Write a short note on 'Lothal'.
- (ii) Name the four Vedas. Mention the oldest Veda. When was it composed?
- (iii) Describe the drains and streets of the Harappan City.

**Q.6. Answer in detail : (any two)** [3x2= 6]

- (i) Mention the four important features of the 'Great Bath' of Mohenjodaro.
- (ii) In what ways do you think that the life of a 'raja' was different from that of a 'dasa' or 'dasi'?
- (iii) Mention any three possible reasons for the decline of the Harappan Civilisation.

**Q.7. On a physical map of India, mark the following :** [2+2= 4]

- (i) The extent of the Harappan Civilisation.
- (ii) (a) Dholavira

- (b) Brahmagiri
- (c) Hunsgi
- (d) Kalibangan

**CIVICS- [20]**

**Q.1. Fill in the blanks:** **[½ × 4= 2]**

- (i) American women got the right to vote in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) India's National Anthem was composed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) 'Unity in Diversity' was a phrase, coined by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iv) While Voting, a \_\_\_\_\_ is put on the finger to make sure that a person casts only one vote.

**Q.2. Define the following :** **[1×4= 4]**

- (i) Government
- (ii) Communal Riots
- (iii) Democracy
- (iv) Unity in Diversity

**Q.3. Give Reasons :** **[2×2= 4]**

- (i) Why do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds colour to your life?
- (ii) Why should the government make rules for everyone in the form of Laws?

**Q.4. Answer the following questions briefly:** **[2×2=4]**

- (i) What do you mean by representative Democracy?
- (ii) Write a short note on Ladakh. (4 points)

**Q.5. Answer the questions in detail: (Any two)** **[3×2=6]**

- (i) What are the functions of the government? Write any 6 important functions.
- (ii) Who gives the government the power to make decision and to enforce laws.  
(in democracy and Monarchy).
- (iii) Explain Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

**GEOGRAPHY- [30]****Q.1. Fill in the blanks:****[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]**

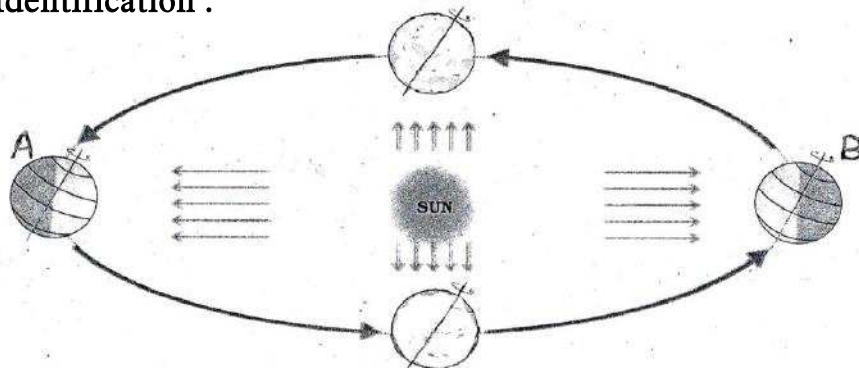
- (i) The Poles are the two ends of the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii)  $82\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  E Longitude is taken as \_\_\_\_\_ of India.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is the longest Latitude on the globe.
- (iv) The British Royal observatory is located in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) All the places lying on the same longitude have the same time known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ has 11 standard times.

**Q.2. Define the following terms:****[ $1 \times 3 = 3$ ]**

- (i) Prime Meridian
- (ii) Revolution
- (iii) Circle of illumination

**Q.3. Copy the following statements. State True or False and correct the following statements.****[3]**

- (i) Pattern is a network of Latitudes and Longitudes.
- (ii) International Solar time is the full form of IST.
- (iii) The earth rotates from east to west.

**Q.4. Picture Identification :****[ $1 \times 4 = 4$ ]**

- (i) When does the earth reach the above positions on its orbit?

- (ii) Write the Geographical terms for the above dates.
- (iii) Where do the rays of the sun fall vertically in both the position?
- (iv) Which seasons will be experienced in both the hemispheres, in case of position A?

**Q.5. Give the answer in brief :**

[2×3= 6]

- (i) When does a leap year occur and why?
- (ii) Write any two effects of Rotation and two of Revolution.
- (iii) How are meridians numbered?

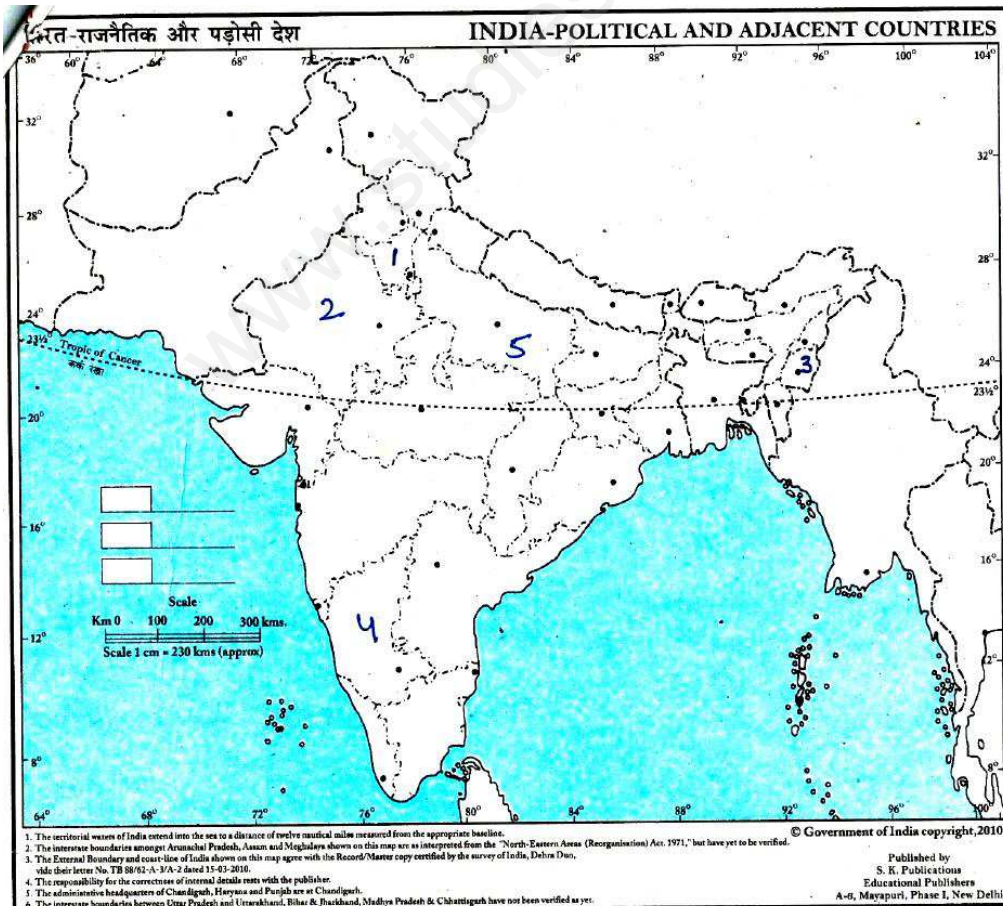
**Q.6. Write the answer in detail:**

[3 × 2= 6]

- (i) Describe the Heat Zones.
- (ii) Distinguish between Parallels of latitude and Meridians of Longitude.

**Q.7. On the given map of India, identify the numbered states 1 to 5 with their capitals. Write the answer in your answersheet.**

[5]



**MODEL TEST for SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT – I****(Solved)****Time : 2 hrs 30 min.****Max Marks : 80****General Instructions :-**

1. The question paper is divided into three sections:
  - (a) Section: 'A' – History : 30 marks
  - (b) Section: 'B' – Civics : 20 marks
  - (c) Section: 'C' – Geography : 30 marks
2. Answer all the questions of each section together.
3. Put the same question number as given on the Question Paper while answering the question.
4. Use a pencil for maps, drawing and labelling.

=====

**HISTORY- [30]****Q.8. Fill in the blanks:****[½×6 = 3]**

- (i) The Harappans made beads out of \_\_\_\_\_, a beautiful red stone.
- (ii) Actual pieces of \_\_\_\_\_ were found attached to the lid of a silver vase at Mohenjodaro.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ were used to spin thread.
- (iv) The oldest Veda is the \_\_\_\_\_ composed about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
- (v) Port-holes were used as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.9. Define :****[1 × 4 = 4]**

- (i) Raw materials
- (ii) Dockyard
- (iii) Chariot
- (iv) Seals



**Q.10. State whether TRUE or FALSE. Correct and rewrite the false statement:**

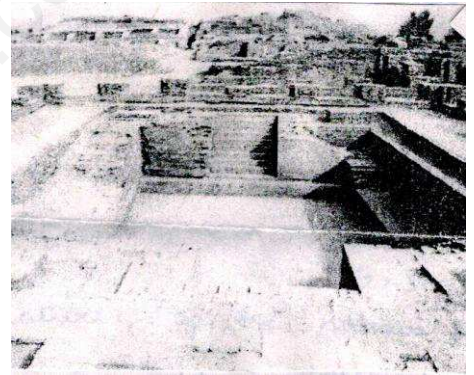
[3]

- (i) Inamgaon is situated on the river Ghod, a tributary of the Bhima.
- (ii) The dead were buried with distinctive pots, which are called Grey and Pink Ware.
- (iii) Faience was used to make beads, bangles and earrings.
- (iv) In a hymn in the Rig Veda, Vishvamitra speaks to two rivers, Ganga and Yamuna, who were worshipped as goddesses.

**Q.11. Look at the picture carefully and answer the following questions-**

[1+1+2=4]

- (i) Identify the picture and name it.
- (ii) Where is it situated?
- (iii) Mention two important features of the same.



**Q.12. Answer in brief:**

[3×2=6]

- (i) Mention two important features of the houses of the Harappan city.
- (ii) What were the various purposes of fighting battles as depicted by the Rig Veda?
- (iii) How can we say that Harappans had trade with other countries?

**Q.13. Answer in detail : (any two)**

[3x2=6]

- (i) Mention any three possible causes for the decline of the Harappan Civilization.
- (ii) How was the plundered wealth used by the people?
- (iii) In what ways are the books we read today different from the Rig Veda?

**Q.14. On a physical map of India, mark the following :**

[2+2=4]

- (i) The extent of the Harappan Civilisation.



- (ii) (a) Bhimbetka
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Kalibangan
- (d) Inamgoan

**CIVICS- [20]**

**Q.6. Fill in the blanks:** [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$ ]

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ is also called Little Tibet.
- (ii) In Kerala, a number of spices like \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are grown on the hills.
- (iii) Gandhiji wrote the journal \_\_\_\_\_ in 1931.

**Q.7. Define the following :** [ $1 \times 4 = 4$ ]

- (i) Democracy
- (ii) Government
- (iii) Monarchy
- (iv) Universal Adult Franchise

**Q.8. Give Reasons :** [ $2 \times 2 = 4$ ]

- (i) Why should the government make rules for everyone in the form of Laws?
- (ii) Why do you think the term 'Unity in Diversity' is an appropriate term to describe India?

**Q.9. Answer the following questions briefly:** [ $2 \times 2 = 4$ ]

- (i) What is suffrage movement? What did it accomplish?
- (ii) List any 4 differences between Samir EK and Samir DO.

**Q.10. Answer the questions in detail: (Any two)** [ $3 \times 2 = 6$ ]

- (iv) Write 3 sentences each on Ladakh and Kerala.
- (v) What are the functions of the government? (important 6 functions)
- (vi) Who gives the government the power to make decisions and to enforce Laws?  
( In Democracy and Monarchy)

**GEOGRAPHY- [30]**

**Q.8. Fill in the blanks:** [ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]

- (i)  $0^\circ$  Longitude is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ zones maintain moderate climate.
- (iii) The earth has been divided into \_\_\_\_\_ time zones.
- (iv) The Tropic of \_\_\_\_\_ passes through the centre of India.
- (v) The Earth moves around the sun on its \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vi) The circle that divides day from night on the globe is called \_\_\_\_\_.

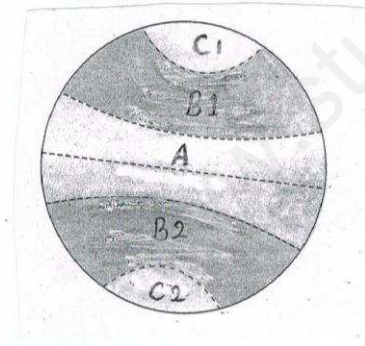
**Q.9. Define the following terms:** [1×3=3]

- (i) Geoid (iii) Axis  
(ii) Local time

**Q.10. Copy the following statements. State True or False. Correct and rewrite the false statements.** [3]

- (i) A leap year has 366 days and 6 hours.
- (ii) 360° meridian is known as International date line.
- (iii) When temperatures are high in India, Australia experiences summer season.

**Q.11. Picture Identification :** [1×4=4]



- (i) Name the three heat zones – A, B1, B2, C1 and C2.
- (ii) Which is the hottest zone? Give reason for the same.
- (iii) Write the extent of the middle zone in terms of Latitudes.
- (iv) Which zone is the coldest zone and why?

**Q.12. Answer the following in brief :** [2×3= 6]

- (i) What do you understand by an Equinox? Explain.

(ii) Write four conditions to explain Winter solstice.

(iii) What is a globe? Give two advantages of it.

Q.13. Answer in detail:

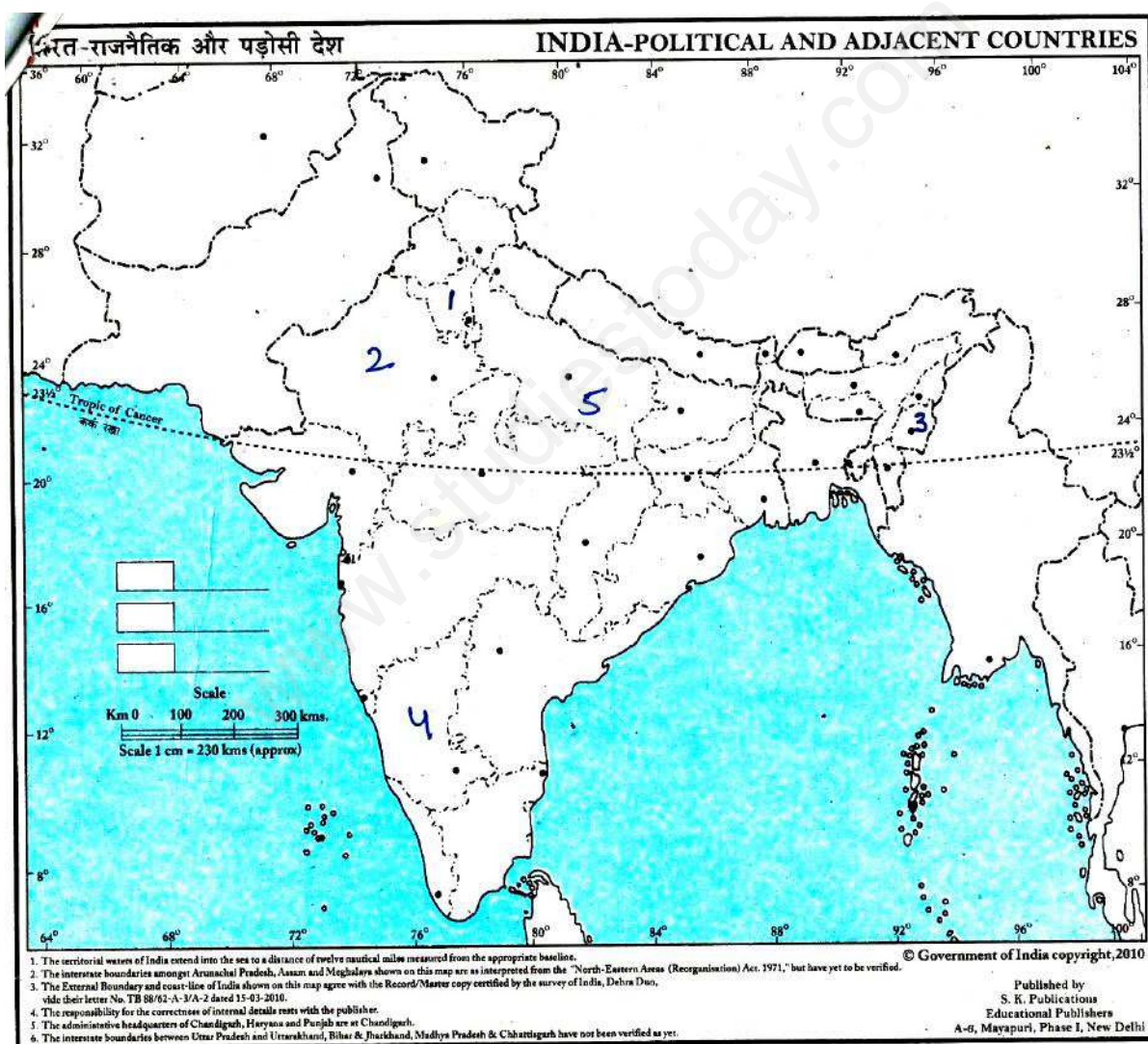
[3×2= 6]

(i) Distinguish between Rotation and Revolution.

(ii) How do Parallels of Latitude differ from Meridians of Longitude?

Q.14 On the given map of India, identify the numbered states 1 to 5 with their capitals.

Write the answer in your answer sheet.



**ANSWERS FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT - I**

**(Solved)**

**HISTORY (30)**

- Q.1.** (i) Carnelian (ii) Cloth (iii) Spindle Whorls (iv) Rig Veda; 3500 (v) Entrance
- Q.2.** (i) Substance found naturally (wood or ores of metal) or produced by farmers or herders.  
(ii) Boats and ships came in from the sea and through river channel. Goods were probably loaded and unloaded here.  
(iii) These were carts pulled by horses, used in battles. It was the chief means of transport and chariot racing was the favourite recreation of the Aryans.  
(iv) Seals were used to stamp bags, packets containing goods sent from one place to another.
- Q.3.** (i) True  
(ii) False- The dead were buried with distinctive pots, which are called Black and Red ware.  
(iii) True  
(iv) In a hymn in the Rig Veda, Vishvamitra speaks to two rivers Beas and Sutlej, who were worshipped as goddesses.
- Q.4.** (i) The Great Bath  
(ii) Mohenjodaro  
(iii) This was lined with bricks, coated with plaster, and made water-tight with a layer of natural tar.  
(iv) Water was probably brought in from a well, and drained out after use.
- Q.5.** (i) (a) Houses were one or two storeys high  
(b) Rooms were built around a courtyard.  
(ii) Battles were fought to capture cattle, for land, which was important for pasture. Some battles were fought for water and to capture people.  
(iii) Some Harappan seals have been found in the cities of ancient Mesopotamia and Mesopotamian seals were found in Harappan cities. This confirms that trade existed between both the civilization.
- Q.6.** (i) (a) It was destroyed by periodic floods and people might have shifted to safer lands.  
(b) Epidemic or other natural calamities like earthquake might have brought the end.  
(c) Climatic changes due to deforestation might have made the place almost like a desert.

- (ii) Some of the wealth was kept by the leaders, some was given to the priests and the rest was distributed amongst the people. Some wealth was used for the performance of yajnas or sacrifices in which offerings were made into the fire.
- (iii) **Rig Veda:** (a) Old books were heard and recited rather than read. (b) Early books were composed by sages or rishis. (c) It was written in old vedic sanskrit on barks of birch trees.
- Books today:** (a) Today books are read. (b) Now-a-days books are written and printed. (c) The Sanskrit is different from old vedic Sanskrit. Books are written in other languages and are printed on paper.

**CIVICS (20)**

- Q.1.** (i) Ladakh (ii) Pepper, Cloves/ Cardamoms (iii) Young India
- Q.2.** (i) Democracy- is the form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people.  
(ii) Monarchy- is the form of government where the king or queen has the power to make the decisions and run the government  
(iii) Government- is an organization through which the will of the people is created, expressed, and implemented  
(iv) Universal Adult Franchise- means that all adults in the country are allowed to vote.
- Q.3.** (i) The government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws because by doing so, people can obey these laws and nation as a whole leads a secure life.  
(ii) because India is a vast country and people of different faiths, languages, culture etc. live in harmony. We live as One.
- Q.4.** (i) The struggle of women for their right to vote was called Suffrage Movement. It successfully accomplished their right to vote. In America women were given the right to vote in 1920 and in UK 1928.  
(ii) (a) Samir EK was a Hindu while DO was a Muslim.  
(b) Samir EK was literate while DO was illiterate.  
(c) Samir EK was more familiar with English and DO spoke Hindi.  
(d) Samir EK was rich while DO was poor.
- Q.5.** (i) (A)Ladakh- (a) It is a desert in the mountains in the eastern part of Jammu & Kashmir.  
(b) Very little agriculture is possible here.  
(c) People here eat meat and milk products like cheese and butter.  
(B)Kerala- (a) It is a state in South West corner of India.  
(b) A number of spices like pepper, cloves and cardamoms are grown on the hills.



(c) People in Kerala practice different religions such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.

(ii) Following are the functions of government:

- a) Protection of life and property.
- b) Maintaining law and order.
- c) Administration of justice.
- d) Social and economic security.
- e) Eradication of poverty
- f) Providing public services

(iii) In democracy it is the people who give the government this power. Through elections they vote for particular person as their representative. These representatives take decisions on their behalf. While in Monarchy the king or queen has the power to take decision and make the government

### **GEOGRAPHY (20)**

**Q.1.** (i) Prime Meridian (ii) Temperate (iii) (24)Twenty Four (iv) Cancer (v) Orbit  
(vi) The circle of illumination

**Q.2.** (i) Geoid- Geoid means an earth like shape which is slightly flattened at the poles and bulged at the equator.  
(ii) Local Time- Time calculated at any meridian according to the overhead position of the sun or when the shadow cast by the sun is the shortest at noon.  
(iii) Axis- It is an imaginary line that joins the North and the South poles at the angle of  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  from the vertical.

**Q.3.** (i) A leap year has 366 days.  
(ii)  $180^\circ$  meridian is known as the International Date line.  
(iii) When temperature are high in India, Australia experience winter season.

**Q.4.** (i) A- Torrid Zone B!- North Temperate Zone.  
B2- South Temperate Zone C1 & C2- North & South Frigid Zones.  
(ii) Torrid or tropical zone is the hottest zone because the sun light falls vertically throughout the year. This zone, therefore receives the maximum heat.  
(iii) Middle zone is located between  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  N & S-  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  N & S latitudes.  
(iv) Frigid zone because the sun's rays are always slanting and provide less heat.

**Q.5.** (i) Equinox is the term to describe the position of the earth on its orbit when all the places experience 12 hours day and 12 hrs night. It occurs on 22<sup>nd</sup> March and 23<sup>rd</sup> September when the direct rays of the sun fall on the equator.  
(ii) Winter Solstice:



- a. It is the position of the earth on 22<sup>nd</sup> December when the south pole is tilted towards the sun.
  - b. The rays of the sun fall directly or vertically on the Tropic of Capricorn.
  - c. Summer season is experienced in the Southern Hemisphere.
  - d. It is the Southern Hemisphere.
- (iii) A globe is a miniature of earth or exactly like the earth.
- Advantages:
- a. It represents the entire earth as a whole with exact location and shape of all the oceans and the continents.
  - b. It helps to understand the inclined axis and rotation of the earth.

**Q.6. (i) Rotation:**

- a. Rotation is the movement of the earth on its axis.
- b. It takes 24 hrs or 1 day to complete one rotation and also known as daily movement of the earth.
- c. Days and nights are caused by it.

**Revolution:**

- a. Revolution is the movements of the earth on its orbit.
- b. One revolution is completed in 365 days and 6 hrs and thus known as yearly movements of the earth.
- c. The cycle of seasons is caused by it.

**(ii) Parallels of Latitude:**

- a. They are parallel circles or horizontal lines from the equator up to the poles.
- b. They are measured in degrees and the equator is the 0° Latitude. There are 180° parallels of Latitude.
- c. The length of the parallels of Latitude decrease from the equator towards the poles. The equator is the longest.

**Meridians of Longitude:**

- a. They are vertical lines running from the north pole to the south pole.
- b. They are also measured in degrees and the Prime Meridian is 0° Longitude. There are 360° meridians of Longitude.
- c. All the meridians are of the same size and divide the earth into two equal halves.

**Q.7.**

| <u>States</u>    |   | <u>Capitals</u> |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| a. Haryana       | - | Chandigarh      |
| b. Rajasthan     | - | Jaipur          |
| c. Manipur       | - | Imphal          |
| d. Karnataka     | - | Bangaluru       |
| e. Uttar Pradesh | - | Lucknow         |

**MODEL TEST SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT -II****(Unsolved)****Time : 2 hrs 30 min.****Max Marks : 80****General Instructions :-**

1. The question paper is divided into three sections:
  - (a) Section: 'A' – History : 30 marks
  - (b) Section: 'B' – Civics : 20 marks
  - (c) Section: 'C' – Geography : 30 marks
2. Answer all the questions of each section together.
3. Put the same question number as given on the Question Paper while answering the question.
4. Use a pencil for maps, drawing and labelling.

=====

**HISTORY- [30]****Q.15. Fill in the blanks:****[½×6 = 3]**

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ is the story between a king named Dushyant and a young woman named Shakuntala.
- (ii) The mother of Samundra Gupta, Kumar devi, belonged to the \_\_\_\_\_ gana.
- (iii) Chinese pilgrim \_\_\_\_\_ spent a lot of time at Harsha's court and left a detailed account of what he saw.
- (iv) The Prashasti of Pulkehin II was composed by his court poet \_\_\_\_\_.
- (v) The \_\_\_\_\_ was a village assembly found in areas where the land owners were not brahmins.
- (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ meant a minister of war and peace.

**Q.16. Define these terms:****[1 × 4 = 4]**

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (i) Prashasti  | (iii) Genealogy |
| (ii) Aryavarta | (iv) Samanta    |

Q.17. Answer the questions in brief:

[2 × 3 = 6]

- (i) What was the condition of untouchables according to Fa- xian?
- (ii) Who were the Pallavas and Chalukyas? Explain briefly.
- (iii) How did Samundragupta treat the Gana Sangha and the Kushanas and Shakas?

Q.18. (A) Study each picture and answer the following questions:

- (i) Identify and name it.
- (ii) Where is it situated?
- (iii) During whose time was it built.



[3]

(B) Study the picture and fill in the blanks:

[½ × 6 = 3]



- (a) This is \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) Each of these was carved out of a huge, single piece of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) That is why they are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) While brick structures are built up by adding layers of bricks from the bottom upwards, in this case the stone cutters had to work from top \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) It was built by \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.19. Answer the following in detail. (Any two)****[3 × 2 = 6]**

- (i) What changes do you find in the army at the time of formation new empires and kingdoms?
- (ii) Describe the main events of Harshavardhan's career.
- (iii) Pulkeshin II was the best known Chalukya ruler. Explain in brief.

**Q.20. On a physical map of India, mark and label these places:****[1 × 5 = 5]**

- (i) Sanchi
- (ii) Pataliputra
- (iii) Kalinga
- (iv) Cheras
- (v) Aihole

**CIVICS- [20]****Q.11. Fill in the blanks:****[½ × 4 = 2]**

- (i) The \_\_\_\_\_ is a meeting of all adults who live in the area covered by Panchayat
- (ii) While the councillors take decisions, the administrative staff led by the commissioner \_\_\_\_\_ these.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ actually makes developmental plan at district level.
- (iv) The city of \_\_\_\_\_ had a plague scare in 1994.

**Q.12. Write 'true' or 'false' for each statement.****[½ × 4 = 2]**

- (i) Yasmin Khala was a retired judge.
- (ii) The secretary of the Gram Sabha is an elected person.
- (iii) It is the secretary who calls the meeting of the Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayat.
- (iv) Every village Panchayat is divided into wards i.e. smaller areas.

**Q.13. Define the following :****[1 × 4 = 4]**

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| (i) Alderman | (iii) Sarpanch |
| (ii) Tax     | (iv) Toll Tax  |

Q.14. Answer the following questions briefly:

[2 × 3 = 6]

- (i) What are elected head and Chief Executive officers of Municipal corporation known as?
- (ii) Describe the functions of Gram Sabha.
- (iii) Explain committees.

Q.15. Answer the following questions in detail: (Any two)

[3 × 2 = 6]

- (vii) How does the Municipal corporation earn the money to do its work.
- (viii) Explain Zila Parishad.
- (ix) Name the three administrative institutions in the urban areas.

**GEOGRAPHY- [30]**

Q.14. Fill in the blanks:

[½ × 6 = 3]

- (i) The \_\_\_\_\_ range in India is the oldest fold Mountains.
- (ii) The permanently frozen rivers of ice are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) The \_\_\_\_\_ is the continuous wearing down and rebuilding of land surface.
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ delta is the largest delta of the world.
- (v) A small river or stream that joins the main river from either side is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vi) The Western Ghats are also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Q.15. Define the following terms:

[1 × 3 = 3]

- (i) Internal process
- (ii) Sub-Continent
- (iii) Alluvial deposit

Q.16. Give reasons:

[2 × 3 = 6]

- (i) Plains are thickly populated regions of the world.
- (ii) Plateaus are called Tableland.
- (iii) Deserts have very little vegetation.

Q.17. Answer in following questions:

[3 × 2 = 6]

- (i) Name three parallel ranges of the Himalayas and write one important feature of each range.
- (ii) Name three types of mountains and state the formation of each.

Q.18. Distinguish between the Western Coastal Plains and the Eastern Coastal Plains.

[2 + 2 = 4]

Q.19. How are mountains useful to us?

[4]

Q.20. On the given map of India, shade and label any four physical features of India and attach to your answer sheet.

[1 × 4 = 4]

=====



**MODEL TEST PAPER FOR SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT-II****(Solved)****Time : 2 hrs 30 min.****Max Marks : 80****General Instructions :-**

1. The question paper is divided into three sections:
  - (a) Section: 'A' – History : 30 marks
  - (b) Section: 'B' – Civics : 20 marks
  - (c) Section: 'C' – Geography : 30 marks
2. Answer all the questions of each section together.
3. Put the same question number as given on the Question Paper while answering the question.
4. Use a pencil for maps, drawing and labelling.

=====

**HISTORY- [30]****Q.21. Fill in the blanks:****[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]**

- (i) Samundra Gupta's mother was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ is the old name for Allahabad.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ was the capital of Chalukyas.
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ meant a minister of war and peace.
- (v) The organization of merchants was known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vi) Abhijnana Shakuntalam is the story between a king named Dushyant and a young woman named \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.22. Define these terms:****[ $1 \times 4 = 4$ ]**

- |              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| (i) Sabha    | (iii) Prashasti |
| (ii) Samanta | (iv) Assembly   |

**Q.23. Answer the questions in brief:****[ $2 \times 3 = 6$ ]**

- (i) Who was Harshvardhana? Mention three authors who wrote about Harshvardhana.

- (ii) Who were the Pallavas and Chalukyas? Describe them in brief.
- (iii) How did Samundra Gupta treat the rulers of Aryavarta and Dakshinpatha?

**Q.24. (A) Study each picture and answer the following questions:** [3]

- (i) Identify the temple and name it.
- (ii) When was this built?
- (iii) What materials were used to build it?



**(B) Fill in the blanks given below:**

[½ × 6 = 3]



- (a) This is \_\_\_\_\_. It is in Delhi.
- (b) It has inscription dating back to the time of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) It is made up of iron, \_\_\_\_\_ m high, and weighs over \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) It was made about \_\_\_\_\_ years ago.
- (e) The iron pillar has not \_\_\_\_\_ till date.

**Q.25. Answer the following in detail. (Any two)****[3 × 2 = 6]**

- (i) What changes do you find in the army at the time of formation of new empires and kingdoms?
- (ii) Pulkeshin II was the best known Chalukya ruler. Explain in brief.
- (iii) Who was Chandragupta II? How do we know about him? Name two learned people of his court.

**Q.26. On a physical map of India, mark and label these places:****[1 × 5 = 5]**

- (i) Taxila
- (ii) Pataliputra
- (iii) Cheras
- (iv) Aihole
- (v) Kanchipuram

**CIVICS- [20]****Q.16. Fill in the blanks:****[½ × 4 = 2]**

- (i) Every village Panchayat is divided into \_\_\_\_\_.
- (ii) In a Panchayat the elected members are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is not an elected person but is appointed by the government.
- (iv) Elections are held once in \_\_\_\_\_ years for Panchayat as well as for municipality.

**Q.17. Write 'true' or 'false' for each statement.****[½ × 4 = 2]**

- (i) It is the Gram Sabha that keeps control on the Gram Panchayat.
- (ii) Pune, being a big city, has a municipal corporation.
- (iii) The Gram Panchayat does not collect any local taxes.
- (iv) Ganga Bai was a timid lady.

**Q.18. Define the following :****[1 × 4 = 4]**

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (i) Amenities     | (iii) Services      |
| (ii) Property tax | (iv) Gram Panchayat |

Q.19. Answer the following questions:

[2 × 3 = 6]

- (i) What is gram Sabha?
- (ii) Who are councilors?
- (iii) Write a short note on Sarpanch.

Q.20. Answer any two questions:

[3 × 2 = 6]

- (x) What are the various works done by the Gram Panchayat.
- (xi) Write a few lines on Municipal commissioner.
- (xii) What are the functions of Municipal Corporation? (6 points)

**GEOGRAPHY - [30]**

Q.21. Fill in the blanks:

[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$ ]

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_ is the northern most range of the Himalayan Mountains.
- (ii) The \_\_\_\_\_ is dry and sandy stretch of land in the north- western part of India.
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ is the wearing meaning away of the earth's surface.
- (iv) Popular hill stations are situated in \_\_\_\_\_ range of the Himalayas.
- (v) \_\_\_\_\_ Plateau is famous for gold and diamond mining.
- (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ delta is formed by the Ganga & the Brahmaputra rivers.

Q.22. Define the following terms:

[1 × 3 = 3]

- (i) External process
- (ii) Glacier
- (iii) Tributary

DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL  
Indrapuram, Ghaziabad

Assignment Booklet  
(Class -VI: SOCIAL STUDIES)

Q.23. Give reasons: [2 × 3 = 6]

- (i) Plains are useful for human habitation.
- (ii) Lakshadweep islands are known as coral island.
- (iii) Mountains are thinly populated areas of the earth.

Q.24. Answer the following questions: [3 × 2 = 6]

- (i) Explain the formation of three types of mountains.
- (ii) Describe the Coastal Plains of India.

Q.25. Distinguish between the Young fold and the Old fold mountains. [2 + 2 = 4]

Q.26. Write a short note on the Peninsular Plateau of India. [4]

Q.27. On the given map of India, shade and label any four physical features of India and attach to your answer sheet. [1 × 4 = 4]

=====

**ANSWER KEY**  
**Section – A (History)****Ans.1.**

- |                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (i) Kumaradevi | (iv) Sandhi Vighraha |
| (ii) Prayaga   | (v) Nagaram          |
| (iii) Aihole   | (vi) Shakuntala      |

**Ans.2.**

- (i) Sabha was an assembly of Brahmin land owners.
- (ii) Samantas were military leaders.
- (iii) Prashasti is a Sanskrit word which means 'in praise of'. The court poet composed long poems in praise of their rulers.
- (iv) There were different assemblies for administration in southern kingdom e.g. Sabha, ur.

**Ans.3.**

- (i) Harshavardhana was the ruler of Kannauj and Thanesar. The three authors who wrote about him were- Banabhatta, Xuan Zang and Harshavardhana himself.
- (ii) During the period of Harshavardhana in North India, there were two famous ruling dynasties in South India- the Pallavas and the Chalukyas.  
Pallavas:- Their kingdom spread from the region around their capital Kanchipuram to Kaveri Delta.  
Chalukyas:- Their kingdom was centred around the Raichur Doab, between the river Krishna and Tungabhadra. Their capital was Aihole.
- (iii) Aryavarta- There were nine rulers who were uprooted and their kingdom were made a part of samundragupta's empire.  
Dakshinapatha- There were twelve rulers. They surrendered to samundragupta after being defeated and he then allowed them to rule again.

**Ans.4.**

- (i) (a) Bhitargaon temple (b) 1500 years ago (c) Baked bricks and stone.
- (ii) (a) Iron Pillar (b) Chandra (c) 7.2 m, 3 tonnes (d) 1500 (e) rusted

**Ans.5.**

- (i) The kings maintained a well- organized army. There were military leaders (samanta) who provided the king with troops whenever needed. They were not paid regular salaries but received land grants. They collected revenue from the land and used this to maintain soldiers and horses.



- (ii) The best known Chalukya ruler was Pulakeshin II. We know about him from a prasasti composed by his court poet Ravikirti. He got the kingdom from his uncle. He led expeditions along both the west and the east coasts. He checked the advance of Harshvardhana when he tried to cross the Narmada. He also attacked the Pallava king, who took shelter behind the walls of Kanchipuram.
- (iii) Chandragupta II was the son of Samudragupta. We know about him from coins and inscriptions. Two learned people of his court were Kalidasa, the poet and Aryabhata, the astronomer.

### **Section – B (Civics)**

#### **Ans.1.**

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| (i) Wards  | (iii) Secretary |
| (ii) Panch | (iv) Five       |

#### **Ans.2.**

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| (i) True  | (iii) False |
| (ii) True | (iv) False  |

#### **Ans.3. Define**

- (i) Amenities: features that make a place pleasant and comfortable to live in.
- (ii) Property tax: Taxes from houses and land's called....
- (iii) Services: features that the government provides to fulfill basic needs of the people.
- (iv) Gram Panchayat: It is the primary unit of governance. Panchayat President and its members are elected by the people through the general election.

#### **Ans.4.**

- (i) Gram Sabha: It is the meeting where people directly participate and seek answer from their elected representatives.
- (ii) Councilors: Councilors or members of municipal corporation elected by adult citizens of their wards for five years. A councilor should be a resident of that area and has completed the age of 21 years.
- (iii) Sarpanch: The head of the gram panchayat is called sarpanch or pradhan. The members of Gram Sabha elect him. He signs important documents and co-ordinates the activities of the panchayat.

#### **Ans.5. (A) Various works of Gram Panchayat**

- (i) The construction and maintenance of water resources, roads, drain, schools, buildings and other common property resources.

- (ii) Levying and collecting local taxes.
- (iii) Executing government schemes related to development in the village.

**(B) Municipal Commissioner:** Municipal corporation has a chief executive officer known as municipal commissioner.

- (i) The state government appoints him.
- (ii) He/ She sees that decisions made by the corporation are executed.
- (iii) He acts as a link between state government and municipal corporation.
- (iv) Various officers such as those in charge of department of health, education, sanitation help him/ her in the work.
- (v) He co- ordinates their work and has power to appoint lower level employees.

**(C) Functions of Municipal Corporation:**

- (i) To arrange for collection and disposal of garbage.
- (ii) To build dispensaries and hospital.
- (iii) To provide for vegetable markets, food grain markets and other consumer goods.
- (iv) To provide and maintain public toilets and urinals.
- (v) To provide regular supply of electricity and proper lights on streets.
- (vi) To provide fresh and clean drinking water.
- (vii) To build schools, public libraries, museums, zoo and adult education centres.
- (viii) To maintain birth and death record's and issue certificates for the same.
- (ix) To provide for graveyard and cremation centres.

**Section – C (Geography)**

**Ans.1**

- (i) Himadri/ Great Himalayas
- (ii) Thar desert/ Great Indian desert
- (iii) Erosion
- (iv) Himachal/ Middle
- (v) African
- (vi) Sundarban

**Ans.2**

- (i) The process or forces that work on the surface of the earth through the agents of nature by the processes of erosion transportation and deposition.
- (ii) Glaciers are permanently frozen rivers of ice.
- (iii) A river or stream that joins a main river or discharge its water into it.

**Ans.3**

- (i) Because
- a. Flat & level land which can be easily used for all kind of construction.
  - b. Fertile alluvial soil of plain is good for cultivation of crops.
  - c. Easy availability of water from large rivers.
  - d. Moderate climate and comfortable living for human habitation.
- (Any two points)
- (ii) Because that are formed by the skeletons of coral polyps (a tiny marine animals). Their skeletons left and other polyps grow on top of hard skeleton which grow higher form island.
- (iii) (a) Because of harsh climate, (b) Rugged topography, (c) steep slopes & (d) less land available for cultivation.

**Ans.4**

- (i) (a) Fold Mts: are formed when two tectonic plates collide with each other turning the sediments between them into folds.
- (b) Block Mts: When large areas are broken & displaced vertically the uplifted blocks are known as Block Mt or Horst.
- (c) Volcanic Mts: are formed when (magma) Lava solidifies around the vent after the eruption.
- (ii) Eastern Coastal Plains:
- a. Lies between E.ghats & has the Bay of Bengal.
  - b. Wider & flat.
  - c. Has thick alluvial soil & good for cultivation.
  - d. Mahanadi, Godavari Krishna, Kaveri flow through it.
- Western Coastal Plain:
- a. Located between W.ghats & Arabian sea.
  - b. Narrow rugged & uneven.
  - c. Identical coast ideal for ports.
  - d. Narmada & Tapi flow through it. (Any three point each)

**Ans.5** Old F.Mts

- (i) Formed long back in earth's history.
- (ii) They have rounded peaks, gentle slopes & shallow valleys. Eg- Aravali

Y.F.Mts

- (i) Formed recently in earth's history.
- (ii) They have pointed peaks, steep slopes & deep valleys. Eg. Himalaya

**Ans.6**

- (i) It is located south of northern plains.
  - (ii) It is triangular in shape.
  - (iii) Relief is highly uneven & rugged.
  - (iv) Region of many Mt ranger like Satpura, Vindhya, Aravali, W. ghats & Eastern Ghats.
  - (v) They are rich in mineral resources.
  - (vi) They have plateaus like Deccan, Malwa & Chattanagpur.
  - (vii) Many rivers flow through it & rise these highlands.
- (Any four points)

=====

~~~~~

=====