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Social Science

VI Standard

TERM

I

Padasalai

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It gives me great pride and pleasure in bringing to you **Sura's Social Science Guide** for **First Term** for **6th Standard**. It is prepared as per the Revised Textbook for Term-I for the year 2019.

This guide encompasses all the requirements of the students to comprehend the text and the evaluation of the textbook.

- ◆ Additional questions have been provided exhaustively for clear understanding of the units under study.
- ◆ Chapter-wise Unit Tests with Answers.

In order to learn effectively, I advise students to learn the subject section-wise and practice the exercises given. It will be a teaching companion to teachers and a learning companion to students.

Though these salient features are available in this Guide, I cannot negate the indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the student to understand the subject thoroughly.

I sincerely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

I pray the almighty to bless the students for consummate success in their examinations.

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HISTORY**TERM I****UNIT 1****WHAT IS HISTORY?****LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- ❑ To know what history is all about.
- ❑ To understand the importance of history.
- ❑ To learn about the lifestyle of the pre-historic man.
- ❑ To know how paintings portray the daily activities of the pre-historic man.
- ❑ To understand the importance of history and historical researches.

**EXERCISE****I. Choose the correct answer:****1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?**

- (a) Trade (b) Hunting
(c) Painting (d) Rearing of animals

[Ans : (b) Hunting]**II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:****1. Statement: Pre historic men went along with the dog for hunting.****Reason: Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.**

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
(b) Statement and reason are correct.
(c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
(d) Both statements and reasons are wrong.

[Ans : (b) Statement and reason are correct.]**2. Statement: The objects used by the early man are excavated. They are preserved to know the lifestyle of the people.****Find out which of the following is related to the statement.**

- (a) Museum (b) Burial materials
(c) Stone tools (d) Bones

[Ans : (a) Museum]**3. Find out the wrong pair:**

- (a) Old stone age - (i) Stone tools
(b) Rock paintings - (ii) Walls of the caves
(c) Copper plates - (iii) A source of history
(d) Cats - (iv) First domesticated

[Ans : (d) Cats - (iv) First domesticated]

4. Find the odd one:

- (a) Paintings were drawn on rocks and caves.
- (b) There were paintings depicting hunting scenes.
- (c) It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.
- (d) The paintings were painted by using many colours.

[Ans : (c) It was drawn to show his family members about hunting.]

III. Fill in the blanks :

1. The Old Stone Age man lived mostly in _____. [Ans : caves]
2. _____ is the father of history. ⊗ [Ans : Herodotus]
3. _____ was the first animal tamed by Old Stone Age man. [Ans : Dog]
4. Inscriptions are _____ sources. [Ans : archaeological]
5. Dharma Chakra has _____ spokes. [Ans : 24]

IV. State True or False:

1. Stone tools belonging to Old Stone Age have been excavated at Athirampakkam near Chennai. [Ans : True]
2. The materials used by the ancient people are preserved in the museums by the Archaeological Department. [Ans : True]
3. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country. [Ans : True]

V. Match the following :

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Rock paintings | - (i) copper plates |
| (b) Written records | - (ii) the most famous king |
| (c) Ashoka | - (iii) Devaram |
| (d) Religious Literature | - (iv) to understand the life style |

[Ans : (a) - iv, (b) - i, (c) - ii, (d) - iii]

VI. Answer in one word :**1. Can you say any two advantages of writing diary?**

- Ans. (i) Diary writing helps to record the events.
(ii) It reveals the life style of people of that period.

2. How do we know the people's lifestyle of the Old Stone Age?

Ans. We understand the life style of people of Old Stone Age from used stone tools, their paintings on the rocks and walls of the caves.

3. Is inscription a written record?

Ans. Yes. Inscription is a written record.

4. What is proto history?

Ans. Proto history is the period between pre-history and history.

5. Name an epic.

Ans. Ramayana/ Mahabharatha/ Manimegalai

VII. Answer the following :**1. What is history?**

- Ans. (i) History is a record of past events in chronological order.
(ii) The term History has been derived from the Greek word Istoría which means learning by enquiry.

2. What do you know about the pre-historic period?

- Ans.** (i) The period between the use of first stone tools and the invention of writing systems is pre-history.
- (ii) Stone tools, excavated materials and rock paintings are the major sources of pre-history.

3. What are the sources available to know about the pre-historic period?

- Ans.** Paintings on the rocks and the walls of the caves, stone tools, excavated materials are the sources available to know about the pre-historic period.

4. Mention the places from where we got pre-historic tools.

- Ans.** We find the pre-historic tools at Kondapur, Nevasa, Mehrgash, Rock shelters of Bhimbetka and Edakkal caves in India. In Tamilnadu Attirampakkam, Ariyalur, Perambalur, Adichanalur are the places where we came across the pre-historic tools.

5. What are the benefits of a museum?

- Ans.** (i) Museums are community centres designed to inform and teach the public.
- (ii) The educational benefit of a museum is academic learning.
- (iii) Museums are the caretakers of history as much as they offer connections to history.
- (iv) Museums are full of stories, and it is interesting for students to hear these stories.
- (v) Museums offer opportunities for children to compare and contrast leading to critical thinking skills.
- (vi) Children's curiosity comes out in the form of questions.
- (vii) Students are exposed to new ideas and concepts.
- (viii) Museums inspire students to wonder, imagine and dream of possibilities that are beyond what they know.
- (ix) Students are exposed to opportunities that spark creative moments.

6. Name some tools used by early man to hunt animals.

- Ans.** (i) Blade cores were used. These were chunks of sharp rocks.
- (ii) An end scraper is a tear-drop shaped piece of stone used to scrap fur and fatty tissue from the hides of animals.
- (iii) Burins were stone tools with a rounded grasping end and a sharp, razor like working end.
- (iv) Awls were small circular stone flakes.

7. Why were paintings drawn on rocks?

- Ans.** (i) Paintings could have been drawn on rocks to convey their lifestyles to the future generations.
- (ii) They might have wished to record their activities through their paintings.

8. Name any two artefacts.

- Ans.** Potteries, Toys, Tools and Ornaments.

- (i) An artefact is something made or given shape by man, such as a tool or a work of art, especially an object of archaeological interest.
- (ii) Some of the artefacts are potteries, toys, tools and ornaments.

VIII. HOTS :**1. How dogs were useful to pre-historic men?**

- Ans.** (i) There might have been chances of wild animals entering their caves.
 (ii) But, they realised that dogs could help them prevent the entry of such dangerous animals.
 (iii) They thought that dog by its sniffing skill would help them in such situations.

2. Compare the lifestyle of Old Stone Age man with present day lifestyle.

- Ans.** (i) Old Stone Age people did not live in a safe environment, whereas the people in the modern period live in a safe environment.
 (ii) People in the modern period enjoy with all modern equipments making the lifestyle very high, advanced and enjoyable whereas the Old Stone Age people struggled for everything including food and shelter.

IX. Student Activity :**1. Identify the category of the following sources of history.**

- Urns excavated from Adhichanallur
- Copper plates of Velvikudi.
- Mahabharatha.
- Sanchi Stupa.
- Pattinappaalai.
- The earthenwares from Keezhadi.
- Toys of Indus Civilisation.
- Big Temple of Thanjavur.

- Ans.** **a.** Artefact (Archaeological)
b. Inscriptions (Archaeological)
c. Religions Literature - Literary sources
d. Monuments (Archaeological)
e. Literary sources
f. Artefact (Archaeological)
g. Artefact (Archaeological)
h. Monuments (Archaeological sources)

X. Life Skill**1. Make some weapon models used by the Old Stone Age man using clay.****Hints :**



2. Discuss with your grandpa, grandma, neighbours and teachers and collect information about your street, village, town or school. With that collected data, try to write its history titling your writing as “I am a Historian”.

Ans. I am living at Mylapore. I have collected information about it from my grandparents, neighbours and teacher and internet. It is given below:

I am a Historian

- (i) Mylapore is located a few kilometres to the south of the British-built Chennai city.
- (ii) It lies between Tiruvallikkeni and Teynampet in the west then across to the coast in the east.
- (iii) The word Mylapore is derived from Mayil Arparikum Oor, which means “Land of the peacock scream”.
- (iv) Historically, peacocks have been known to thrive in the area, which is evident from the several statues in the Kapaleeshwarar Temple towers and in the emblem of the San Thome Basilica.
- (v) Thirugnanasambandar has also mentioned about mayil (peacock) in his songs in Tevaram.
- (vi) Mylapore was historically known as Vedapuri.
- (vii) As the available historical and archaeological evidence show, it could well be the oldest part of Chennai, with written records of early settlements going back to the first century BC.
- (viii) It was known for its ancient port with a flourishing trade with the Roman Empire, receiving gold in exchange for its products like pepper and fine cloth.
- (ix) St. Thomas the Apostle allegedly died at Mylapore in 72 AD.
- (x) Ptolemy had recorded in the 2nd century AD that the port of Mylapore was known to the Greeks and the Romans. The Saivite Saints of the 7th Century, Saint Sambandar and Saint Appar, have sung about the Shrine in their hymns.
- (xi) Mention has been made of the early settlement of Santhome (currently known) by Arab travelers and merchants of the 9th and 10th centuries AD.
- (xii) Marco Polo visited the place in the late 13th century and left a detailed description of the land, the people along with their customs and religion.
- (xiii) It was considerable maritime time and the ancient German and Greek maps refer to the town as ‘Maliarpha’.

- (xiv) Mylapore was occupied by the Portuguese in 1523. Their rule lasted until 1749, except for a brief interregnum between 1662 and 1687, when the town was occupied by the Dutch.
- (xv) After 1749, the British East India Company took possession of the settlement in the name of Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah, the Nawab of Arcot. In that same year, Mylapore was incorporated into the administration of the Presidency of Madras.
- (xvi) In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the town became the commercial and intellectual hub of Madras city and home to British-educated lawyers and statesmen.

XI. Answer Grid

Early men scribbled and painted on me...Today they used me to build houses and lay roads. who am I? Ans: Rocks	Name any two archaeological sources? Ans: 1.Artefacts, 2. Monuments, 3. Inscriptions	Name the types of literary sources? Ans: 1.Secular, 2. Religious
Expand BC (BCE) Ans: Before Common Era	What is the meaning of the Greek word "Istoria" ? Ans: Learning by enquiry	Expand AD (CE) Ans: Common Era
_____ is the study of inscriptions. Ans: Epigraphy	_____ is the study of coins. Ans: Numismatics	I can help you to talk, see, hear, write and read. There is no world without me. Who am I? Ans: Sources of History

XII. Map work

Mark the following places in the political map of India.

- Delhi
- Chennai
- Tamil Nadu
- Andhra Pradesh
- Kerala
- Karnataka



Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Where did early man live?

- (a) mud house
- (b) under tree
- (c) caves
- (d) river banks

[Ans : (c) caves]

2. Who was the first ruler to give up war after victory?

- (a) Bimbisara (b) Raja Raja Chola
(c) Akbar (d) Ashoka

[Ans : (d) Ashoka]**II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:****1(a) Statement: Charles Allen wrote a book titled. The search for the India's Lost Emperor.****Reason: It provided a comprehensive account of Ashoka.**

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
(b) Statement and reason are correct.
(c) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct.
(d) Both statement and reason are wrong.

[Ans : (b) Statement and reason are correct.]**(b) Statement: Early man used stone tools.****Reason: He knew only stones as tools.**

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
(b) Statement and reason are correct.
(c) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct.
(d) Both statement and reason are wrong.

[Ans : (b) Statement and reason are correct.]**2(a) Statement: Archaeological sources help to know about the early man.****Find out which of the following is related to the statement.**

- (a) Monuments (b) Pictures
(c) Metals (d) Books

[Ans : (a) Monuments]**(b) Statement: Raja Raja Chola built the Big Temple. Find out which of the following is related of the statement**

- (a) Kumbakonam (b) Tiruchi
(c) Madurai (d) Thanjavur

[Ans : (d) Thanjavur]**3. Find out the wrong pair.**

- (a) (a) Stone tools – Prehistory
(b) Writing system – History
(c) Epigraphy – Study of inscription
(d) Numismatics – Study of tools

[Ans : (d) Numismatics – Study of tools]

- (b) (a) Dharma – Righteousness
(b) Chakra – 24 spokes
(c) Lion pillar – Sanchi
(d) Ashoka – Buddhism

[Ans : (c) Lion pillar – Sanchi]

**4(a) Find the odd one.**

- History is a record of past events.
- In History the past events are given in chronological order.
- History is derived from Istoria meaning learning by enquiry.
- History is a mere collection of stories.

[Ans : (d) History is a mere collection of stories.]

(b) Find the odd one.

- We have lion pillar in Saranath.
- This pillar was built by Ashoka.
- There is a Dharmachakra in this pillar.
- This Chakra has uncountable spokes.

[Ans : (d) This Chakra has uncountable spokes.]

III. Fill in the blanks:

- In history, BCE stands for _____. [Ans : Before Common Era]
- The first historian of India was _____. [Ans : Kalhana]
- Fossil remains belongs to _____ sources. [Ans : Archaeological]
- The most famous ruler of ancient India was _____. [Ans : Ashoka]
- Sanchi is situated in the Raisen district of _____. [Ans : Madhya Pradesh]

IV. Sate True or False:

- Pre-historic period people led an advanced style of life. [Ans : False]
- The greatness of Ashoka had been unknown till 20th century. [Ans : True]
- Artifacts form one of the important archaeological sources. [Ans : True]
- Bimbetka is in Andhra Pradesh. ⊗ [Ans : False]

V. Match the following:

- | | | | |
|----------------|---|-------|-----------------------|
| (a) History | - | (i) | Learning by enquiry |
| (b) Istoria | - | (ii) | Father of History |
| (c) Edicts | - | (iii) | Record of the past |
| (d) Herodoturs | - | (iv) | Archaeological source |

[Ans : (a) - iii, (b) - i, (c) - iv, (d) - ii]
- | | | | |
|---------------|---|-------|---------------------------------|
| (a) BCE | - | (i) | Hunting activities |
| (b) Dogs | - | (ii) | Search for India's Lost Emperor |
| (c) Allen | - | (iii) | Study of inscription |
| (d) Epigraphy | - | (iv) | Before common Era. |

[Ans : (a) - iv, (b) - i, (c) - ii, (d) - iii]

VI. Answer in one word :**1. What is meant by Numismatics?**

Ans. The study of Coins.

2. Mention the names of Archaeological sources.

Ans. (i) Inscription (ii) Monuments (iii) Artefacts (iv) Coins.

3. What do literary sources include?

- Ans. (i) Religious literature and
(ii) Secular literature.

VII. Answer the following :**1. What is the importance of Sarnath pillar?**

- Ans. (i) Lion capital of Sarnath has been adopted as the Natural Emblem of the Republic of India.
(ii) The Ashoka Chakra is a depiction of the Buddhist Dharmachakra represented with 24 spokes.

2. By whom was the material evidence provided revealing the greatness of Emperor Ashoka?

- Ans. The material evidence provided by William Jones, James Prinsep and Alexander Cunningham revealed the greatness of Emperor Ashoka.

3. What is meant by artefact?

- Ans. (i) Artefact means an object that is made by a person, such as tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest.
(ii) The museum's collections include artefacts dating back to historic times.

4. Name any three devotional literature.

- Ans. (i) Devarnam,
(ii) Thiruvalluvar,
(iii) Nalayira Divya prabandam.

VIII. HOTS:**1. Why should we study History?**

- Ans. (i) History helps us understand changes, and how the society, we live in came to be.
(ii) The study of history helps us to understand our present.
(iii) Historical research involves studying, understanding and interpreting past events.
(iv) Historical data are categorised into primary and secondary sources.
(v) Study of history will increase the cultural awareness and moral understanding of the world we live in.

IX. Who am I?

1. I reveal the lifestyle of the stone age people. [Ans : Paintings]
2. I am in between the use of forest stone tools and the invention of writing system. [Ans : Prehistoric period]
3. I am titled as numismatics and serve as one of the archaeological sources. [Ans : coins]
4. I gave protection and helped in hunting activities. [Ans : Dog]
5. People say my service for the cause of public good was exemplary. [Ans : Ashoka]



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?

- (a) Trade (b) Hunting
(c) Painting (d) Rearing of animals

2. Who was the first ruler to give up war after victory?

- (a) Bimbisara (b) Raja Raja Chola
(c) Akbar (d) Ashoka

II. Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer : (1 × 1 = 1)

1. Statement : Pre historic men went along with the dog for hunting.

Reason : Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
(b) Statement and reason are correct.
(c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
(d) Both statements and reasons are wrong.

III. Fill in the blanks :

(3 × 1 = 3)

1. Inscriptions are _____ sources.
2. _____ is the father of history.
3. Fossil remains belongs to _____ sources.

IV. True or False :

(2 × 1 = 2)

1. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country.
2. Pre-historic period people led an advanced style of life.

V. Match :

(4 × 1 = 4)

- (a) History - (i) Learning by enquiry
(b) Istoria - (ii) Father of History
(c) Edicts - (iii) Record of the past
(d) Herodoturs - (iv) Archaeological source

VI. Answer in one or two sentences

(4 × 2 = 8)

1. How do we know the people's lifestyle of the Old Stone Age?
2. What do literary sources include?
3. Name an epic.
4. Can you say any two advantages of writing diary?

VII Answer the following:

(1 × 5 = 5)

1. What is the importance of Sarnath pillar?

Answer Key

TERM - I

- I 1) (b) Hunting
2) (d) Ashoka
- II 1) (b) Statement and reason are correct.
- III 1) archaeological 2) Herodotus 3. Archaeological
- IV 1) True 2) False
- V (a) - iii, (b) - i, (c) - iv, (d) - ii
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 4; Q No. VI 2
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 10; Q. No. VI -3
3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 4; Q. No. VI -5
4) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 4; Q. No. VI -1
- VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 10; Q. No. VII-1



Padasalai

HISTORY**UNIT 2****HUMAN EVOLUTION****LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- ❑ To know the origins of humans.
- ❑ To learn about the different stages of human evolution from nomadic hunting-gathering to a settled life.
- ❑ To know about the stone implements of the pre historic humans.
- ❑ To understand the use of fire and wheel.
- ❑ To know the significance of rock paintings of the ancient humans.

EXERCISE**I. Choose the correct answer**

1. The process of evolution is _____.

- (a) direct (b) indirect
(c) gradual (d) fast

[Ans : (c) gradual]

2. Tanzania is situated in the continent of _____.

- (a) Asia (b) Africa
(c) America (d) Europe

[Ans : (b) Africa]

II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. **Statement :** Migration of man of different Parts of the world resulted in changes of physis and colour.

Reason : Climatic changes.

- (a) Statement is correct. (b) Reason is wrong.
(c) Statement and Reason is correct. (d) Statement and Reason is wrong.

[Ans : (c) Statement and Reason is correct.]

III. Find out the Right pair:

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|----------------------|
| (a) Australopithecus | - | Walked on both legs |
| (b) Homo habilis | - | Upright man |
| (c) Homo erectus | - | Wise man |
| (d) Homo sapiens | - | Less protruding face |

Ans. (a) Australopithecus - Walked on both legs

IV. Fill in the blanks :

- _____ unearthed the footprints of humans in Tanzania. [Ans : Anthropologists]
- Millions of years ago, our ancestors led a _____ life. [Ans : Nomadic]
- The main occupations of the ancient humans were _____ and _____. [Ans : hunting and gathering]
- The invention of _____ made farming easier. [Ans : Plough]
- Rock paintings are found at _____ in Nilgiris. [Ans : Karikaiyur]

V. State True or False.

- Anthropology is the study of coins. [Ans : False]
- Homo erectus (Java man) had the knowledge of fire. [Ans : True]
- The first scientific invention of humans was wheel. [Ans : True]
- Goat was the first animal to be domesticated by humans. ⊗ [Ans : False]

VI. Answer in one word :

- What method is used to find out the age of the excavated materials?**

Ans. Radio Carbon dating method.

- What did early humans wear?**

Ans. Hides of animals and barks of trees and leaves.

- Where did early humans live?**

Ans. In caves.

- Which animal was used for ploughing?**

Ans. Oxen were used for ploughing. ⊗

- When did humans settle in one place?**

Ans. River side Farming stage.

VII. Answer the following :

- What is evolution?**

Ans. Evolution is the process through which the human kind changes and develops towards an advanced stage of life.

- Write any two characteristics of Homo sapiens.**

Ans. (i) Homo sapiens were wise men.

(ii) They migrated out of Eastern Africa settled in different parts of the world.

(iii) Their lifestyle also evolved and they made it suitable to the environs in which they lived.

- Why did humans move from place to place?**

Ans. Humans kept on moving in search of food.

- Describe the ancient methods of hunting.**

Ans. (i) Collective hunting: Went as a group and hunted the prey.

(ii) They dug a pit and trapped the animals and hunted.

- Why were axes made?**

Ans. The axes were made to cut trees, remove barks, dig pits, hunt animals and remove the skin of animals.

- How would you define archaeology?**

Ans. (i) Archaeology is the study of pre-historic humans.

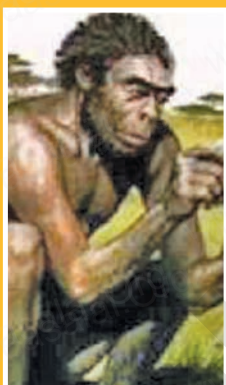
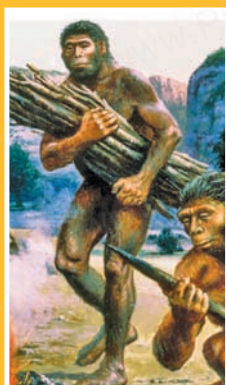
(ii) Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.


- What do you know about anthropology?**

Ans. Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history. ⊗

VIII. HOTS :**1. Importance of invention of wheel from the ancient period to the modern period.**

- Ans.** (i) Early homosapiens realised that round objects could be easily moved by rolling them.
- (ii) Their descendants advanced this rolling technique into the transportation of large objects on cylindrical logs.
- (iii) The invention of the wheel and axle allowed a rolling log to be placed through a hole in a wheel to create a cart.
- (iv) Chariot racing was influential in the evolution of the spoked wheel as they allowed chariots to move much faster.
- (v) The invention of air filled rubber tyres allowed wheels to be much faster, sturdier and stronger.

IX. Student Activity :**1. Prepare an album collecting the pictures of ancient humans of different ages.****Ans.****X. Answer Grid**

<p>The invention of _____ made pot making easier.</p> <p>Ans: Wheel</p>	<p>Barter system means _____.</p> <p>Ans: Exchange of goods</p>	<p>Name any two weapons used by early human for hunting.</p> <p>Ans: Sharp stones and axes</p>
<p>Which is the best stone for making weapons?</p> <p>Ans: Flint</p>	<p>Towns and cities emerged because of _____ and _____.</p> <p>Ans: Trade, Commerce</p>	<p>Which was the first scientific invention of humans?</p> <p>Ans: Wheel</p>
<p>Identify the pictures in rock paintings.</p>  <p>Hunting Animals</p>	<p>Which was the main occupation of early humans?</p> <p>Ans: Hunting</p>	<p>What do cave paintings tell us?</p> <p>Ans: Depicted their daily events</p>

**Drawing**

Where did the early humans live?

Ans: caves

_____ is related to the field of archaeology.

Ans: Excavation

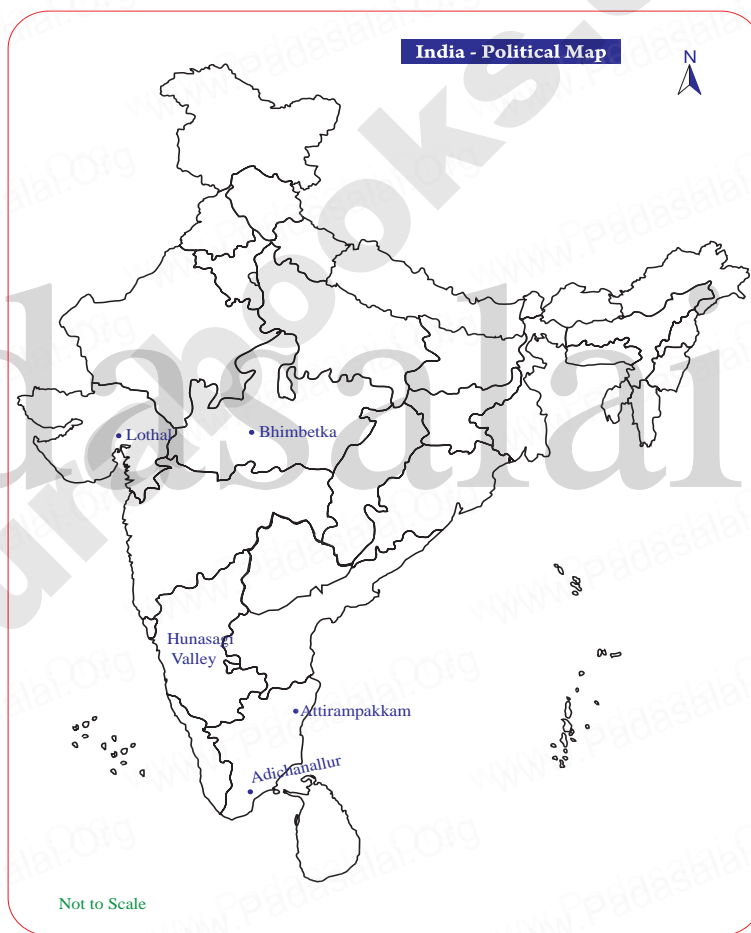
Name any two animals domesticated by early human.

Ans: Goat, Cow

XII. Map work

1. On the outline map of India, mark the following places:

1. Adichanallur
2. Attirampakkam
3. Bhimbetka
4. Hunasagi Valley
5. Lothal



Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. These people had a big toe to hold tightly and less protruding face

- (a) Homo erectus
- (c) Neanderthal

- (b) Homo habilis

- (d) Homo sapiens

[Ans : (b) Homo habilis]



2. Harpoons and spear throwers were used by _____.
 (a) Homo erectus (b) Homo sapiens
 (c) Cromagnons (d) Homo habilis [Ans : (c) Cromagnons]
3. Evidences of this man in seen in Germany.
 (a) Neanderthal (b) Homo erectus
 (c) Homo habilis (d) Cromagnons [Ans : (a) Neanderthal]
4. Humans with the help of flint made _____.
 (a) sharp weapons (b) vessels
 (c) carts (d) boats [Ans : (a) sharp weapons]

II. Match the Statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement : The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of archaeology and anthropology.
 Reason : Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.
 (a) Statement is correct, Reason is wrong.
 (b) Reason is correct, Statement is wrong.
 (c) Statement and Reason are correct
 (d) Statement and Reason are wrong. [Ans : (c) Statement and Reason are correct]
2. Statement : Early Man's main occupation was hunting.
 Reason : Due to large scale hunting, many animals became extinct.
 (a) Statement is true, Reason is wrong.
 (b) Reason is true, Statement is wrong.
 (c) Statement and Reason both are wrong.
 (d) Both Statement and Reason are true. [Ans : (d) Both Statement and Reason are true.]
3. Statement : Man denuded to stay close to the river side.
 Reason : The land close to the river side was suitable for farming.
 (a) Statement is wrong, Reason is true.
 (b) Statement is true, Reason is wrong.
 (c) Both statement and Reason are true.
 (d) Both statement and Reason are wrong. [Ans : (c) Both statement and Reason are true.]
4. Find out the wrong pair.
 1. (a) Nomadic - no fixed home
 (b) Bartor - exchange of goods
 (c) Hides - barks of a tree
 (d) Million - 10 lakhs [Ans : (c) Hides - barks of a tree]
2. (a) Homo erectus - China
 (b) Cromagnons - France
 (c) Homo sapiens - Africa
 (d) Heidelbergs - London [Ans : (a) Homo erectus - China]
3. (a) Ancestors - Nomadic life
 (b) Beehives - Honey
 (c) Axes - Big stones
 (d) Wheel - No use [Ans : (d) Wheel - No use]

III. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ is a machine capable of taking a person backward or forward in time. [Ans : Time Machine]
- The animal that hunts and kills other living things for food is called _____. [Ans : Predator]
- When early people found ways to increase production they started _____. [Ans : storing the produce]
- In _____ system, the surplus grains were exchanged with other groups for the other things. [Ans : Barter]
- The practice of agriculture was made easier by _____. [Ans : oxen]
- There were many dangers involved in _____. [Ans : hunting]
- Plants grow faster in _____ areas. [Ans : water fed]
- The pots were _____ to make it stronger. [Ans : burnt]
- Chikki - mukki kal is known for its _____. [Ans : strength - duality]
- Human procreation resulted in an increase in the _____. [Ans : population]

IV. State True or False:

- Fire was used by early man to destroy forests. [Ans : False]
- Rock paintings are not informative. [Ans : False]
- Humans domesticated hen, goat and cow after domesticating dogs. [Ans : True]
- Initially agriculture was done for immediate food requirement. [Ans : True]
- Initially humans expressed their feeling through actions. [Ans : True]

V. Answer in one word :

- These people have unearthed the footprints of humans in a country called Tanzania.**
Ans. Anthropologists.
- He is a Java man who lived approximately 1.8 million years ago.**
Ans. Homo erectus.
- He had a mix of human and ape traits with bipedal walk.**
Ans. Australopithecus.
- Keeping a stone with bottom and sharpening it with another stone.**
Ans. Art of Flaking.
- This helped humans to protect them from predators.**
Ans. Fire.

VI. Answer the following :

- How can we study the human evolution scientifically?**
Ans. The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of archaeology and anthropology.
- What is attempted by Anthropologists?**
Ans. Anthropologists attempt by investigating the whole range of human development and behaviour to achieve a total description of cultural and social phenomena.
- Explain the hunting and food gathering stage of our ancestors.**
Ans. (i) Our ancestors lived in groups, leading nomadic life. They kept on moving in search of food.
(ii) They hunted pig, deer, bison, rhino, elephant and bear for food. They also scavenged the animals killed by other wild animals like tiger.
(iii) They learnt the art of fishing. They collected honey and grains. Once the food resource got exhausted in one area, they moved to another place in search of food.

**4. How did man make use of fire?**

Ans. Humans used flint stone to make fire and used it to protect them from predators, for cooking food and for creating light during night. Thus fire became important for man in olden times.

5. What was the role played by humans in pot making?

- Ans.** (i) Humans learned to make pot with clay. The invention of wheel made pot making easier, and the pots made were burnt to make it stronger.
 (ii) They decorated pots with lot of colours.
 (iii) These natural dyes were used in rock paintings.

IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

HOTS

**1. Why did humans become hunter gatherers? Did the landscape play any role?**

- Ans.** (i) Pre historic hunter gathers often lived in groups of a few dozens of people, consisting of several family units.
 (ii) They developed tools to help them survive. They were dependent on the abundance of food in the area which if an area was not plentiful enough required them to move to greener forests (pastures were not around yet).
 (iii) Naturally the landscape played a major role at this stage.

2. In hunting banned in India?

- Ans.** (i) India's Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 bans the killing of all wild animals.
 (ii) However, the chief wildlife warden may, if satisfied that any wild animal from a specified list has become dangerous to human life, or is so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery, permit any person to hunt such an animal.



UNIT TEST

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer :**(4 × 1 = 4)****1. The process of evolution is _____.**

- (a) direct (b) indirect
 (c) gradual (d) fast

2. Evidences of this man in seen in Germany.

- (a) Neanderthal (b) Homo erectus
 (c) Homo habilis (d) Cromagnons

3. These people had a big toe to hold tightly and less protruding face

- (a) Homo erectus (b) Homo habilis
 (c) Neanderthal (d) Homo sapiens

4. Humans with the help of flint made _____.

- (a) sharp weapons (b) vessels
 (c) carts (d) boats

II. Match the statement with the reason and tick the appropriate answer: $(1 \times 1 = 1)$

1. **Statement :** Migration of man of different Parts of the world resulted in changes of physis and colour.

Reason : Climatic changes.

- (a) Statement is correct. (b) Reason is wrong.
(c) Statement and Reason is correct. (d) Statement and Reason is wrong.

III. Fill in the blanks : $(5 \times 1 = 5)$

- The practice of agriculture was made easier by _____
- The animal that hunts and kills other living things for food is called _____
- Millions of years ago, our ancestors led a _____ life.
- The pots were _____ to make it stronger.
- Rock paintings are found at _____ in Nilgiris.

IV. State whether True or False : $(3 \times 1 = 3)$

- The first scientific invention of humans was wheel.
- Rock paintings are not informative.
- Initially humans expressed their feeling through actions.

V. Find out the wrong pair. $(1 \times 1 = 1)$

- (a) Nomadic - no fixed home
- (b) Bartor - exchange of goods
- (c) Hides - barks of a tree
- (d) Million - 10 lakhs

VI. Answer in one or two sentences $(3 \times 2 = 6)$

- Which animal was used for ploughing?
- What method is used to find out the age of the excavated materials?
- This helped humans to protect them from predators.

VII Answer the following: $(1 \times 5 = 5)$

- Write any two characteristics of Homo sapiens.

Answer Key

- I 1) (c) gradual 2) (a) Neanderthal 3) (b) Homo habilis 4) (a) sharp weapons
- II 1) (c) Statement and Reason is correct.
- III 1) oxen 2) Predator 3) Nomadic 4) burnt 5) Karikaiyur
- IV 1) True 2) False 3) True
- V (c) Hides - barks of a tree
- VI 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 14; Q. No- VI -4
2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 14; Q. No- VI -1
3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 18; Q. No- V-5
- VII 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No.14; Q. No- VII-2

HISTORY**UNIT 3****INDUS CIVILISATION****LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- ❑ To learn how Indus Civilisation is related to other contemporary civilisations.
- ❑ To understand the urban nature of the Indus Civilisation.
- ❑ To know the lifestyle of the people of this civilisation.
- ❑ To identify and study the major sites of Indus Civilisation.
- ❑ To mark their geographical location in maps.

EXERCISE**I. Choose the correct answer :****1. What metals were known to the people of Indus Civilization?**

- (a) Copper, bronze, silver, gold, but not iron
- (b) Copper, silver, iron, but not bronze
- (c) Copper, gold, iron, but not silver
- (d) Copper, silver, iron, but not gold

[Ans : (a) Copper, bronze, silver, gold, but not iron]

2. Indus Civilisation belonged to

- (a) Old Stone age
- (b) Medieval stone age
- (c) New stone age
- (d) Metal age

[Ans : (d) Metal age]

3. River valleys are said to be the cradle of civilisation because

- (a) Soil is very fertile
- (b) They experience good climate.
- (c) They are useful for transportation
- (d) Many civilisations flourished on river valleys.

[Ans : (d) Many civilisations flourished on river valleys.]

II. Match the Statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:**1. Statement : Harappan civilization is said to be an urban civilization.****Reason : It has well planned cities with advanced drainage system.**

- (a) Statement and reason are correct.
- (b) Statement is wrong.
- (c) Statement is true, but the reason is wrong.
- (d) Both statement and reason are wrong.

[Ans : (a) Statement and reason are correct.]

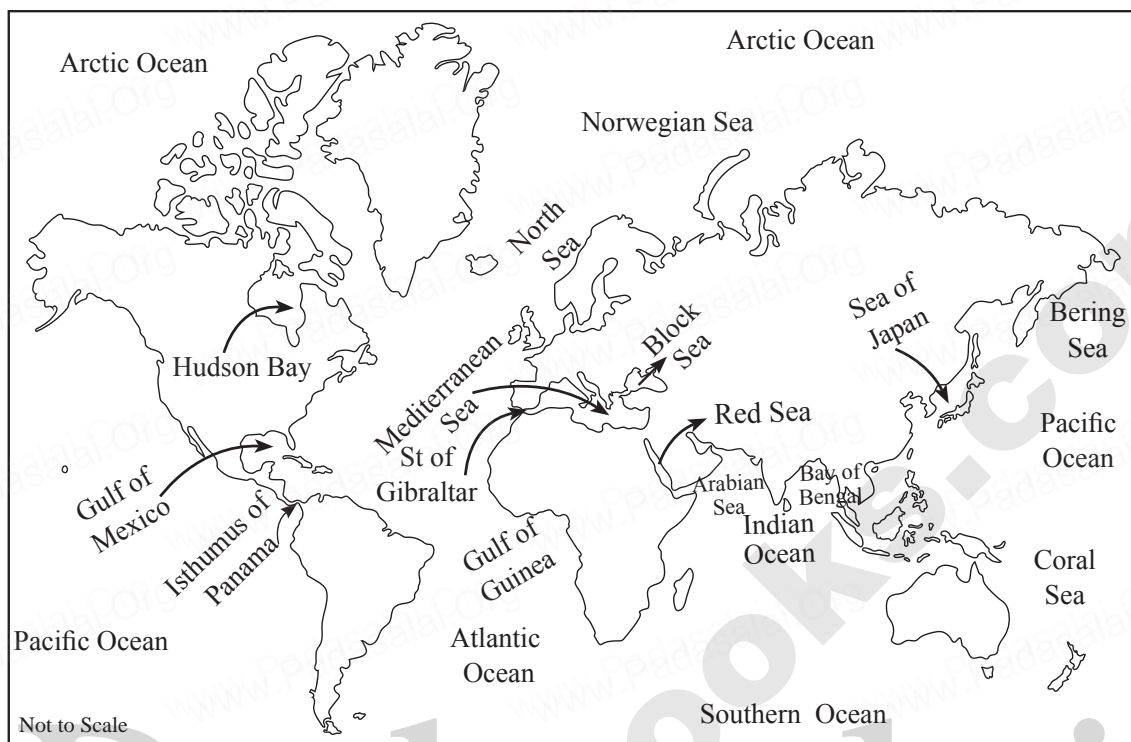
2. Statement : Harappan civilization belongs to Bronze Age.**Reason : Harappans did not know the use of iron.**

- (a) Statement and reason are correct.
- (b) Statement is wrong.
- (c) Statement is correct, but the reason is wrong.
- (d) Both statement and reason are wrong.

[Ans : (a) Statement and reason are correct.]

[21]

4. On the given outline map of the world, label oceans, seas, isthmus and straits.



IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

HOTS

1. **December 11 International Mountain Day.**

Prepare slogans, posters and placards to celebrate International Mountain Day.

- Ans. (i) "Mountains are among the most beautiful land masses in the world."
 (ii) "Mountains are beautiful as they rise up above the clouds and show just how grand the world can be."
 (iii) "Great things are done when men and mountains meet."
 (iv) "How glorious a greeting the Sun gives the mountains."
 (v) "Mountains are earth's undecaying monuments."
 (vi) "The mountains, forests and seas render men savage, they develop fierce, but yet do not destroy the human."
 (vii) "Men stumble over pebbles, never over mountains."
 (viii) "Each fresh peak ascended teaches something."
 (ix) "Mountains are the beginning and end of all natural scenery."
 (x) "He who climbs upon the highest mountains laughs at all tragedies, real or imaginary."

2. **You know the importance of conservation of forests. Do you think conservation of mountains is also equally important?**

- Ans. (i) Mountains make up more than a quarter of the planet's land mass. These surfaces provide resources for nearly 700 million people through out the world.

- (ii) Mountains provide energy resources, food and water to people all around the world.
- (iii) But climate change could cause mountains to shrink.
- (iv) Deforestation has also been a threat while natural disasters often damage many mountains.
- (v) Mountains are among the most beautiful land masses in the world. So like conservation of forests, conservation of mountains also equally important.

3. When you are walking on the Marina beach in Chennai, which order of landform are you on?

Ans. Third order of land form.

4. Why are the Red Sea, Dead Sea and Black Sea named so?

- Ans.**
- (i) Red Sea - It is named Red sea because it contains a Cyanobacteria which turns the normally blue - green water a reddish one. It gets connected to the ocean without even one river meeting the sea.
 - (ii) Black Sea - The Black Sea was first named by the ancient greeks as inhospitable sea. The sea got this reputation because it was difficult to navigate and hostile tribes inhabited its shores. After the successful development of the coast by the Greek colonists, the sea was named hospitable sea.
 - (iii) Dead Sea - The Dead Sea is roughly 8.6 times saltier than the ocean. This salinity makes for a harsh environment in which animals cannot flourish.

5. When you travel from Japan to California, which ocean would you travel across?

Ans. Pacific Ocean.

6. When you arrange the continents in ascending order according to their size, which ranks third?

Ans. Antarctica.

IN-TEXT ACTIVITIES

1. Complete the given table with the help of an atlas. Follow the example.

S. No.	Mountain Ranges	Peaks	Continents	Elevation (m)
1.	The Himalayas	Everest	Asia	8,848
2.	The Rockies			
3.	The Andes			
4.	The Alps			
5.	The Eastern Ghats			

Ans.

S. No.	Mountain Ranges	Peaks	Continents	Elevation (m)
1.	The Himalayas	Everest	Asia	8,848
2.	The Rockies	Elbert	North America	4,401
3.	The Andes	Aconcagua	South America	1,069
4.	The Alps	Mont Blanc	Europe	806
5.	The Eastern Ghats	Jindhagada	Asia (In A.P, India)	1,690

2. Complete the given table with the help of an atlas. Follow the example.

S. No.	Continents	Plateaus	Plains
1.	Asia	Tibetan Plateau	Yangtze Plain
2.	North America		
3.	South America		
4.	Australia		
5.	Europe		
6.	Africa		

Ans.

S. No.	Continents	Plateaus	Plains
1.	Asia	Tibetan Plateau	Yangtze Plain
2.	North America	Colorado Plateau	Great Plains
3.	South America	Altiplano Plateau	Pampas
4.	Australia	Western Plateau known as Australian shield	Nullarbor
5.	Europe	Hardangervidda	North European Plain
6.	Africa	East African Plateau	Serengeti Plains

3. Complete the given table with the help of an atlas. Follow the example.

S. No.	Name of the Ocean	Area (million sq.km)	Trenches	Depth (m)
1.	Pacific Ocean	168.72	Mariana	10,994
2.	Atlantic Ocean			
3.	Indian Ocean			
4.	Southern Ocean			
5.	Arctic Ocean			

Ans.

S. No.	Name of the Ocean	Area (million sq.km)	Trenches	Depth (m)
1.	Pacific Ocean	168.72	Mariana	10,994
2.	Atlantic Ocean	85.13	Milwaukee Deep	8,380
3.	Indian Ocean	70.56	Java Trench	7,725
4.	Southern Ocean	21.96	Sandwich Trench	7,235
5.	Arctic Ocean	15.56	Eurasian Basin	5,449

Additional Questions



A. Choose the correct answer

1. **The largest continent is**

- (a) Europe (b) Australia
(c) North America (d) Asia

[Ans : (d) Asia]

2. **Andes mountain is located in**

- (a) North America (b) South America
(c) Asia (d) Europe

[Ans : (b) South America]

3. **The longest mountain range in the world is**

- (a) Himalayas (b) Rocky
(c) Andes (d) Alps

[Ans : (c) Andes]

4. **The International Mountain Day is**

- (a) December 10th (b) December 11th
(c) December 12th (d) December 13th

[Ans : (b) December 11th]

5. **'Roof of the world' denotes to**

- (a) Tibetan Plateau (b) Chhotanagpur Plateau
(c) Deccan Plateau (d) Malwa Plateau

[Ans : (a) Tibetan Plateau]

6. **Bering sea is the marginal sea of the _____ Ocean.**

- (a) Pacific (b) Indian
(c) Atlantic (d) Arctic

[Ans : (a) Pacific]

7. **The Reunion islands are present in _____ Ocean.**

- (a) Arctic (b) Antartic
(c) Indian (d) Pacific

[Ans : (c) Indian]

8. **The land surrounded by water on three sides is called**

- (a) Bay (b) Strait
(c) Peninsula (d) Trench

[Ans : (c) Peninsula]

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. The highest peak in the world is _____. ⊗ [Ans : Mt. Everest]

2. In Sangam period, Mountain and its environs are classified as _____ land. [Ans : Kurinji]

3. The flat topped part of the plateau is called _____. [Ans : Table land]

4. The plains have been the _____ from the earliest times. [Ans : cradle of civilisations]

5. The _____ Plain in North India is one of the largest plains in the world. [Ans : Indo-Gangetic]

6. Sand dunes form the _____ order landforms. [Ans : Third]

7. The process of removal of surface material from the Earth's crust is called _____. [Ans : Erosion]



8. Chain of volcanoes present around the Pacific Ocean are called the Pacific _____. [Ans : Ring of Fire]
9. The shape of the atlantic ocean resembles the letter _____. [Ans : S]
10. Bay of Bengal and Palk Bay are connected by _____. [Ans : Palk Strait]

C. Circle the odd one out

1. Rivers, Glaciers, Winds, Plains [Ans : Plains]
2. Mariana Trench, Tasman Sea, Philippine Sea, Strait of Gibraltar [Ans : Strait of Gibraltar]
3. The Ross Sea, The Weddell Sea, The Davis Sea, The Red Sea [Ans : The Red Sea]
4. Palk Strait, The Arctic Ocean, Greenland, Eurasian Basin [Ans : Palk strait]
5. Dharmapuri Plateau, Coimbatore Plateau, Madurai Plateau, Malwa Plateau [Ans : Malwa plateau]

D. Match the following

- | | | |
|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Kurinji | - | (a) Forest |
| 2. Mullai | - | (b) Coastal Region |
| 3. Marutham | - | (c) Deserts |
| 4. Neithal | - | (d) Agricultural land |
| 5. Palai | - | (e) Mountains |
- [Ans : 1 - e, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - b, 5 - c]

E.

i) Consider the following statements.

1. Andes mountains are the longest mountain range in the world.
2. Mountains come under the second order landforms.
3. The highest point of the mountain is known as peak.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 2 and 3 | (d) 1 and 3 |
- [Ans : (b) 1, 2 and 3]

ii) Consider the following statements.

Statement I : Ferdinand Magellan named the ocean Pacific, meaning calm.

Statement II : Ferdinand Magellan was a Spanish navigator.

Which of the statement(s) is/are true?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) I is true; II is wrong | (b) I is wrong; II is true |
| (c) Both the statements are true | (d) Statements I and II are wrong. |

[Ans : (c) Both the statements are true]

F. Answer in a word

1. A broad inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards. [Ans : Bay]
2. A relatively levelled area of the earth's surface with gentle slope. [Ans : plain]
3. The Plains of river Cauvery and Vaigai are found in the State of [Ans : Tamil nadu]
4. The eroded materials getting deposited on the low lying areas. [Ans : Deposition]
5. The Strait which connects the Atlantic ocean-to the Mediterranean Sea [Ans : Strait of Gibraltar]

G. Answer in brief.

1. Why do we see the most part of the globe in blue colour?

Ans. We see the most part of the globe in blue colour is because of a large part of the Earth is covered by water which occupies 71 percent and land which occupies only 29 percent of the Earth's surface.

2. What are the Second order landforms?

Ans. The Second order landforms are categorised as mountains, plateaus and plains.

3. Mention some of the hill stations found in Tamil Nadu.

Ans. Udaga mangalam, Kodaikanal, Kolli hills, Yercard and Yelagiri are some of the hill stations found in Tamil Nadu.

4. Mention some of the early civilization.

Ans. The Indus valley civilization, the Mesopotamian civilization, The Egyptian civilization and the Chinese civilization. Were some the early civilization.

5. What is Oceanography?

Ans. The study of oceans is called Oceanography.

6. Mention the islands located in the Pacific Ocean?

Ans. Indonesia, Philippines, Japan, Hawaii, New Zealand, are some of the islands located in the Pacific Ocean.

H. Distinguish between.**1. A continent and ocean**

Ans.

S. No.	Continent	Ocean
1.	The vast land masses are called continents.	Oceans are vast expanse of water.
2.	Example: Asia, Africa, Europe.	Example: Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean.

2. An Pacific Ocean and a Atlantic Ocean

Ans.

S. No.	Pacific	Atlantic
1.	The largest and deepest ocean.	Second largest ocean
2.	It spreads out 168.72 million sq.km	It spreads about 85.13 million sq.km
3.	The Bering Sea, The China sea, the Sea of Japan, Tasman Sea, Philippines Sea are some of the marginal seas.	Mediterranean Sea, The Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, the North Sea, the Gulf of Guinea are important marginal seas.

I. Answer the following questions in detail.**1. Write a note on the Third order of landforms.**

- Ans.**
- (i) The Third order landforms are formed on the mountains, plateaus and plains mainly by erosional and depositional activities of rivers, glaciers, winds and waves.
 - (ii) Valleys, beaches and sand dunes are some examples of Third order landforms.
 - (iii) Erosion is the process of removal of surface material from the Earth's crust.
 - (iv) The eroded materials are transported and deposited on the low lying areas.
 - (v) This process is called as deposition.

2. Bring out the features of the Indian Ocean.

- Ans.**
- (i) The Indian ocean in the third largest ocean on the Earth's surface.
 - (ii) It covers an area of 70.56 million sq. km.
 - (iii) It is triangular in shape.
 - (iv) It is bounded by Africa in the west, Asia in the North and Australia in the East.
 - (v) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Mauritius and the Reunion Islands are some of the islands present in the Indian Ocean.
 - (vi) The Java trench is the deepest point in the Indian Ocean.



**UNIT TEST**

Time : 1 hr.

Marks : 25

I. Fill in the blanks:**(5 × 1 = 5)**

1. _____ is the mineral rich plateau in India
2. The flat topped part of the plateau is called _____.
3. Deltas are _____ order landforms.
4. The process of removal of surface material from the Earth's crust is called _____.
5. The Island continent is _____.

II. Choose the best answer :**(5 × 1 = 5)****1. A narrow strip of water that connects two large water bodies**

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) A Strait | (b) An Isthmus |
| (c) An Island | (d) A Trench |

2. Andes mountain is located in

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) North America | (b) South America |
| (c) Asia | (d) Europe |

3. Which of the following oceans is the busiest ocean?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) The Pacific Ocean | (b) The Atlantic Ocean |
| (c) The Indian Ocean | (d) The Arctic Ocean |

4. The Reunion islands are present in _____ Ocean.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| (a) Arctic | (b) Antarctic |
| (c) Indian | (d) Pacific |

5. The Malacca Strait connects

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) The Pacific and Atlantic Oceans | (b) The Pacific and Southern Oceans |
| (c) The Pacific and Indian Oceans | (d) The Pacific and Arctic Oceans |

III. Match the following.**(5 × 1 = 5)**

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The South Sandwich Trench | - | a) The Atlantic Ocean |
| 2. The Milwaukee Trench | - | b) The Southern Ocean |
| 3. The Mariana Trench | - | c) The Indian Ocean |
| 4. The Eurasian basin | - | d) The Pacific Ocean |
| 5. The Java Trench | - | e) The Arctic Ocean |

IV. Answer in One Word :**(1 × 1 = 1)**

1. Name a second order landform.

V. Answer Briefly :**(2 × 2 = 4)**

1. Why do we see the most part of the globe in blue colour?
2. List out the names of continents according to their size

VI. Answer in detail :**(1 × 5 = 5)**

1. Give the important features of the Pacific Ocean.

Answer Key

- | | | | |
|------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| I. | 1. Chotanagpur Pleateau | 2. Table land | 3. Third |
| | 4. Erosion | 5. Australia | |
| II. | 1. (a) A Strait | 2. (b) South America | 3. (b) The Atlantic Ocean |
| | 4. (c) Indian | 5. (c) The Pacific and Indian Oceans | |
| III. | 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - d, 4 - e, 5 - c | | |
| IV. | 1. Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 60 Q.No. F - 2 | | |
| V. | 1. Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 68 Q.No. G - 1 | | |
| | 2. Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 61 Q.No. G - 4 | | |
| VI. | 1. Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 62 Q.No. I - 4 | | |



6th
STD**I Term Summative Assessment -2018-19**

Time : 2.00 hrs

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Maximum Marks : 60

Part - A**I. Choose the correct answer (4 × 1 = 4)**

- What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?
a) Trade b) Hunting
c) Painting d) Rearing of animals
- Which city is not related to the Bay of Bengal?
a) Poompuhar b) Madurai
c) Korkai d) Kancheepuram
- The Galaxy in which our solar system is found is _____
a) Andromeda b) Magellanic clouds
c) Milkyway d) Starburst
- 'Discovery of India' _____ a book was written by _____
a) Rajaji b) V.O.C.
c) Nethaji d) Jawaharlal Nehru

II. Fill in the blanks (4 × 1 = 4)

- _____ is the father of history.
- Peking Man's habitat place in _____
- India's first ever mission to the moon is _____
- The highest peak in the world is _____

III. True or False (4 × 1 = 4)

- Three Sangams were held in Kanchi.
- Bimbetka is in Andhra Pradesh.
- Goat was the first animal to be domesticated by humans.
- The earliest form of writing was developed by Chinese.

IV. Match the following (4 × 1 = 4)

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------------------|
| 13. Ashoka | — | Mountains |
| 14. Mohenjo-Daro | — | Fishery |
| 15. Kurinji | — | Mound of dead |
| 16. Coastal areas | — | the most famous king |

V. Circle the odd one (4 × 1 = 4)

- Oxen, Sheep, buffaloes, Pigs, horses.
- Bangles, Armlets, Earrings, Necklaces, Seals
- Rover, Orbiter, Aeroplane Space Shuttle, Space Capsule
- Africa, Europe, Australia, Srilanka, Asia

VI. Answer in one (or) two sentence (4 × 1 = 4)

- Which animal was used for ploughing?
- Name the inner planets.
- Which is the highest plateau in the world?
- Name the oldest civilization of the world?

VII. Answer in briefly (any six) (6 × 2 = 12)

- What do you know about anthropology?
- Why Indus civilisation is called Bronze Age Civilisation?
- Name the Scholars who were born at Kancheepuram?
- What is perihelion?
- List out the names of continents according to their size.
- What is a continent?
- Why is India called a Sub Continent?
- What is Prejudice?
- Define diversity.

VIII. Distinguish between (any one)**(2 × 1 = 2)****34.** A Mountain and a plateau**35.** An Ocean and a Sea.**IX. Answer in three detail questions****(5 × 3 = 15)****36. a)** How dogs were useful to Pre-historic men?**(Or)****b)** Temple City. Give Short notes.**37. a)** Explain the characteristics of the various spheres of the Earth.**(Or)****b)** Write a note on plateaus.**38. a)** "India is a land of diversity, yet we are all united." Discuss**(Or)****b)** What are the causes of prejudice?**X. Map Activity****(4 × 1 = 4)****39.** Mark the places of the India Map. (any 4 places)

- i) Lothal ii) Harappa
- iii) Adichanallur iv) Bhimbetka
- v) Chennai vi) Delhi

40. Mark the places on the World Map. (any 3 places)

- i) Gulf of Mexico
- ii) Rocky Mountain
- iii) Andes Mountain
- iv) Appalachian Mountain
- v) Red Sea

ANSWERS**Part - A**

- I.** 1. (b) Hunting
- 2. (d) Kancheepuram
- 3. (c) Milkyway
- 4. (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- II.** 5. Herodotus
- 6. China
- 7. Chandrayaan
- 8. Everest
- III.** 9. False
- 10. False
- 11. False
- 12. False
- IV.** 13. the most famous king
- 14. Mount of dead
- 15. Mountains
- 16. Fishery
- V.** 17. Pigs
- 18. Seals
- 19. Aeroplane
- 20. Srilanka
- VI.** 21. Oxen
- 22. The inner planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars.
- 23. Tibetan Plateau
- 24. The Indus valley civilisation is the oldest civilisation of the world.
- VII.** 25. Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history.

- 26. (i) Bronze is an alloy.
- (ii) This period is characterised by the articles made of bronze.
- (iii) So Indus Valley Civilization is also known as bronze age civilisation.
- 27. Scholars like Dharmabalar, Jothibalar, Sumathi and Bodhi Dharmar were born in Kanchi.
- 28. Perihelion is the Earth's closest position to the Sun.
- 29. From the largest to the smallest, they are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.
- 30. The vast land masses on Earth are called Continents.
- 31. (i) A continent is a very large area of land with various physical features such as mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers and seas and various types of weather patterns.
- (ii) India has all of them. So, India is known as a sub-continent.
- 32. Prejudice means to judge other people in a negative or inferior manner, without knowing much about them. It happens when people have false belief and ideas.

33. In India, people speak different languages, eat different kinds of food, celebrate their own festivals.

Diversity means a range of different people or things.

VIII.

34.

	Mountains	Plateaus
1.	A landform that rises over 600 metre above its surroundings and has steep slopes is called a mountain.	Plateaus are the elevated portions of the Earth that have flat surfaces bounded by steep slopes. The elevation of plateaus may be a few hundred metre or several thousand metre.
2.	Example: Himalayas	Example: Chotanagpur Plateau

35.

	Ocean	Sea
1.	Oceans are vast expanse of water	Sea are water bodies partially or fully enclosed by land.
2.	Eg: Pacific Ocean	Eg: Bay of Bengal, Arabian Sea.

IX.

36. a) (i) There might have been chances of wild animals entering their caves.
 (ii) But, they realised that dogs could help them prevent the entry of such dangerous animals.
 (iii) They thought that dog by its sniffing skill would help them in such situations.

(Or)

- b) (i) Kanchi is known as the temple town.
 (ii) The famous temple of great architectural beauty, Kailasanathar temple, was built by later Pallava king Rajasimha at Kanchi.
 (iii) During the Pallava period, a large number of cave temples were built.
 (iv) It is nick named as "The City of Thousand Temples"

37. a) The Earth is the most suitable planet to support life. It has three major components that we call as the realms of the Earth lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere.

(i) **Lithosphere** : The word lithosphere is derived from the Greek word Lithos, which means rocky. The Lithosphere is the land on which we live.

(ii) **Hydrosphere** : The word Hydro means water in Greek. The hydrosphere consists of water bodies such as oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, ice caps on mountains and water vapour in the atmosphere.

(iii) **Atmosphere** : The word Atmo means air in Greek. Atmosphere is the envelope of air that surrounds the Earth. Different types of gases make up the atmosphere. The major gases are Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen (21%).

(iv) **Biosphere** : The narrow belt of interaction among the lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the atmosphere, where life exists is known as Biosphere. Bio means life in Greek. It consists of distinct zones.

(Or)

- b) (i) Plateaus are the elevated portions of the Earth that have flat surfaces bounded by steep slopes.

(ii) The elevation of plateaus may be a few hundred metre or several thousand metre.

(iii) Tibetan plateau is the highest plateau in the world so it is called as the "Roof of the world".

(iv) The Chotanagpur plateau is one of the mineral rich plateaus in India.

(v) The Deccan plateau in peninsular India is of volcanic origin.

- 38.a) (i) Diversity is visible in every aspect of life in India.

(ii) Even then, we are united by the spirit of patriotism.

(iii) Symbols such as the National Flag and National Anthem remind us of our great nation and need to stay united.

(iv) We come together when we celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Gandhi Jayanthi every year.

- (v) India has a multi-cultural society.
- (vi) India evolved as a single nation through common beliefs, customs and cultural practices.
- (vii) The freedom struggle and the drafting of our constitution stand as ample evidence to the spirit of unity of India.

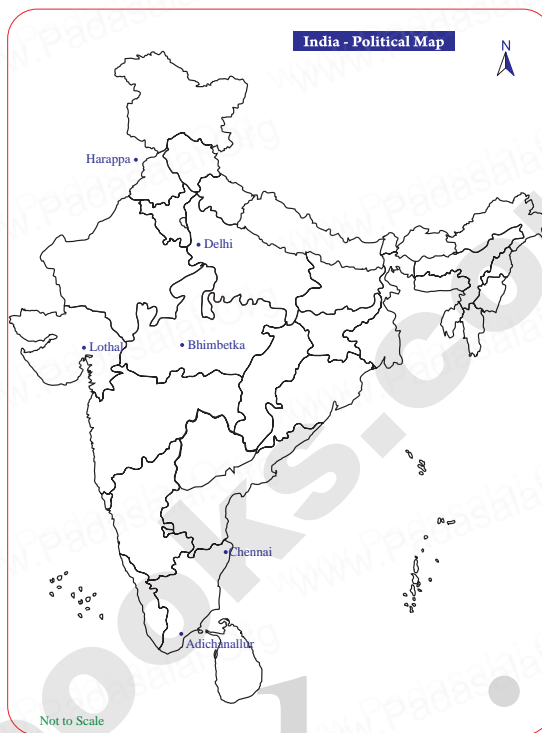
(Or)

- b) Some common social factors that contributes to the rise of prejudice are-
- (i) Socialisation
 - (ii) Conforming behaviours
 - (iii) Economic benefits
 - (iv) Authoritarian personality
 - (v) Ethno-centrism
 - (vi) Group closure
 - (vii) Conflicts

X.

39. India Map

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| i) Lothal | ii) Harappa |
| iii) Adichanallur | iv) Bhimbetka |
| v) Chennai | vi) Delhi |



40. World Map

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| i) Gulf of Mexico | iii) Andes Mountain |
| ii) Rocky Mountain | iv) Appalachian Mountain |
| | v) Red Sea |

