

**JK PUBLIC SCHOOL
HUMHAMA BUDGAM**



**CLASS: 6th
SUBJECT: Social Studies
SESSION: 2024-2025
ASSIGNMENT: FA- 4**

History

Topic: What Books and Burials tell us.

Topics that will be discussed in this chapter.

1. One of the oldest books in the world
2. How Historians study the Rigveda
3. Cattle, Horses and Chariots
4. Words to describe people
5. Silent sentinels – The story of the megaliths
6. Finding out about social differences
7. Were some burial spots meant for certain families
8. A special burial at Inamgaon

Let's Recall

1. Match the columns.(Bookwork)

Answer:

Sukta	Well-said
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Chariots	Used in battles
Yajna	Sacrifice
Dasa	Slave
Megalith	Stone Boulder

2. Complete the sentences.

(a) Slaves were used for work.

(b) Megaliths are found in South India, Kashmir, North East.

(c) Stone circles or boulders on the surface were used to point out the exact place of burial.

(d) Port holes were used for burying other members of the same family at the same place.

(e) People at Inamgaon ate peas, pulses, rice, barley, and sesame.

Let's discuss.

3. In what ways are the books we read today different from the Rigveda?

Answer:

Today's books: 1. Today's books are printed.

2. Today's books are printed in many languages.

Rigveda: 1. In the beginning Rigveda was not printed.

2. Rigveda was printed less than 200 years ago.

4. What kind of evidence from burials do archaeologists use to find out whether there were social differences amongst those who were buried?

Answer: Archaeologists have found some skeletons with many pots, gold and weapons and some with no or hardly 1 or 2 pots. They concluded that people were buried according to the status.

Answer: A raja was a rich and powerful leader while the dasa or dasi were slaves owned by people.

6. Find out whether your school library has a collection of books on religion, and list the names of five books from this collection.

- The Mahabharata
- The Ramayana
- The Bible
- The Bhagavad Gita
- The Quran

7. Write down a short poem or song that you have memorised. Did you hear or read the poem or song? How did you learn it by heart?

(This activity should be done under the supervision of your subject teacher).

8. In the Rigveda, people were described in terms of the work they did and the languages they spoke. In the table below, fill in the names of six people you know, choosing three men and three women. For each of them, mention the work they do and the language they speak. Would you like to add anything else to the description?

Name	Work	Language	Anything Else
.			

Book work.

Answer:

Name: teacher in my school(female)

Work: teaching

Language: English and Hindi

Anything else: sometimes they act the scene with the help of the children.

Name: doctor(male)

Work: gives medical treatment

Language: English and Hindi

Anything else: examines the body parts, gives medicine and injection as well.

Name: driver(male)

Work: drives car

Language: Hindi

Anything else: drop us to school.

Name: shop salesgirl(female)

Work: show the products to the customers

Language: Hindi and English

Anything else: tries to sell the product quickly.

Name: Vegetables sellers(male)

Work: sells vegetables

Language: Hindi

Anything else: Gives extra chillies

Name: Maid-Servant (female)

Work: Does households work

Language: Hindi

Anything else: Very often takes leaves

Civics

Topic: Diversity and Discrimination.

Topics that will be discussed in this chapter.

- 1. Prejudice**
- 2. Stereotype**
- 3. Inequality and discrimination**
- 4. Untouchability**
- 5. Equality**
- 6. Rights**

Q1. Match the following statements in a way that challenges the stereotypes (Bookwork)

Answer:

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

Q2. How can the stereotype that girls are a burden on their parents affect the life of a daughter? Imagine this situation and list at least five different effects that this stereotype can have on the way daughters get treated in the house.

Answer: The stereotype that girls are a burden on their parents affect the life of a daughter in the following ways:

- 1.** They are not properly cared for.
- 2.** They are not allowed to attend school.
- 3.** They are married early.
- 4.** They are engaged early in household work.

5. They are not provided with nourishing food.

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

Ans. Our constitution says:

1. Everyone has equal rights and opportunities.
2. Government jobs are open to all people.
3. Untouchability is a crime and is legally abolished.

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

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

A friend teases a classmate because he is poor.

I will tell the friend not to behave in this manner as we all are equal.

You are watching TV with your family, and one of them makes a prejudicial comment about a particular religious community.

I will request the family member to develop respect for others' religion.

Children in your class refuse to share their food with a particular person because they think she is dirty.

I shall be the first person to share food with the child who is seen dirty.

Someone tells you a joke that makes fun of a community because of their accent.

I will educate that person about the harm of making jokes at someone's place of origin.

Some boys make remarks about girls not being able to play games as well as them.

I will tell you about the glories which Mithali Raj, Mary Kom, Saina Nahwal and other sports women have brought for the country.

Discuss in class what the different groups have suggested for the above situations, and also discuss the problems that can arise when raising the issue.

(Students have to solve this question through class activity).

Geography

Topic: our country India.

Topics that will be discussed in this chapter.

- 1. Locational setting**
- 2. India's neighbours**
- 3. Political and administrative divisions**
- 4. Physical divisions**

1. Answer the following questions briefly.

(a) Name the major physical divisions of India.

Answer: The major physical divisions of India are as follows:

- i. The Himalayas
- ii. The Northern Indian Plains
- iii. The Peninsular Plateau
- iv. The Coastal Plains
- v. The Islands.

(b) India shares its land boundaries with seven countries. Name them.

Answer: The names of the 7 countries with which India shares its land boundaries are listed below:

1. Afghanistan
2. Pakistan
3. Nepal
4. Bhutan
5. Bangladesh
6. China

7. Myanmar

(c) Which two major rivers fall into the Arabian Sea?

Answer: Narmada and Tapi.

(d) Name the delta formed by the Ganga and the Brahmaputra.

Answer: The Sunderban delta is formed by the Ganga Brahmaputra river.

(e) How many States and Union Territories are there in India? Which states have a common capital?

Answer: There are 28 states and 8 Union Territories in India. Haryana and Punjab have the same capital.

(f) Why do a large number of people live in the Northern Plains?

Answer: A large number of people live in the Northern Plains because the river plains provide fertile land for cultivation

(g) Why is Lakshadweep known as a coral island?

Answer: Lakshadweep is called a coral island because it has been formed from corals.

2. Select the correct answers.

(a) The southernmost Himalayas are known as

(i) Shiwaliks

(ii) Himadri

(iii) Himachal

Answer: Shiwaliks

(b) Sahyadris is also known as

(i) Aravali

(ii) Western Ghats

(iii) Himadri

Answer: Western Ghats

(c) The Palk Strait lies between the countries

(i) Sri Lanka and Maldives

(ii) India and Sri Lanka

(iii) India and Maldives

Answer: India and Sri Lanka

(d) The Indian islands in the Arabian Sea are known as

(i) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

(ii) Lakshadweep Islands

(iii) Maldives

Answer: Lakshadweep Islands

(e) The oldest mountain range in India is the

(i) Aravali hills

(ii) Western ghats

(iii) Himalayas

Answer: Aravali hills

3. Fill in the blanks.

(a) India has an area of about 3.28 million sq. km.

(b) The Greater Himalayas are also known as Himadri.

(c) The largest state in India, in terms of area, is Rajasthan.

(d) The river Narmada falls into the Arabian sea.

(e) The latitude that runs almost halfway through India is the Tropic of Cancer.