



**JK PUBLIC SCHOOL  
HUMHAMA BUDGAM**

**CLASS: 6th  
SUBJECT: Social Studies  
SESSION: 2024-2025  
ASSIGNMENT: FA- 3**

## **History**

### **TOPIC: IN THE EARLIEST Cities**

#### **Topics that will be discussed in this chapter:**

- 1. The story of Harappa**
- 2. Houses, drains and street of Harappa**
- 3. Life in the city of Harappa**
- 4. In search of the raw material**
- 5. Food for people in the cities**
- 6. A closer look at Harappan towns in Gujarat**
- 7. The mystery at the end.**

#### **Let's Recall**

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

**Answer:** Archaeologists knew that the people in the Harappan civilization used cloth because actual pieces of cloth were found and the discovery of spindle whorls.

## **2.Match the columns**

**Answer:**

Copper	Rajasthan
Gold	Karnataka
Tin	Afghanistan
Precious Stones	Gujarat

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

**Answer:**

Metals – used for making tools, ornaments, vessels, weapons

Writing – for communication purposes

Wheel – for pottery and for making carts used for travelling

Plough – used for farming purposes

## **Let's Discuss**

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

**Answer:** The terracotta toys shown in the lesson are:

- Toy Plough
- Toy Cart
- Models of different animals

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

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

**Answer:** Food items that were mostly eaten by Harappan people includes peas, barley, rice, wheat, mustard, linseed, sesame, pulses. All these items are consumed by the people of today as well.

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

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

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

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

### **Let's do**

**7) Describe three important buildings in your city or village. Are they located in a special part of the settlement (For example the centre)? What are the activities that take place in these buildings?**

**Answer:** The three important buildings in my city (J&K) are :

- (i) Hari Parbat Fort - Hari Parbat Fort is also known as Koh-i-Maran. The complex of the fort comprises numerous structures including the shrines of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims.
- (ii) Raj Bhavan – is the official winter residence of the Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir.
- (iii) High Court - It is the highest court of our state where all the major cases are decided.

All these are located in important areas of our state.

**(Assignment work: It should be done under the supervision of your subject teacher).**

**8. Are there any old buildings in your locality? Find out how old they are and who looks after them.**

**Answer:** Yes, there are some old buildings in our locality. These buildings are looked after by a government department. The name of this department is the Archaeological Survey of India.

## **Civics.**

### **TOPIC: UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY**

#### **Topics that will be discussed in this chapter.**

- 1. How diversity enriches our lives**
- 2. Diversity in India**

### **3. How do we explain the diversity**

### **4. Unity in diversity QUESTIONS:**

**Q1) Draw up a list of the different festivals celebrated in your locality. Which of these celebrations are shared by members of different regional and religious communities?**

**Answer:** Some of the festivals celebrated in our locality are: Diwali, Holi, Eid, Dussehra, Muharram, Christmas etc.

Festivals shared by different regional and religious communities are:

Independence Day

Republic Day

Gandhi Jayanti

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

**Q2: What do you think living in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?**

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

1. We learn many things from each other and share our experiences.
2. We celebrate different festivals together and learn different languages, cultures etc.

**Q3: Do you think the term “unity in diversity” is an appropriate term to describe India? What do you think Nehru is trying to say about Indian unity in the sentence quoted above from his book The Discovery of India?**

**ANSWER:** Yes, Unity in diversity is an appropriate term to describe India. Nehru is trying to say that India is always united in spite of geographical, religious and cultural differences.

**Q4: Underline the line in the poem sung after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, which according to you, reflects India’s essential unity.**

**ANSWER:** ‘The blood of Hindus and Muslims flows together today’ is the line in the poem which reflects India’s essential unity.

**Q5: Choose another region in India and do a similar study of the historical and geographical factors that influence the diversity found there. Are these traditional and geographical factors connected to each other? How?**

**ANSWER: LADAKH:**

1. A desert in the mountains.
2. Very little agriculture.
- q. Religion- Buddhism and Islam.

**KERALA:**

1. State in the southwest corner of India.
2. Surrounded by the sea on one side and hills on the other.
3. Religion- Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism.

Both regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders. It was the geography of Kerala which allowed for the cultivation of spices and the special geographical location of Ladakh and its wool that drew traders to these regions.

**(Assignment work: It should be done under the supervision of your subject teacher).**

## **Geography.**

### **Topic: Motions of the earth.**

**Topics that will be discussed in this chapter:**

1. Rotation
2. Revolution
3. Seasons.

**1. Answer the following questions briefly.**

**(a) What is the angle of inclination of the Earth's axis with its orbital plane?**

**Answer:** The angle of inclination of the Earth's axis with its orbital plane is  $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ .

**(b) Define rotation and revolution.**

**Answer:** Rotation can be defined as the movement of the Earth on its axis.

**Revolution:** The movement of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed path or an orbit is called revolution.

**(c) What is a leap year?**

**Answer:** Every fourth year, February has 29 days instead of 28 days. Such a year with 366 days is called a leap year.

**(d) Differentiate between the Summer and Winter Solstice.**

**Answer:** **Summer Solstice** – is the position of the Earth when the Northern Hemisphere has the longest day and shortest night. It occurs on 21st June.

**Winter Solstice** – is the position of the Earth when the Southern Hemisphere has long days and shorter nights. It occurs on 21st December.

**(e) What is an equinox?**

**Answer:** On 21st March and 23rd September, direct rays of the Sun fall on the equator and the whole Earth experiences equal days and equal nights. This is called an equinox.

**(f) Why does the Southern Hemisphere experience the Winter and Summer Solstice at different times than that of the Northern Hemisphere?**

**Answer:** When the North Pole is tilted towards the Sun, the Northern Hemisphere experiences Summer Solstice. At the same time, since the South Pole is tilted away from the sun, the Southern Hemisphere experiences the Winter Solstice.

**(g) Why do the poles experience about six months of day and six months of night? Answer:**  
The Poles experience 6 months of day and six months of night due to the inclination of the Earth on its own axis.

**2. Tick the correct answers.**

**(a) The movement of the Earth around the Sun is known as**

**(i) Rotation (ii) Revolution (iii) Inclination**

**Answer:** Revolution

**(b) Direct rays of the Sun fall on the equator on**

**(i) 21 March (ii) 21 June (iii) 22 December**

**Answer.** 21 March

**(c) Christmas is celebrated in summer in**

**(i) Japan (ii) India (iii) Australia**

**Answer.** Australia

**(d) Cycle of the seasons is caused due to**

**(i) Rotation (ii) Revolution (iii) Gravitation**

**Answer.** Revolution

**3. Fill in the blanks.**

**(a)** A leap year has 366 days.

**(b)** The daily motion of the Earth is rotation.

- (c) The Earth travels around the Sun in an elliptical orbit.
- (d) The Sun's rays fall vertically on the Tropic of Cancer on 21st June.
- (e) Days are shorter during the winter season.

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