



**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**Standard Six**

**Term I**

# 1. FAMILY AND SOCIETY

## Family:

Define Family: A group of relatives living in one house and sharing the food cooked under the same roof is called family.

We live in a family. Who are the members living in our family?

We live with our mother, father, brothers and sisters. The number of members in each family differs from family to family. Some family consists of father, mother and a child, while other families consists of father, mother, grand parents and close relatives.

Family is the basic unit of the society. Nuclear family consists of parents and children.



Joint family consists of parents, children, grand parents and close relatives. Happy family leads to healthy and good life.



When many joint families live together they form community. When many communities live together, it is called society.

Are you living with joint family or nuclear family?

## Community:

A community consists of a group of people who live together for the common well being and purpose. They frame their rights and duties. In one society many communities may co-exist. Unity, duty, right, participation, security, development are the very soul of the community.

Our relatives, neighbours, classmates and playmates co-exist in a community.

## Society:

When various groups (communities) depend on each other and live together it is called a society. An individual cannot live in isolation. He has to depend others for food, shelter, education, etc.



Our society enlarges from street, ward, town, taluk, district, state and country. The workers, manufacturers and employees throughout the country form part of the society.

In our house, our parents prepare our food and fulfil our needs. In several ways we mingle with our neighbours. We help each other and because of this, love and friendship develops.

Brothers and sisters from our neighbour's house visit, talk and play with us. We also visit their house, talk

and play with them. Our parents also do the same. They mingle with our neighbours.

Society and community are interdependent and interlinked.

We need to learn living together and share the work. We need to understand the feelings of others. We need to voice our opinion for the rights of people. People should come forward to participate and work together joyfully. Just as we thrive to fulfil our needs we should also participate and work for the public welfare.

Family is the foundation for the joyful life. Community helps to give security, rights, duties and properties and society paves the way for a joyful life.



**Living in one house and sharing meals cooked under the same roof is called family.**

Analyse the following and differentiate- Production, work and service to promote ones well being. (Educational institutions, books, equipments, travel, shirt, sugar,dhal, computer, jewellery, provisions, medicines, chairs, tea, coffee, thread, fruits, vegetables, milk, meat and police)

S.No.	Production	Work	Service

## Evaluation:

### I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which information is correct for the development of the society?
  - a) Society → family → individual → community
  - b) Individual → family → community → society
  - c) Family → society → individual → community
2. The occupation which unites the society.
  - a) agriculture
  - b) carpentry
  - c) business

### II. Fill in the blanks:

1. People \_\_\_\_\_ on each other.
2. Living in one house and sharing meals cooked under the same roof is called \_\_\_\_\_
3. We need to \_\_\_\_\_ each others feelings.

### III. Match the following:

- |                               |   |                              |
|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. The number of members      | - | to lead a peaceful life      |
| 2. We need to raise our voice | - | each other                   |
| 3. Society helps              | - | differ from family to family |
| 4. We depend on               | - | for the rights of people     |

### IV. Answer the following:

1. What is meant by 'living together'?
2. What is meant by the term 'community'?
3. What is meant by the term 'society'?

### Formative Assessment

1. Write down your family members name and stick your family members photograph.
2. How does our family give protection for us.
3. List the producers, labourarers, and social workers in your area.
4. Differentiate between the nuclear family and joint family.

## 2. SOCIETY AND SCHOOL

The Society works for the peaceful existence of communities. The society try to fulfill the aspirations and aims of the individuals by laying down certain guidelines, such as economic progress, improving the opportunities and facilities, provisions for healthy life, security, hygiene and nutritious food, drinking water and fair distribution.

Education is an investment which paves way for the social and economic development of society. Therefore in the early days schools were conducted in Temples and other places of worship. Now schools are functioning in building constructed for this purpose. After the arrival of European, the responsibility of provision of Education has slowly shifted largely from the society to Government. To achieve this the government is implementing free and compulsory education for all.

The progress and the bright future of the society totally depends on the basic education facilitated to young children.

The school is one of the social institutions. It paves the way for development of education in the society. Children are the future citizens. The school teaches discipline, responsibility and self control to children. All the activities of the school thrive for the fulfilment of the expectation of the society.



Fill in the blanks from the options given below:

[owner, society, teacher, faith, apply , participates, interlinked, land, donations, requirements]

1. The society was the first to \_\_\_\_\_ for schools.
2. The society provides the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ to establish schools.
3. Schools are established to fulfill the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ in the society.
4. The society sends its children to schools because they have \_\_\_\_\_ in the school.

5. The society is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the school.
6. The society gives \_\_\_\_\_ to schools.
7. The society actively \_\_\_\_\_ in all the school functions.
8. Schools thrive well because they are \_\_\_\_\_ with the society.
9. It is the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_ to link the society and the school.
10. If the school develops the \_\_\_\_\_ also develops.

**Match the following :**

Student Community	Duties
1. Students need	- wear clean uniforms
2. Lessons taught in school	- practice clean habits
3. Bathe daily	- should be followed by students
4. In school and outside	- should be maintained
5. Teachers' instructions	- do not fight but be friendly
6. Do not waste water	- should be respected
7. School cleanliness	- be safe and united
8. Among students	- will be praised
9. Parents and elders	- revised by the students everyday
10. Outside the school	- be punctual in school
11. Midday meals	- use when required
12. Behave well	- wash hands and do not waste food

The school is the stepping stone for the progress of the society. Therefore the society provides all the necessities to the school immediately. The society is the first beneficiary of the school service. The society is waiting to provide the school with the

necessary requirements inorder to secure the bright future of its children.

The parents with the help of the school instills in the students human values like discipline, self-control, equality, co-operation, community living, helping tendency and unity.

Teachers are considered as God in society.

The family, community and society should help the student to strictly adhere the moral values imparted by the school. Teachers and parents should help to create an environment conducive for children. The good values acquired by the students in school should be followed and developed further. School should serve as a miniature society. The quality of primary education is the joint responsibility of parents and teachers. The students will ultimately be affected if they fail to do their duty.

At school, the students should learn discipline. The students should follow rules and regulations of the school such as being punctual, having regular attendance, self-discipline, being attentive in class and showing interest in studies, being friendly with the students, not wasting drinking water, being on time and maintaining silence during prayer assembly.

When the students involve themselves in the activities of the society, it is called student community, adolescent community or youth community. Students should learn the code of conduct to be adopted in the society. There should be no variation between what they learn and what they practice. Students in their growing stage should learn good manners, citizenship and leadership. The school should inculcate leadership qualities among students.

Mangoes that we get from a branch of the same tree will not have the same size, weight and appearance even though it has the same fragrance, taste, colour and quality. Similarly even though two people look alike having the same colour and physical appearance they have different feelings and views naturally.

Differences are essential. To differ is not a sin. Those who differ in opinion are not enemies. They are our friends even when they have different views. Today we may deny certain things and tomorrow we may accept them. This is quite human. Differences add enchantment and spice to our lives.

Various shapes and curves go together to complete a picture. various colours give beauty to the portrait. When these colours and shapes come together they give beauty to the scenery. The variety among people help to unite the society. It is our greatness to find meaning among these differences. We need to understand the character in different people in order to live together.

We cannot avoid these differences in the society. This is the law of nature. Teachers should help students to recognize the reason for these differences and help them to live a harmonious life. Differences should be understood with their background to appreciate their naturality.

"There are many fruit flakes in a Jack fruit yet it is considered as a

single fruit. Likewise many flowers are used to make a garland"

Though there are various differences like caste, creed, language, religion and surroundings in our country yet we are Indians. We should create an awareness among the students that though there are differences we belong to one country. There are also strengthening forces which unite us such as the national flag, the national emblem, our constitution and culture.

The values imparted to the students by the teachers should be carefully carried out with the help of the parents, community and society. The effect of the school should be reflected in the family.

The family life is continued in school. Students should be trained to follow the goals and aspirations of the society. Students should get themselves accustomed for a successful social life.

### Evaluation

#### I. Fill in the blanks :

1. School is a \_\_\_\_\_ institution.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ paves way for the development of the society.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ unites the society and the school.
4. Differences are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are given equal importance to God.

#### II. Match the following:

- |                                |   |                              |
|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Society                     | - | helps the society to grow    |
| 2. Do not waste drinking water | - | student - society            |
| 3. Students who join together  | - | should praise the students   |
| 4. Parents and elders          | - | good quality of the students |
| 5. School                      | - | owner of the school          |

#### III. Answer the following:

1. By whom schools are established?
2. What does the development of the society depend on?
3. Why is it necessary to have differences?
4. What are the moral values to be instilled in the students?
5. List the principles, the student should follow in school.
6. List the aims of the society.

#### IV. Answer the following in details:

1. Difference is the 'law of nature'. - Explain.

## **Formative Assessment**

1. Write down the names of education institution in your area.
2. Who contributes more for the progress of the children. School / Society? – Discuss.
3. Write and enact a skit (drama) based on the concept “Unity in Diversity”.
4. Get information about the societies contribution towards the development of your school.
5. Give your suggestions to the development of your school.

# GEOGRAPHY

## 3. THE EARTH AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The bright and beautiful evening gradually faded away. The setting Sun soon sank into the western horizon and went out of sight. Slowly darkness began to envelope the sky, as night was setting in stars began to appear like little lamps in the sky. Soon in the total darkness of night, millions of stars appeared twinkling like diamond studded in the canopy of deep blue sky. What a glorious sight!

A keen observation of the enchanting night sky would reveal amazing realities.

It appears that the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. When the Sun rises, the stars become invisible. But when the Sun sets in the west stars shine are visible.

Among thousands of twinkling stars in the night sky, it is the moon that instantly captures our attention. We come to know a lot of amazing information if we observe the moon.

First, the shape of the moon keeps changing everyday. The shape of the moon waxes from the new moon to the full moon and wanes from the full moon to the new moon.

We can calculate the duration between one new moon to the next new moon or one full moon to the next full moon which as a month, thus appearing in many forms.

The moon appears along with various heavenly bodies everyday.

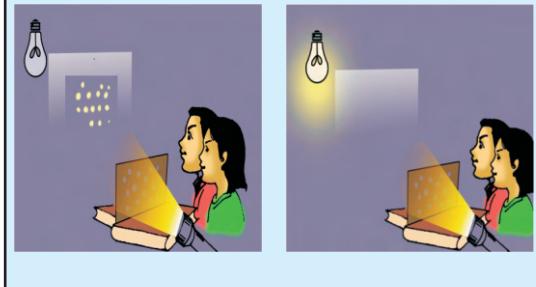
Besides the stars, planets are also seen in the night sky. Planets appear like stars. How do you think we can differentiate the planets from the stars?

### Activity

Take a paper and prick small and big holes on it with a needle. Fix a torch in the centre of the paper with its front portion touching the paper.

Switch off all lights and make the room dark. Now flash the torch-light on the wall. You will see numerous dots of light on the wall. We assume that they are the stars that shine in the sky.

Switch on all the lights in the room. This light can be compared to the sun. All dots of light (stars) will become almost invisible. Similarly stars are invisible during the day because of the bright light emitted by the Sun.



First, if you closely observe, you will be able to notice that stars twinkle. The planets glow without any flicker.

Secondly planets do not remain in the same position. If you see a planet along with a particular star today, you might find it along with another star later.

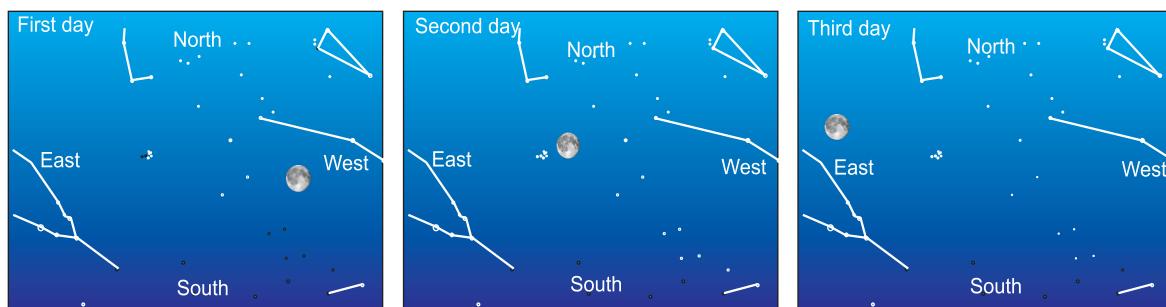
Thus the various positions of planets can be seen against the backdrop of stars.

Without the help of the telescope, i.e., with your naked eye, you will be able to see the five planets namely **Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn**.

On the other hand, **Neptune and Uranus** can be seen only through a telescope.

Before sunrise or sunset we can see Mercury and Venus for a few hours. These two planets appear only on the horizon.

**The moon moves from the west to the east for three consecutive days, with the stars as a back drop. (which can be seen in the picture below)**



Usually the upper part of the map indicates the north, the lower part indicates the south. The right side shows the east while the left side indicates the west. But in the map showing night sky, the right side indicates the west and the left side indicates the east. Directions are located accurately if the map is held overhead in a higher position.

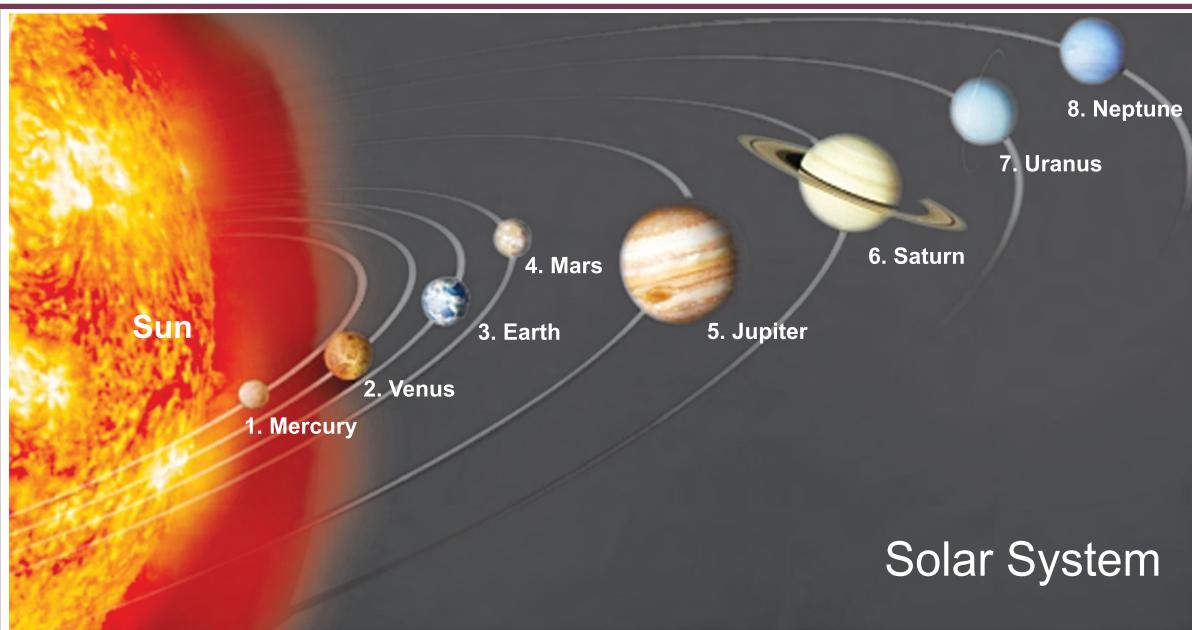
Venus rises a few hours before sunrise and therefore it is nicknamed as the '**Morning Star**'

**Mars, Jupiter and Saturn** are visible with the naked eye during the night either in the east or overhead or in the west. Thus we can see only five planets with the naked eye.

In Tamil the days of the week are named after these five planets, the **moon** and the **Sun**.

"**Seeing is not believing**" is a scientific outlook. It appears to us that the Sun and the stars rises in the east and sets in the west.

But in fact it is only the Earth that spins along its axis everyday. It appears to us that all the celestial bodies including the Sun and the stars move from east to west because the Earth spins from the west to the east.



It is not only because of the rotation of the Earth, but also due to the rotation of the moon and other planets, that we are able to observe their movements.

The moon revolves around the Earth, similarly the planets revolve around the Sun. Thus it appears that all the planets move with the stars as a backdrop.

#### The Solar System

Solar family consists of the Sun, its eight planets, the satellites like the moon that revolve around the plants, dwarf planets, thousands of asteroids, meteoroids and comets. This is called the solar system.

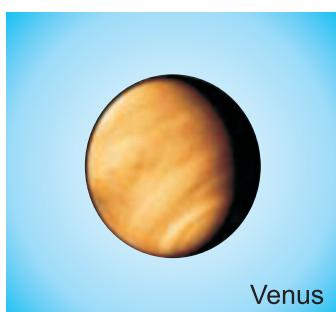
We can see the Sun, moon and the five planets that are mentioned above with naked eyes.

With the help of the telescope we can observe other celestial bodies like **Uranus, Neptune, Comets, Meteoroids, Asteroids, Galaxies, dwarf planets** billions of stars and other gaseous objects.

**The Solar system has eight planets.** All planets revolve around the Sun.

The Earth is also a planet. Different kinds of life including human beings are found on Earth because the **Earth's atmosphere has oxygen**.

The eight planets have been classified into solid planets and gaseous planets. **Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars** are called as **Solid planets**, while Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are gaseous planets.

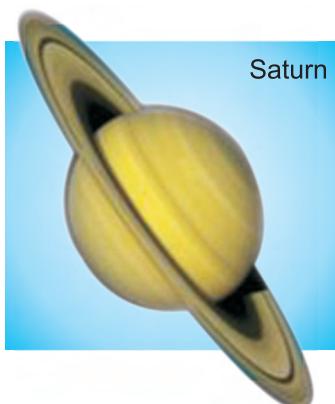




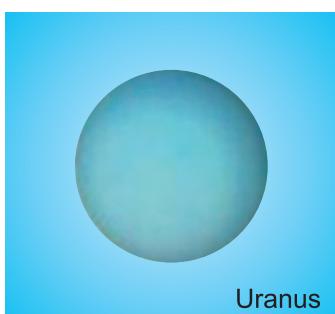
Mars



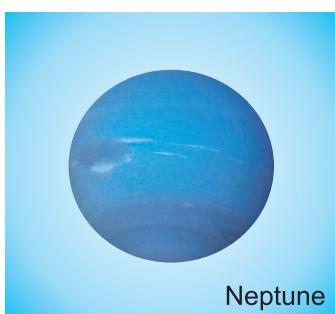
Jupiter



Saturn



Uranus



Neptune

Other than the earth, all the other planets have no oxygen and other gases. Hence life does not exist in these planets.

All planets appear to move in an anti-clockwise direction if you take a bird's eye view from the north pole of the Sun. Even though they all revolve in the same direction, the duration of their revolution around the Sun differs from one another.

The planets which revolve around the Sun, do not deviate from their respective paths. All planets revolve around the Sun in an **elliptical path**, approximately at the same plane. The path that the planet takes to revolve around the Sun is called 'Orbit'.

#### Sun

The **Sun** is the head of the **Solar family**. It is at the centre of the Solar system. It is a large gaseous ball of fire. The gravity of the Sun holds the Solar system together.

The Sun is the source of heat and light for the entire Solar family. The Earth is **approximately 150 million km** away from the Sun.

The Sun is very hot but the Earth receives only moderate heat from the Sun. The Sun is the only celestial body that **emits light** in the Solar system.

#### THE RINGS OF SATURN

The rings of Saturn are visible through a telescope. These rings consist of small stones, dust and ice particles. Though only the rings of Saturn are magnificant, **Jupiter**, **Uranus** and **Neptune** also have rings.

#### DWARF PLANETS

**Pluto, Charon, Ceres, Eris** were newly grouped as 'Dwarf Planets' in the year 2006. They also revolve around the Sun. They are very small in size. Their size is smaller than that of our moon. Hence they are called Dwarf planets.

No planet has the capacity to emit light because they do not have light of their own. They reflect the light of the Sun.

The time taken for the rotation and revolution of the planets around the Sun.

Planets	Duration of revolution	Distance from the Sun	Duration of Rotation
MERCURY	87.97 days	5.79 Crore Km	58.6 days
VENUS	224.7 days	10.82 Crore Km	(*)243 days
EARTH	365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days	15 Crore Km	23 hours 56 min
MARS	687 days	22.79 Crore Km	24 hours 37 min
JUPITER	11 years 9 months	77.83 Crore Km	9 hours 55 min
SATURN	29 years 5 months	142.7 Crore Km	10 hours 40 min
URANUS	84 years	287.1 Crore Km	(*)17 hours 39 min
NEPTUNE	164 years 9 months	449.7 Crore Km	16 hours

Venus and Uranus marked with the (\*) sign rotate from east to west.

All other planets rotate from the west to the east.

Source – NASA, USA

## ASTEROIDS

Thousands of asteroids are found between Mars and Jupiter. Asteroids are clusters of celestial bodies which include tiny stones and big rocks that measure about 300 to 400 km in diameter.

Some of them have Indian names such as **Vynu Pappu** the astronomer, **Sarabai** the Father of Atomic energy and **Ramanujam** the Mathematician.

## MOON

The Moon is called by **different names** in **Tamil**. The Moon is not a planet.

It is a natural satellite of the earth.

Planets	No. of Satellites that revolve around the planets
Mercury	0
Venus	0
Earth	1
Mars	2
Jupiter	63
Saturn	60
Uranus	27
Neptune	13



THE REAL APPEARANCE OF THE MOON'S SURFACE

The moon does not revolve around the Sun It revolves around the Earth. Hence it is called a **satellite**.

The moon is the satellite of the Earth. With the help of telescope and space research, it has been proved that Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune also have a number of satellites.

The moon is a sphere which measures a quarter of the Earth's diameter. It appears very large to us because it is very close to the Earth. It revolves around the Earth **approximately** at a distance of **3,84,401 Km.**

It takes about **27.3** days for the moon to revolve around the Earth and **27.3** days for the moon to rotate on its axis.

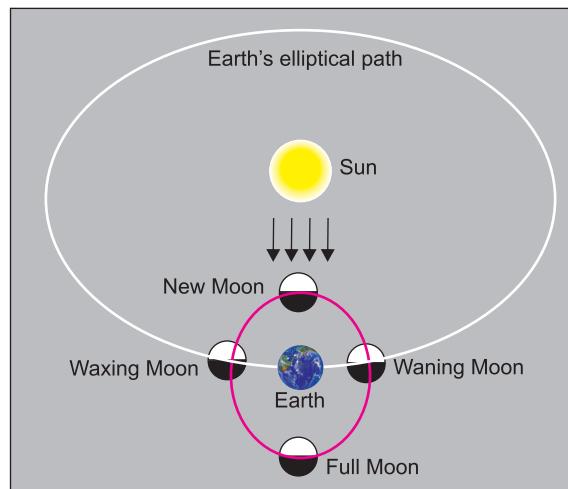
Hence from the Earth we are able to see only one side of the moon. In the year **1959** the satellite **Lunar 3** photographed the other side of the moon.

The moon does not have an **atmosphere** like the Earth. Water is not found there in the liquid form. However, moisture is present here.

Landforms such as mountains, plateaus and valleys are also found on the moon.

**Craters** are another special feature of the moon. This can be viewed through a telescope. These craters are formed due to the meteorites which fall on the surface of the moon. Some of the craters are found due to volcanic eruptions.

Where does the Moon go on a **new moon day**?



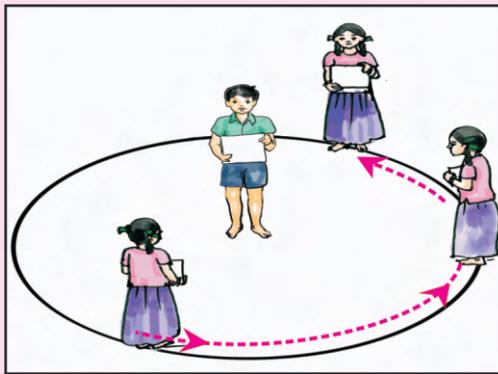
The Sun is the only illuminating celestial body in our solar system. Though the moon shines brightly during the night, it actually reflects the light of the Sun.

Like the Earth, the moon is also almost a sphere. Therefore the side that faces the Sun, shines brightly while the other side is dark.

During the revolution of the moon around the Earth, the dark side of the moon that faces the Earth is called the 'new moon'. The side of the moon that shines brightly on the Earth is called 'full moon'.

On a new moon day, the moon comes between the Earth and the Sun and on a full moon day, the moon is opposite to the Sun.

**Why are we not able to see the other side of the moon?**



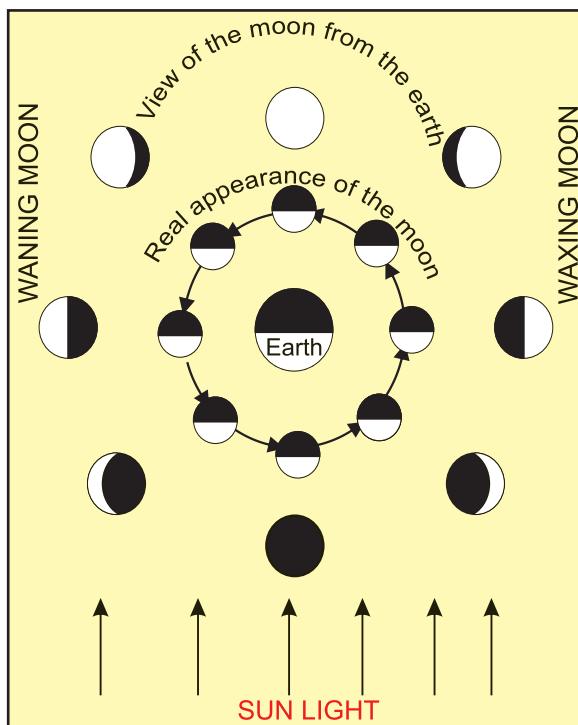
Ask a student to stand in one place. Draw a circle around him / her with a radius of two metres. Ask another student to stand on the circle. The student who stands at the centre of the circle is the Earth. Give him / her a card denoting the name "Earth".

The student who stands on the circle is the Moon. Give her / him a card denoting the name "Moon". Now, the student who represents moon should revolve around the earth facing only the Earth.

The moon is revolving around the Earth. But, does the moon rotate on its axis - Discuss.

Note the direction of the face of the student who represents the moon. The direction of the face of the moon changes on all sides when it revolves around the Earth. This is called rotation.

Hence the moon rotates on its axis. The duration of rotation and revolution of the moon around the Earth is the same.



When the Sunlight falls on the moon, a day is exactly divided into two equal halves, that is one half is day and the other half is night. The day and night on the moon changes according to the phase of the moon that we view from the Earth.

### METEOROIDS

The sudden streaks of light seen on a starry night is called as **Meteoroids**. This can be seen when the remains of the rocky parts of the comets strike the Earth's atmosphere and streaks of light are generated. They are not stars that fall down.

What happens when you rub your palms together? Do you feel the warmth?

The same way, heat is generated. When fragments of rocks and comets from space strike the earth's atmosphere, the rocky fragments burn and shrink. This phenomena appears as a bright streak of light.