

Exercises:

A. Answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below:

1. The planet which is known as the Morning or Evening Star is

Ans: b) Venus

2. The smallest planet in the solar system is

Ans: c) mercury.

3. The planet that spins fastest on its axis is

Ans: c) jupiter

4. The largest asteroid, also called a dwarf planet is

Ans: c) Ceres

5. Helly's Comet visits our solar system once in every years.

Ans: b) 76.

B. Write (T) for true and (F) for false.

1. Clouds, rainbows, halos and other phenomena seen in the sky are all celestial objects. (F)

2. The Earth spins from East to West. (F).

3. Full moon is known as Akash Ganga. (F).

4. Uranus has the coldest atmosphere in solar system. (T).

5. Life is possible on earth because of suitable air, water and temperature. (T).

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. is the planet nearest to the Sun with the shortest orbit. (Mercury).

2. was born some 4.6 billion years ago. (Sun).

3. is a yellowish planet with rings. (saturn).

4. are also known as shooting star. (Metoers).

5. Asteroids lie mainly between the orbits of and (Mars) (Jupiter).

D. Study the given table and answer the following questions:

1. Which planet is the fastest in the rotation?

Ans: Jupiter.

2. Which planet takes the longest to revolve around the sun ?

Ans: Neptune.

3. Which planet is the farthest from the Sun?

Ans: Neptune.

4. Identify the planet that takes longer to rotate than to complete one revolution.

Ans : Venus.

E. Answer the questions in about 50-70 words:

1. What is constellation ? Which two group of stars point to the Pole Star ?

Ans: Recognisable patterns in the sky formed by the group of stars are called constellation.

Those two stars are - 'Dubhe' and 'Merak'.

2 How are planets different from stars?

Ans : Stars are luminous objects while planets are non-luminous one. Stars twinkle while planets don't. Stars do not move with respect to each other but planets appear to be moving with respect to stars. Stars are bigger in size than planets.

3. Explain why Mars is called 'Red planet'.

Ans: Mars appears to be brick red in colour as it has red oxide in its soil. Hence it is called 'Red planet'.

4. How is the waxing phase of the moon different from waning phase ?

Ans: The size of moon is increasing in waxing phase while the size of the moon is decreasing in the waning phase.

5. Why are Meteors called shooting stars ?

Ans: Meteors are called shooting stars as it resembles flashes of light in the sky.

F. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words.

1.'The Earth is a unique planet'. Give reasons.

Ans: The Earth is a unique planet because--

It locates at an optimum distance from the sun.

It is also called blue planet as 71% of its surface is covered with water.

It is also covered with blanket of air.

The outermost layer i, e, lithosphere support plants life.

Life is possible on it as there present air and water.

2. What are satellites ? Explain its two types with example.

Ans : Satellites are small celestial body or man- made device that revolves round a planet.

Natural satellites have existed in space for millions of years while some man- made artificial planets revolve round a host planet. Moon is natural satellite while sputnik-I is an artificial one.

3. How did the universe originated ?

Ans: Most scientist believed that some 15 billion years ago , the universe began as a small and very hot cloud of gases and dust with an explosion known as the Big Bank.

Then it underwent a process of expansion and change about 13.7 billion years ago.

4. Differentiate between planet and satellite .

Ans : Planets are opaque bodies with no heat and light of their own one. All planets spin in an anticlockwise direction. While satellites are celestial bodies or man- made device which revolve round the sun. These are natural as well as man- made one.

5. Define - asteroids, meteors and comets.

Ans. Asteroids -- These are rock pieces that lie in the belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

Meteors -- These are the small pieces of rock and dust present in the space. They burnt due to the friction of the atmosphere.

Comets--- These are basically dusty snowballs which orbit the sun. They are made up of ice , gas and dust.

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St. Mary's Co-ed School, Harda
Class- VI Subject- Social Science (History)
Chapter- 1 Understanding Our Past

Exercises

A. Answer the questions given by choosing the most appropriate alternative from those given below.

1. People who study excavated objects are known as.....

- a. cartographers b. historians c. archaeologists(✓) d. none of these

2. The French scholar Jean-Francois Champollion deciphered the hieroglyphic script in.....

- a. 1822(✓) b. 1844 c. 1833 d. 1855

3. Most ancient books in the South were written in.....

- a. Prakrit b. Tamil(✓) c. Pali d. Hindi

4. The term used for the order in which a series of events happened is.....

- a. history b. chronology(✓) c. fossil d. archaeology

B. Match the following:

1. archaeology-----c. digging
2. Meghadoota-----d. Kalidasa
3. Indica-----b. Megasthenes
4. Sumerians-----a. pictographic script

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. Before paper, books were written on palm leaves.
2. In 2500 BCE, cities in Nile valley were already flourishing.
3. Literary sources refer to written accounts.
4. To arrange historical events, historical refer to chronology.
5. The period for which we do not have written records is known as pre- history.

D. Classify the type of historical sources.

1. Writing on stone surfaces = _____ (archaeological)
2. Books written by hand = _____ (literary).
3. Ruins of buildings = _____ (archaeological).
4. Vedas = _____ (literary)
5. Writing of Fa-Hsien = _____ (literary).
6. Portrait of a king on a coin = _____ (archaeological).

E. Answer the questions in about 50-70 words.

1. Give two reasons why the Indo-Gangetic plains witnessed the rise of big cities.

Ans: The two reasons are: i) The region was very fertile

ii) The availability of food, life support is good.

2. Explain the various types of literary sources with examples.

Ans: Among the various literary sources religious books, accounts of foreign travellers, writings on

caves etc can be mentioned. Each of these tell us about the social, political and cultural conditions of the various periods. Most of the books found in North India were written in Sanskrit, Pali etc. Tamil was mainly used in South India.

3. What do you mean by chronology ? How is the birth of Christ used as a reference point in history ?

Ans: Chronology is the order in which a series of events take place.

The date of years before Christ birth are counted backward and refer to BC while the years after Christ's birth are noted as AD.

4. Why is it important to date events in history ?

Ans: Historians used chronology as the first step towards the understanding historical events. In this way they can put all past events in a proper order.

5. Mention any two archaeological sources of ancient Indian history.

Ans: Archaeological sources are objects from the past. These could be the ruins of buildings and coins.

F. Answer the following in about 80-100 words.

1. What are sources of history ? Explain its two types with examples.

Ans : Sources of history are of many types. Literary sources and archaeological sources can be mentioned among them. In literary sources religious books, accounts left by foreign travellers were there while coins , monuments, inscriptions etc were there in the archaeological sources. Besides this seals, ornaments , tools weapons can also be mentioned.

2. What is the significance of boundaries and features in shaping the history of our country ?

Ans: There is great significance of the geographical boundaries in shaping the history of our country. The vast northern Indo-Gangetic plain around which human settled first was very fertile. The Southern peninsula was divided into small regions by mountains, plateaus and river valleys.

3. What are secular literary sources ? Explain with examples.

Ans: There are secular or non- religious sources of history. These sources are not based on religions. The Arthashastra written by Kautilya and Meghadoota are examples of secular sources. These sources are not much related to religions of any groups.

G. Think and answer:

1. What gives a more account of the past --- literary or archaeological sources ?

Ans: Both the sources are very important sources of history. They provide us many informations about the past. Literary works tell us about the social, political and cultural conditions of the past while archaeological works tell us detail about food, livelihood and religious beliefs of the people and also tell us how people lived in the past. We can say that literary works provide more accurate account than the archaeological one as the second one is a bit difficult to study and find.

2..Why are pottery and tools the most common archaeological objects found in ancient site ?

Ans: These two objects are very common to all the periods in the history. People in different periods of time used pots and tools of different types in their daily lives. Hence it is said that pottery and tools are the most common archaeological objects found in ancient site.

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A. Fill In the blanks.

1. Every region in India celebrates its festival in its own style. (harvest).
2. coined the phrase , ' unity in diversity'. (Jawaharlal Nehru).
3. The different means of and has made cultural exchange easier.(aeroplane, E-mails) .
4. is an Indo- European language which developed under Persian rule. (Urdu).

B. Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. Tamil | b) Tamil Nadu. |
| 2. coastal areas | c) fishing. |
| 3. Sanskrit | d) source of languages in North India. |
| 4. Dravidian | e) source of languages in South India. |
| 5. Urdu | a) National Language of Pakistan. |

C. Answer the questions in about 50-70 words.

1. What does diversity mean ?

Ans : Variety of people, languages, food, dance and many other things is called diversity. There is diversity in the environment as well as in human beings. It is this diversity that makes our world such an interesting place to live in.

2. What are the differences and inequalities among people in today's world ?

Ans: Differences may be anybody being higher or lower, better or worse whereas inequalities always involve in ranking. They may be economic, social and political , rich and poor. Caste system is also one of the example of social inequality.

3. Why did people travel to different regions in the past?

Ans: In ancient time people travelled from one place to another in search of food and livelihood. They also moved from one place to another in search of food for their cattle. Sometime they left home because of wars, drought or floods.

4. What did Nehru say about the unity in diversity?

Ans . He said ' the diversity of India is tremendous yet with all the differences people may have retained their peculiar characteristics for hundreds of years'.

5. How are villages and towns interdependent ?

Ans . Villagers supplied foods to the people living in towns while town people provide clothes, machines etc to the villagers. Town people were also supplied other agricultural products by the

rural people. Thus we can say that they are all interdependent.

D. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words.

1. State some instances of diversity in our country.

Ans: India is a land of various diversity. There are religious, cultural and social diversities in the country. In spite of different languages, religions and food habits we have an underlying unity. Such diversities gives a rich cultural heritage.

2. Why is India's culture ever-changing, even today ?

Ans: India's culture ever changing always adopting to change caused by internal factors or contact with external cultures. More and more of new cultures assimilating to the country's culture from the different nations of the country.

3. What was the result of people settling down in new places?

Ans: When people settled down in a new place they started to live in a new life. They started to wear new clothes, learnt to live with new people doing new things with new people. They were compelled to leave old lives to adopt the new lives.

4. Why do we need to stand united as a nation in spite of diversity ?

Ans: We need to stand united as a nation in spite of diversity. We are Indians, Indian nation, all are brothers and sisters. We are all interdependent. This interdependence is what forges a link and a bond of unity. This unity will strengthen the Indian nation and will be able to make India a powerful country in the world.

5. What does unity in diversity teach us ?

Ans: This unity in diversity teaches us so many things. We can make our country a rich country. In spite of diversity there is an element of interdependence among different communities which bind us together. We can live together as Indians and respect each other's customs and tradition.

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