

Exercises:

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

1. The discovery of fire and the beginning of prehistoric art took place in the

Ans: a) Palaeolithic Age.

2. The best evidence yet for oldest life on Earth has been found in odd- shaped, rick - like mounds excavated in

Ans: c) Australia.

3. The transition from food gatherer to food producer , marks the beginning of the

Ans: c) Mesolithic Age.

4. Bhimbetka is located in the state of

Ans: c) Madhya Pradesh

5. What does Mesolithic mean?

Ans: c) Middle Stone Age

6. Early man used to paint the walls of caves?

Ans: b) charcoal

7. Small, sharp and refined tools used by early man were called

Ans: c) microliths.

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Palaeolithic man led a life. (nomad).

2. The Palaeolithic culture which existed in the Deccan is called the (Acheulian)

3. Early man used to make tools. (stone).

4. is a stone which chips easily. (Flint).

5. Tools with sharp edges on all sides were called (hand tools).

C. Match the following:

1. Bhimbetka ----- e) Madhya Pradesh.

2. flint ----- c) small, sharp tools.

3. core tool ----- b) Punjab, Pakistan

4. anthropoid ----- a) man- like animal.

5. Soan culture ----- d) hand axe.

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

1. The tools used by Palaeolithic man were very sophisticated. (F)

2. Animals were domesticated in the Mesolithic Age. (T)

3. Primitive man lived in mud house. (F)
4. The discovery of fire was not helpful for early man. (F)
5. Early man used water to scare animals. (F)
6. Neolithic Age is also known as New Stone Age. (T)

E. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions.

' It was only towards the end of this age that man started learning about cultivation. He realised that when seeds fell on the ground and recieved water , they sprouted into plants, which then produced grains. He thought of putting seeds into the ground himself, instead of waiting for them to fall. '

1. Which Stone Age does the above information refer to?

Ans: Palaeolithic Age

2. Which crops were grown by early man?

Ans: Wheat, rice and barley.

3. How did cultivation change his life?

Ans: They started settled life.

They also tamed animals and domesticated them.

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

1. What were the main characteristics of ape- man?

Ans: They were -

- i) He could not walk straight.
- ii) He had a lot of hair all over his body.
- iii) He could not hold things properly.
- iv) He gradually learnt to stand up but still walked with a shifting gait.
- v) His brain became bigger while his jaws shrank considerably.

2. What were the various types of tools used during Palaeolithic Age?

Ans: Tools in this age were classified into three categories as i) hand tools e.g pear- shaped tools
ii) Core tools - e.g axes and hammers and iii) Flint tools e.g cleavers and scrapers.

3. What are factory sites ?

Ans: These were the sites or places where tools were made. They were located near the places where good quality stones were available.

4. Mention two changes that came about in the life of early man during Mesolithic Age.

Ans: a) Man turned themselves from a hunter - gatherer to a food producer.

b) They also learnt to domesticate animals like dogs, goats, sheep and cattles.

5. Mention the reason that led to the decline of the Acheulian culture.

Ans: The places where Acheulian culture flourished became dry because of a shortage of rainfall. Rivers have changed their courses . Production of food became lesser than before. All these led the people to leave their places in search of other sources of water . These reasons led the Acheulian culture to decline.

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

1. How was 'art' born in the Palaeolithic period ?

Ans: How was the art born in Palaeolithic period can be seen from the cave paintings which have survived till today. This shows that people were interested in arts of carving and paintings. They did not know the art of writing but still could communicate through the paintings. Through this they could communicate their feelings and emotions.

2. Why was discovery of fire considered an important achievement?

Ans: The discovery of fire was considered as an important achievement because it gives an immense benefits to the people of this period. It helped them to keep animals away from them rather than keeping them warm. It also helped them cooking the hunted animals and also gave them light at night.

3. Explain the different categories of Palaeolithic tools.

Ans: Palaeolithic people used different types of tools such as hand tools, coretools, flint tools made up of stones as well as copper. They used these tools in different ways . They used them for cutting things, to chop meat and cut through animal skin. Some of them usually had sharp edges on all sides. Some were hand axes and hammers using for cutting trees and digging ground.

H. Think and answer:

1. How was the Palaeolithic Age different from the Mesolithic Age ?

Ans: The Palaeolithic Age differed from the Mesolithic Age in various ways. In Palaeolithic Age man led a life of nomad but in the Mesolithic Age man started to live in a settled life. In Palaeolithic Age man had no idea of cultivation of crops but in Mesolithic Age man became producer rather than a gatherer. Man started domestication of animals in the Palaeolithic Age but not in the Mesolithic Age.

2. Name some of the tools that we use today which resemble the tools of the Stone Age. Mention two ways in which they are similar and two ways in which they are different.

Ans: Some of the tools that we are using today are very much similar with the tools of the Stone Age e.g, axes, hammer, spears etc. The knives and cleavers used in the stone age are still man used today in their daily lives.

Some of them are used today to cut things and hunting e, g, knives and spears while they were used for digging the ground during the Stone Age.





EXERCISES_____

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

1. maps show great details of the natural and cultural features of a small area.

Ans: a) Distribution

2. GIS stands for

Ans: c) Geographical Information System

3. Ships use for navigation.

Ans: c) nautical charts

4. Trees can be shown on map by

Ans: b) the sketch of a small tree

5. are not drawn to scale.

Ans: c) sketch

B. Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. atlas _____ | c) collection of maps. |
| 2. North- east _____ | a) intermediate direction |
| 3. map _____ | b) Latin word mappa |
| 4. Geographical Information System _____ | e) computer mapping system |
| 5. sketch _____ | d) rough drawing of an area |

C. Name the following:

1. a person who makes maps ----- cartographer
2. it gives a clear idea of the area to be studied and purpose of the map ----- title
3. maps that show the age and types of rocks and soil ----- geological
4. these are imaginary lines in East- West direction parallel to the Equator ----- parallel of latitudes.
5. a layout which is drawn on scale for the small areas like buildings parks or rooms -----
----- plan.

D. Give reason.

1. A North-South line used on a map.

Ans: It is used to identified of directions on a map

2. Conventional symbols are used on maps.

Ans: It is use to show minute details of landforms, roads, railways, towns and villages.

3. Maps and plans are both accurate representations of the areas they represent.

Ans: Maps can show minute details of landforms, roads, railways towns etc with the help of conventional symbols while a plan is used to show very accurate measurements, directions and

gives an exact idea of the conditions on the ground.

4. People prefer to use maps instead of globes.

Ans: It is because a globe is expensive, bulky and difficult to carry but it is not in the case of a map.

5. A globe is the most accurate model of the earth.

Ans: It is a three dimensional model of the earth that therefore shows the shape of the earth, directions, relative size and shapes of ocean and continents accurately.

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

1. Name the essential elements of a map. Explain any one .

Ans: The essential elements of a map are title, direction, scale, legends and grid.

Title is the name of the map and generally explain its main purpose. It is generally shown in large letters as a heading on top.

2. What are conventional symbols? Draw the symbols used to denote the following:

a. riverbed(dry) b. grass c. dam d. spring.

Ans: The symbols, letters and colours used to represent the different informations are called conventional symbols.

a. riverbed (dry) ----- ans on page no121 water system no.3.

b. grass. ----- (green dots)

c. dam ----- see on page no 121

d. spring ----- see on page no 121.

3. Difference between :

a. Physical map and political map.

b. Large-scale map and small-scale map.

Ans: a) A physical map shows the geographical features of a place while a political map shows the administrative boundaries that divide a country, a city, a town, districts etc.

b) Maps that represent large areas of the earth and show less details are small-scale maps while maps which show a small area of the earth in great details are large- scale maps.

4. Define :

a) cardinal points b) scale of a map.

Ans : a) The four main compass points i.e, North , South, East and West are called the cardinal points of a map.

b) Scale of a map is expressed as a ratio of the distance on a map between two points and the actual distance between the same two places on the ground.

5. What is mean by grids ?

Ans: The network imaginary lines on the map that intersects each other at right angles is called grids.

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

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of maps?

Ans: Maps can be carried easily. It can show minute details of landforms, roads, railways, towns and villages. It is not so expensive .

However maps have some distortion because the curved surface of the earth cannot be shown on a flat paper without error.

2...What is a globe ? What are its advantages?

Ans: A globe is a man- made model of the earth. It is a three dimensional model of earth.

It can show exactly the shape of the earth with its inclination on its axis and also rotation of the earth. It can show the relative shapes , sizes and directions of oceans and continents.

3. Do you agree that maps are useful to everyone these days? Justify your answer by giving examples.

Ans: Yes we do agree that maps are useful to everyone these days. Maps provide several information about a particular place, location of a town, villages. It is very useful to a tourist as well as a students in many ways. It is important for defence and administrative purposes too. It is still very useful to miners also.

4. Describe the various types of scales used in maps.

Ans: There are various types of scales . They are as - verbal scale, linear scale and representative fraction. It is expressed as a ratio of the distance on a map between two points and the actual distance between the same two places on the ground. If the scale of the map is 1cm= 4km and the distance between two points on the map is 5cm, then the actual distance on the ground will be $5 \times 4 = 20$ km.

5. How are maps , sketches and plans different from each other?

Ans: A map is a two-dimensional graphic representation of various physical and human features of a part or whole of the earth on a flat surface while a sketch is a rough diagram of an area based on memory and spot observation. At the same time, a plan is a detailed drawing of the horizontal layout of a building , park, room etc.

G. Think and answer:

1. What problems would cartographers face in trying to represent the spherical Earth on a flat surface without distortions?

Ans: A cartographer while drawing a map may be having some problems. He may be facing the difficulties to get the aerial photographs. Not only this just to develop digital maps on a computer, he also may be having problems of satellite pictures.

2. Why are plans better than the sketches?

Ans: Plans are better than a sketch in many ways. It is learnt that a plan is more accurate than a sketch. A plan is drawn with a scale while a sketch is not done so. A sketch is rough diagram while a plan is a detail drawing of a place.





St. Mary's Co-Ed School, Harda
Class- vi, Sub:- Social and political Life, Chapter-2
Diversity, Discrimination and Equality

Exercises-----

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

1. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

Ans: c) Dr. B R Ambedkar

2. Dr. B R Ambedkar became the in Prime Minister Nehru's first Cabinet formed after Independence.

Ans: b) Law Minister

3. A preconceived notion or opinion formed without knowledge or examination of the fact is termed as.....

Ans: c) prejudice.

4. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?

Ans: d) right to property

5. Dr B R Ambedkar was born in community.

Ans: b) Mahar

B. Match the following:

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------|--|
| 1. Right to Freedom | ----- | c) Fundamental Right. |
| 2. caste system | ----- | b) a general opinion about a group of people |
| 3. 1947 | ----- | e) India became independent |
| 4. Harijan | ----- | a) Children of God |
| 5. stereotype | ----- | d) basis of social structure |

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

1. Mention two factors that led to discrimination.

Ans: The two factors that led to discrimination are - a) caste and b) economic status.

2. Distinguish between inequality and prejudice.

Ans: Prejudice means to have negative opinion about a person or a thing without knowing much about it while as per inequality people are often treated differently and unfairly at different places.

3. Mention two measures that can be taken to abolish discrimination.

Ans: It can be removed only when- a) people are educated and
b) people are protected by fundamental right

4. How does diversity become a problem at times?

Ans: Diversity is not always appreciated. We feel more secure with people who are like us rather than those who are different. It becomes a problem when we talk with another language, religion

or region. We may even form certain opinions about those who are not like us.

5. Who is the father of the Indian Constitution? What were his contribution?

E Ans: Dr. B R Ambedkar is known as the father of Indian Constitution.

He dedicated his life to the welfare and upliftment of the Dalits. He fought to get justice for untouchables. He played an important role in framing of the Indian Constitution.

D. Answer the questions in about 80-100 words

1. What is prejudice? Whom do we form a prejudice against?

Ans: Prejudice means to have a negative opinion about a person or thing without knowing much about them.

We used to form it depending on the places from where they came, from their religious belief, lifestyle and food they eat.

2. Define discrimination. What are the types of discrimination that exist in our country?

Ans: Discrimination means unfair treatment of a person that is often based on prejudice

They are caste discrimination, religious, economic and social discriminations.

3. Explain how poverty can lead to inequality.

Ans: Generally poor people are often treated differently and unfairly at their workplace in the country. They were always put in the lower class by the rich. This always makes difference them from the rich and thus it led to inequality.

4. Explain what is a stereotype? Why is it unfair to have stereotypes? Give reason to justify your answer.

Ans: A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing is called stereotype.

It is unfair to think that everyone belonging to a group will behave in the same way or look in a particular way. When people say that those who belong to a particular region are lazy or cunning, they have created a stereotype.

5. How does the govt. ensure equality for all citizens?

Ans: The Indian constitution grants the right to equality to all citizens of India so as to ensure equality for all citizens. Every citizen is considered equal and has equal rights and opportunities. Everyone is treated equally before the eyes of law and special provisions are made for backward groups

E. Think and answer.

1. Do you think that it is good to employ a child only because he is from a poor family?

Ans: No, it is not good to employ a child into any kind of works. A child may be poor or rich he or she should be given proper care as he or she is the future pillar of the society. Instead of employing the child, the child must be given good education and other necessities of life for the future generation. They are really the assets of the country.

2. Do we need to change our mindset towards people who work as cleaners or scavengers?

How?

Ans: Yes it is a must for all of us to change our mindset towards the people who work as a

cleaners or scavengers. These are the people who sacrifice their lives for us doing all kinds very dirty works to save our lives, to keep the nation clean. They are underpaid and living in a very hard life. It will be a failure for all of us as a society if we can not manage to uplift the people specially those who are working as cleaners or scavengers. Inequality divides the society into different groups which lead to disintegration. Where there is disintegration, society can not move forward. Hence we need to remove all kinds of factors which led society into disintegration. We need to do something for these cleaners or scavengers to uplift their lives in the society.



