

New Krishna public School

Class: → 6th

Topic: → Early Man (Hunter-Gatherers to Food Producer)

Subject: → History

Lesson no: → 03

Solved Assignment of "Unit 2nd" 2022-2023

Word meanings on P no. 29.

Q.1) How did the discovery of agriculture prove useful to early man?

Ans: → With the discovery of agriculture primitive man became a food producer instead of a food-gatherer. He was now able to produce more food than he required. He gave up his nomadic life as there was no need to wander place to place in search of food.

Q.2: How did the Neolithic Age get its name?

Ans: → The term "Neolithic" is derived from two Greek words, 'Neo' meaning new and 'Lithic' meaning stone. It is also referred to a New Stone Age. In this era, early man began to settle down and grow his own food. This new change in his life is called the 'Neolithic Age'.

Q.3: Describe how early man changed from a "Food-gatherer to a 'Food-producer'?

Ans: → Same answer of Q.1.

Q.4: Name some animals tamed by man in the New Stone Age.

Ans: → Dogs, pigs, goats, sheep, lamels and horses were some animals tamed by man in the New-Stone-Age.

Q5:→ How did the invention of wheel help man?

Ans:→ The invention of the wheel brought about revolutionary changes in the life of human-beings. With the help of wheel, he began to make beautiful pots. He used the wheel for spinning and weaving. He also used the wheel in horse carts and bullock-carts to transport both goods and men.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:→

1. (i) 2. (iv) 3. (ii) 4. (iv).

C. Distinguish between:→

a. Food-gatherer

1. Early human beings who move from one place to another place in search of food are called food-gatherers.
2. They are dependent on the availability of food.

Food-producers

1. Early human beings who gave effort to produce food in agricultural lands are called food-producers.
2. They produce food by themselves.

b) Palaeolithic Age

1. The palaeolithic age lasted from 50,000 BCE to 10,000 BCE.
2. This age is also known as the 'old stone age'
3. In this stage, tools were

Neolithic age.

1. The period of neolithic age lasted 10,000 BCE to 4,000 BCE.
2. This age is also known as a 'new stone age'.
3. In this stage, tools were

crude and rough

Stronger and sharper.

P no. 3

6. Match the following

1. (iii) 2. (i) 3. (iv) 4. (ii)

7. Fill in the blanks:

1. agriculture, food

2. Copper

3. Harvesting.

X X X.

Subject: → Geography.

Topic: → Globes and Maps

Lesson no: → 02.

Word meanings on P no. 120

A. Q1: → What is cartography?

Ans: → The art of making maps is called cartography.

Q2: → What is a plan?

Ans: → A plan is a detailed drawing showing a small area, on a large scale.

Q3: → What is a sketch? How is it different from a map?

Ans: → A sketch is a rough drawing which can show us the location of a particular place.

It is different from a map because it doesn't require scale and calculations like in maps.

Q4: → Maps don't have enough space to show features such as trees, buildings, roads, bridges, or railway lines in their actual shapes and sizes. Thus different symbols

are used to show these features. These symbols are called 'conventional symbols'. These symbols not only save space but are also easier to draw on maps.

Q5: What is the importance of a scale in a map?

Ans: The scale is very important to calculate the distance between any two places on a map.

All maps have scales mentioned in one corner. It helps us to measure and find the actual ground distance between any two places.

Q6: What are the cardinal directions or points? Name them.

Ans: The four main directions are North, East, South and West. They are called 'cardinal directions' or cardinal points.

Q7: Describe the various types of maps.

Ans: The various types of maps are as follows:-

1. Physical Maps:- These maps show landforms such as plains, plateaus, mountains and rivers.

2. Political Maps:- These maps show boundaries and areas of different countries, cities and towns.

3. Thematic Maps:- These maps show particular features, e.g. weather conditions, types of soil, forest areas etc.

Q8: Why are colours used in maps?

Ans: The colours are used to show certain features. Green is used for plains, blue for oceans and seas, and yellow for deserts. These make maps very attractive. With the help of all these features, one can interpret any

map with ease.

B. Tick the correct option :->

1. (i) 2. (i) 3. (iii) 4. (ii) 5. (iv)

C. Distinguish between

1. Globe and Map

1. It is a small man-made model of the earth.

2. It is not easy to use and is large and bulky.

Map

1. It is a representation of the earth's surface or a part of it on a flat surface.

2. It is easy to use and is portable.

2. Sketch and Plan

Sketch

1. A sketch is a rough drawing without accurate measurements.

2. It doesn't require any scale.

Plan

1. A plan is a large-scale drawing showing details of a small area.

2. A plan can be drawn with the help of a scale.

3. Map and Plan

Map

1. It is a true representation of the earth's surface or a part of it.

Plan

1. It is a drawing to show complete details inside a building.

2. A map shows a large area on a small scale

A plan shows the details of a small area on a large scale.

E. Match the following:

1. (v) 2. (iv) 3. (ii) 4. (i) 5. (iii)

F. Fill in the blanks:

1. (globe) 2. (Compass) 3. (Sketch) 4. (Cardinal Directions)

5. (Plan)

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Lesson no.: 03

Topic: Latitudes and Longitudes

Word meanings on P no. 126.

A. Q1: How are the meridians numbered?

Ans: The numbering of meridians begins with 0° at the Prime-Meridian and increases towards both the East and the West. The prime-meridian which passes through Greenwich, England is used as the zero degree line from which measurements are made in degrees East and West up to 180° .

Q2: What is the Standard Meridian of India? Where does it pass through?

Ans: The Standard Meridian of India is 82.5° East of the Greenwich meridian. This meridian passes through the City of Allahabad.

Q3: Explain the heat or climatic zones of the Earth.

With the help of diagram.

Ans: The three heat or climatic zones of the earth are:-

1. Torrid zone:- The word 'torrid' means hot. This zone receives direct rays of the sun throughout the year and receives maximum heat.
2. Temperate zone:- The word 'temperate' means moderate. This zone has moderate temperature as the sun's rays fall slanting here.
3. Frigid zone:- The word 'frigid' means cold. The temperature remains very low throughout the year as this zone receives very slanting sun rays. (Diagram on P no 124).

Qy: What do you mean by local time?

Ans: The time according to the longitude of a place is called the local time.

Qs: How are latitudes and longitudes helpful to us?

Ans: The parallels of latitudes help us to demarcate the zones of similar temperature conditions and meridians are useful for designating time zones.

Qb: Describe the features of the parallels:

Ans: The various features of the parallels are given below:-

1. They are used to measure the angular distance of a point North or South of the equator.
2. There are 180 parallels of latitude.
3. They are of unequal length. The equator is the longest parallel.

4. The length of latitudes keep decreasing as we move towards the poles.

5. The distance between two parallels is always equal.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:→

1. (ii) 2. (ii) 3. (ii) 4. (iv) 5. (iii)

D. Distinguish between:-

1. Tropic of Cancer	and	Tropic of Capricorn
a) The tropic of cancer is the parallel $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ North of the equator		a) The tropic of capricorn is the parallel $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the equator.
b) It lies in the northern hemisphere.		2. It lies in the southern hemisphere.

2. Latitudes

a) The angular distance of a place north or south of the equator

b) There are 180 parallels of latitude on the globe

Longitudes

a) The angular distance of a place east or west of the prime meridian.

b) There are 360 meridians of longitude on the globe.

E. Match the following:

1. (iv) 2. (iii) 3. (ii) 4. (v) 5. (i)

F. True or False:→

1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (T) 5. (T) 6. (T)

Subject : Civics

Topic : Prejudice and Discrimination P no 9

Lesson no : 02

Word meanings on P no. 197.

Q1: What do you mean by stereotype?

Ans: Stereotype is a widely held but fixed image about a group of people.

Q2: What is prejudice?

Ans: Prejudice is pre-judging people without any basis or reason.

Q3: What is the result of pre-judice and stereotypes?

Ans: Pre-judice and stereotypes lead to treatment of a group of people or a person in an unfair manner.

Q4: What are Scheduled Castes? What discrimination did they face prior to Independence?

Ans: The word "Dalit" means untouchable and refers to the lower caste. The government refers to them as Scheduled Castes (SC). They had to face discrimination from the society in various ways. They were not allowed to enter the homes of upper castes. They could not take water from the village well or pump. They were not given the same rights as others.

Q5: Mention any four constitutional provisions that aim to prevent discrimination.

Ans: The four constitutional provisions that aim to prevent discrimination are as follows:-

1. The state shall prohibit discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth and residence.
2. The practice of untouchability in any form is seen as a crime and has been legally abolished by law.
3. Traffic in human beings, begging, and forced labour is not allowed and shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
4. The state shall attempt to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

Q:- Explain the various factors which give rise to inequality.

Ans:- The various factors which give rise to inequality are:-

1. In-equality results from Caste distinctions. Aryan Society was divided into castes based on occupation but these castes became hereditary. This gave rise to inequality.
2. Inequality may be caused by religious differences. During middle ages, there was a war between Christians and Muslims. This was encouraged by certain extremist elements who preached hatred for other religions.
3. In-equality can arise due to racial differences. e.g. the racial difference between the whites

and the blacks in the United States led to ^{poor} inequality.

B. Tick (✓) the correct option:

1. (i) 2. (ii) 3. (ii) 4. (ii)

True or False

C. 1. (F) 2. (T) 3. (F) 4. (F) 5. (T)

D. Fill in the blanks: →

1. Mahatma Gandhi 2. Stereotypes 3. Nelson Mandela 4. Stereotype
5. Discrimination.

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