

ST.JOSEPHS HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL BARAMULLA

Study Material

Class- 6th

Subject- S.st

(HISTORY)

Topic- The Earliest Societies

Short Answer Type Questions:

Q1.What were the main characteristics of ape man?

Ans. The main characteristics of ape man were:-

1. He could not walk straight.
2. He had a lot of hair all over his body.
3. He could not hold things properly.
4. He gradually learnt to stand up but still walked with a shifting gait.

Q2. What were the various types of tools used during palaeolithic age?

Ans. The various types of tools used during palaeolithic age were:-

1. **Hand tools**:- these were pear- shaped tools used for cutting or smashing things. They usually had sharp edges on all sides.
2. **Core tools**:- these were made by chipping and shaping large stones. They had sharp edges and were used to cut trees and dig the ground. Examples of such tools include hands axes and hammers.
3. **Flint tools**:- these were made from smaller stone pieces, sometimes those that chipped off larger stones while making core tools. They were sharpened and used as choppers and knives.

Q3. What are factory sites?

Ans. Factory sites are the places where tools were made. They were located in areas where good quality stones were available.

Q4. Mention two changes that came about in the life of early man during Mesolithic age?

Ans. The two changes that came about in the life of early man during Mesolithic age were:-

1. Man started learning about cultivation.
2. Man also began domestication of animals such as dogs, sheep,goats and cattle.

Q5. Mention the reasons that led to the decline of the Acheulian culture?

Ans. The reasons that led to the decline of the Acheulian culture were:-

1. The area in which the Acheulian culture flourished became dry due to the shortage of rainfall.
2. People living in Acheulian sites would have been forced to move away to look for other source of water.

3.LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTION ANSWERS.

Q1. How was 'art' born in the palaeolithic period?

Ans. One area in which Palaeolithic man showed keen interest was cave painting. He painted on the walls of caves using charcoal. These paintings, some of which have survived till today gives us valuable information about his living conditions. The paintings mainly portrayed animal figures. It is possible that early man believed that painting the picture of a wounded animal would bring him success in hunting. Moreover, as they didn't know the art of writing, painting was the best way through which they could communicate their feelings and emotions. Thus, art was born in this period.

Q2. Why was discovery of fire considered an important achievement?

Ans. Fire was undoubtedly the most important discovery of the Palaeolithic age. While striking two pieces of Flint together to shape into tools, man notice sparks. These sparks could be produced easily by hand to ignite dry leaves. Thus, man learnt to create fire. Fire was very useful for man in many ways.

1. It helped man to scare away wild animals, if kept burning outside the caves at night.
2. It helped man to keep warm in winter.
3. It helped in cooking the animals he hunted.
4. It provided light at night.

Q3. Explain the different categories of Palaeolithic tools?

Ans. The tools of the Palaeolithic Age can be classified into three categories:-

1. **Hand tools:-** these were pear- shaped tools used for cutting and smashing things. They usually had sharp edges on all sides.
2. **Core tools:-** these were these were made by chipping and shaping large stones. They had sharp edges and were used to cut trees and dig the ground. Examples of such tools include hands axes etc.
3. **Flint tools:-** these were made from smaller stone pieces, sometimes those that chipped off larger stones while making core tools. They were sharpened and used as choppers and knives.

4.Think and Answer.

Q1. How was Palaeolithic Age different from the Mesolithic Age?

Ans. Palaeolithic Age is also called as old stone age. During this age men led a nomadic life and moved from one place to another in search of food. In this age he made some tools which were crude and looked more as pebbles. In this age man discovered fire.

Mesolithic Age is also known as Middle stone age. In this age Palaeolithic man turned from a hunter gatherer to food producer. During this period man learnt to make better tools using the horns and bones of animals along with stones. In this age man started cultivation.

Q2. 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 use today which resembles the tools of the Stone age are hammers head, blades, hand axe, knives, quartzite etc.

Presently some tools particularly the quartzite is used for grinding, hand axe are used for cutting trees and knives are used to chop different things.

The two things in which they are different like hammer was used for digging and nowadays we use hammer for various purposes and the Stone age tools were made of wood, stone and animal bones and nowadays we use more sophisticated tools.

BOOKWORK

1. Fill in the blanks.

1. Palaeolithic man lead a nomadic life.
2. The Palaeolithic culture which existed in the Deccan is called the Acheulian culture.
3. Early man used stones to make tools.
4. Flint stone is a stone which chips easily.
5. Tools with sharp edges on all sides were called hand tools.

Q2. Match the following.

1. Bhimbetka
2. Flint
3. Core tool
4. Anthropoid
5. Soan culture

Ans. 1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Small, sharp tools 3. Hand axe 4. Man- like animal

5. Punjab, Pakistan

Q3. True or False.

1. The tools used by Palaeolithic man were very sophisticated.
2. Animals were domesticated in the Mesolithic Age.
3. Primitive man lived in mud houses.
4. The discovery of fire was not helpful for early man.
5. Early man used water to scare animals.
6. Neolithic Age is also known as New stone Age.

Ans.1. False 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. False 6. True

(GEOGRAPHY)

TOPIC :- GLOBES AND MAPS

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.

Q1. Name the essential elements of a map. Explain any one?

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

1. **Title** :- the title is the name of a map and generally explains its main purpose. It is generally shown in large letters as a heading on top.

Q2. What are conventional symbols?

Ans. Symbols used all over the world in various maps are called conventional symbols. These symbols also make the reading clear and easier.

Q3. Differentiate between:-

- a) Physical map and political
- b) Large – scale map and small scale map

Ans.(a) **Physical map**:- the map that shows physical features of an area e.g mountains, plains, deserts, water bodies etc.

Political map:- they show boundaries of the countries, state etc. A capital city is marked with a dot or dot within circle.

(b) **Large -scale map**:- they show a small area in detail. These maps are also used to show layout of cities and villages.

Small – scale map:- they show a large area such as that of a continent or country. So many minute details cannot be shown as there is less space on the map.

Q4. Define Cardinal points and Scale of a map?

Ans(a):-**Cardinal points**:- the four Cardinal direction or points are North, South, East and West, commonly denoted by their initials i.e. N,S,E,W. East and West are perpendicular to North and South with East being in the clockwise direction of rotation from North and West being directly opposite to East.

Scale of a map:- it is the ratio between the map distance and the ground distance e.g 2km on ground = 2cm on map.

Q5. What is meant by grids?

Ans. Grid is the network of lines of latitude and longitude.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.

Q1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of maps?

Ans. **Advantages of maps:-**

- a) It provides a clear picture of the Earth.
- b) It can be easily carried around or can be rolled or folded.
- c) Maps are of different types and each map contain different types of information.
- d) We can preserve information on maps.

Disadvantages of maps:-

- a) Maps always involve distortion.
- b) It always omit information.
- c) Map with no legend are frequently confusing to the map user.
- d) Maps are never perfect.

Q2. What is a globe? What are it's advantages?

Ans. A globe is a small model of Earth.

Advantages of globe:-

- a) A globe helps pilot and sailors plan air and sea route.
- b) A globe help us to understand the occurrence of day and night.
- c) It gives us a good visual indication of the Earth's surface.
- d) It gives a better idea of parallels (latitudes) and meridians (longitudes).
- e) It gives the ideas of tilt of the Earth's axis.

Q3. Do you agree that maps are useful to everyone these days? Justify your answer by giving examples?

Ans. Yes, maps are really useful for everyone in many ways:-

- a) Google maps are used for looking traffic jams over a particular route and save our precious time by taking another route.
- b) Maps are important and useful for navigators, town planner's, geologist's, miners and engineers. They are also important for defense and administrative purposes.

Q4. Describe the various types of scales used in maps?

Ans. The various types of scales used in a map are:-

- a) **Verbal scale** :- a method of depicting scale by using words to describe the relationship between map distance and ground distance.
- b) **Linear scale** :- a graphical representation of the scale of a map.
- c) **Representative fraction** :- the ratio between the number of units on the map to the number of units on the ground, it's numerator is always one.

Q5. How are maps, sketches and plans different from each other?

Ans. **Maps** :- it is the representation of the Earth's surface. Maps can show minute details of land forms, roads, railways, towns and villages with the help of conventional symbols.

Sketch:- a sketch is a rough drawing of an area based on memory and spot observation. It is not drawn to scale. It cannot show distances and directions accurately nor does it show all details.

Plan :- a plan is a detailed drawing of the horizontal layout of a building, park, room or a small area such as a market, housing complex or office which is drawn to scale. A plan is very accurate , shows correct measurements, directions and gives an exact idea of the conditions on the ground.

THINK AND ANSWERS

Q1. What problems would cartographers face in trying to represent the spherical Earth on a flat surface without distortion?

Ans. Flat maps cannot accurately depict the surface of our Earth because the Earth is not a perfect sphere. It bulges at the middle and is flattened at top and certainly does not have a smooth surface.

Q2. Why are plans better than the sketches?

Ans. The plans are better than the sketches as a plan is a detailed drawing of the horizontal layout and is very accurate, shows correct measurements, directions etc while a sketch is a rough diagram of an area and is often inaccurate.

GIVE REASONS

Q1. A North – South line is used on a map.

Ans. A North – South line is used on a map to identify directions.

Q2. Conventional symbols are used on maps.

Ans. Conventional symbols are used on maps because there is not enough space on the map to show actual size and shape of features like bridges, dams, forests etc.

Q3. Maps and plans are both accurate representations of the area they represent.

Ans. Maps and plans are both accurate representation of the area. They represent the correct measurements, directions and give an exact idea of the condition of the ground.

Q4. People prefer to use maps instead of globes.

Ans. People prefer to use maps instead of globes because maps can be rolled, folded, stored or carried around easily.

Q5. A globe is the most accurate model of the Earth.

Ans. A globe is the most accurate model of the Earth because it's mounted on a tilted shaft so that it shows the inclination of the Earth's axis and rotation and also shows the relative shape, size and directions of oceans and continent's.

BOOKWORK

Q1. Match the following:

1. Atlas

2. North- east
3. Map
4. Geographical information system
5. Sketch

Ans 1. Collection of maps

2. Intermediate direction
3. Latin word mappa
4. Computer mapping system
5. Rough drawing of an area

Q2. Name the following:

1. A person who makes maps.
2. It gives a clear idea of the area to be studied and purpose of the map.
3. Map that show the age and types of rocks and soil.
4. These are imaginary lines in East – West direction parallel to the Equator.
5. A layout which is drawn on scale for the small areas like building, park or room.

Ans 1. Cartographer 2. Title 3. Geological 4. Meridians 5. Plan

(CIVICS)

TOPIC – DIVERSITY, DISCRIMINATION AND EQUALITY

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Mention two factors that lead to discrimination?

Ans. Two factors that lead to discrimination are prejudice and stereotype.

Q2. Distinguish between inequality and prejudice?

Ans. Inequality refers to differences in income level between different sections of society. Some people may be rich and some may be poor while prejudice refers to certain opinion one has about a person or a thing without knowing much about them.

Q3. Mention two measures that can be taken to abolish discrimination?

Ans. a) There should be equal rights and opportunities for everyone.

b) Special benefits should be made for women and people belonging to certain caste and tribes.

Q4. How does diversity become a problem at times?

Ans. Diversity often become a problem at times because there is lack of understanding of other cultures and beliefs as we feel more comfortable and secure with people who are like us rather than those who are different.

Q5. Who is the father of the Indian constitution? What were his contributions?

Ans. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was the father of the Indian constitution. He fought to get Justice for the untouchables and he also started some newspapers and journals to preach social equality.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:

Q1. What is a prejudice? Whom do we form a prejudice against?

Ans. Prejudice means to judge other people negatively or see them as inferior. We can develop prejudice or negative opinion about many things such as colour of the skin, language, caste, religion, region, state and finance position of certain people. Sometimes we are so strongly prejudice that we become so rude with certain people that we can even hurt their feelings for example if we have negative opinion about the servants, we become prejudice and we started to think negatively about them.

Q2. Define discrimination? What are the types of discrimination that exist in our country?

Ans. Discrimination is the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly than other people. The various types of discrimination that exists in our society are:-

- a) Treating certain people as inferior to others, stopping them to take water from the common well or not allowing them to enter the religious places.
- b) Racial discrimination is also the main cause of discrimination or inequality in society.
- c) The difference in economic status is also the major cause of bitterness in the society.

Q3. Explain briefly how poverty lead to inequality?

Ans. Poverty is another major cause of inequality as poor people are often treated differently and unfairly. Poor people often faces the challenges like illiteracy as they cannot afford to send their children to schools, they even face the challenges of social discrimination and prejudice. Lack of education gives less opportunity in employment, so the person will not be able to reach up to the economic status like others and thus leads to inequality among groups.

Q4. Explain what is stereotype? Why is it unfair to have stereotypes? Give reasons to justify your answer?

Ans. Stereotype means to have a negative opinion about someone or something. It is created when we think that everyone belonging to a group will behave in the same way. It is unfair to have stereotypes because it creates differences between individuals e.g stereotypes about gender inequality in which some people expect that the women will take care of the children, cook and clean while men will take care of the finance. These gender stereotype can make relationship between people very difficult. These stereotypes don't allow people to fully express themselves and their emotions.

Q5. How does government ensure equality for all citizens?

Ans. The government should ensure equality for all citizens by following fundamental rights which upholds principles of freedom and equality. The government must ensure that every citizen of India

irrespective of caste, creed, race and religion has the right to enjoy these fundamental rights, which are:-

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to freedom
- c) Right against exploitation
- d) Right to constitutional remedies
- e) Right to education
- f) Right to freedom of religion

Hence as per the provisions of the constitution, the government must treat every individual equal in spite of certain inequalities that exists in our society.

THINK AND ANSWER.

Q1. Do you think it is good to employ a child only because he is from a poor family?

Ans. It is not good to employ a child only because he is from a poor family as it against human rights violations because they also have right to get education as we all have . It only not cause damage to a child physically or mentally but also deprive him of his basic right to get education, development and freedom.

Q2. Do we need to change our mindset towards people who work as cleaners or scavengers? How?

Ans. Every occupation deserve equal respect and dignity. No job should be considered superior or inferior. Every person has right to choose his profession of his own choice. A person should never be discriminated on the basis of his occupation. There are many things which we can do for cleaners and scavengers.

- a) We should thank them for these efforts and time.
- b) We should keep public places neat and clean.
- c) We should give them respect while talking.
- d) We should never pass orders to them.

BOOKWORK.

Q1. Match the following.

- 1. Right to freedom
- 2. Caste system
- 3. 1947
- 4. Harijans
- 5. Stereotype

Ans. 1. Fundamental rights 2. Basis of social structure 3. India became independent 4. Children of God 5.A general opinion about a group of people

