

Class - 6

Social Science

Time : 2 hours

Instructions

1. 15 minutes cool-off time is allotted for reading and understanding the activities.
2. Answer any **SIX** from the **EIGHT** activities given.
3. Answer all sub questions of the selected activities.

Activity 1

- Architectural splendour of medieval period is evident in the construction of churches at that period.



- A) Identify the architectural style of this church constructed in 12th century.
- B) What is the major feature of this style?
- C) Following are the universities that were established in the medieval Europe. Find out and write in which countries these universities were established.

Padua -

Parma -

Paris -

Oxford -

(Spain, Italy, England, France, Germany)

Activity 2

- The rule of kings came into being in Kerala with Mahodayapuram as its capital during the 9th century. These rulers were known as 'Perumals'.
- A) Which was the southern boundary of Mahodayapuram during the reign of Perumals?
- a) Kolathunadu b) Valluvanadu
c) Venad d) Eralanadu
- B) Write a note on the socio-economic features during the period of Perumals.
- C) The reign of Perumals came to an end by the 12th century. Then chieftains began to rule their respective 'Nadus'. In which name was this region known?

Activity 3

- Rotation and revolution of Earth is the cause for all geographical phenomena.
- A) A few results of rotation and revolution are given below. Pick out the results of rotation.
- 1) Day and night is experienced one after the other on Earth.
 - 2) We experience different seasons.
 - 3) The part of the Earth facing the Sun experiences day.
 - 4) The Earth takes 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution around the Sun.
- B) Why do we experience that the Sun rises in the East and sets in the West?
- C) Where does the shadow of a man fall who faces the Sun in the evening?
- D) Which of the following statements about the shape of Earth is related to Sir Issac Newton?
- a) Earth is not truly spherical in shape, but slightly flattened at the poles and bulged in the middle.
 - b) He is the first person to proclaim that Earth is spherical.
 - c) Established that the Earth is spherical in shape.
 - d) Proved that the Earth is spherical through his sea voyage around the world.

Activity 4

- Majority of the nations in the world have adopted the democratic system of rule. This is mainly because of the merits of democracy.
- A) Pick out the merits of a democratic government from the given statements.
- Respects the opinion of the people.
 - Power centralises on an individual.
 - Rulers are indebted to the people.
 - Rulers and people have different types of law.
 - Individual freedom prevails.
 - Impose control over courts.
- B) Which are the important rights ensured to the people by the democratic government of India?

Activity 5

- "Earth provides enough to satisfy every man's needs. But not every man's greed" - Gandhiji
- A) What is the fundamental principle of resource conservation?
- B) Water is one of the important natural resources. We use water to produce electricity. Electricity should be conserved. Which are the measures that you adopt to reduce the use of electricity in your home.

Activity 6

- A) The features of rural and urban communities are given below. Classify and list them out.
- People know each other.
 - Follow diverse food habits.
 - Occupation related to industry and trade.
 - Agricultural and allied activities are the important occupations.
 - More importance to joint family system.
 - High Population density.
 - Better neighbourhood relations.
 - Slums are seen in this area.

Urban Communities	Rural Communities

- B) Name the place where the tribal society live together.

Activity 7

- **Geographical features that influenced the growth of kingdoms.**
- A) What were the geographical features that helped the Marathas to become a prominent power?
- B) What was the 'title' adopted by Shivaji, the major ruler of the Maratha Kingdom?
- C) What were the geographical features that helped Delhi to grow as a Centre of power?

Activity 8

- **In Medieval India towns were developed centralising the production centres and markets.**
- A) Kollam, Mahabalipuram, Hampi, Surat and Calcutta were the major trade centres of Medieval India. Mark these centres in the given outline map.