

SOCIAL SCIENCE Standard Six Term I

CIVICS

1. FAMILY AND SOCIETY

Family: A group of relatives living in one house and sharing the food cooked under the same roof is called family. family consists of father, mother and a child, while other families consists of father, mother, grand parents and close relatives.

Family is the basic unit of the society. Nuclear family consists of parents and children. Joint family consists of parents, children, grand parents and close relatives. Happy family leads to healthy and good life.

When many joint families live together they form community. When many communities live together, it is called society.

Community: A community consists of a group of people who live together for the common well being and purpose. They frame their rights and duties. In one society many communities may co-exist. Unity, duty, right, participation, security, development are the very soul of the community. Our relatives, neighbours, classmates and playmates co-exist as in a community.

Society: When various groups (communities) depend on each other and live together it is called a society. An individual cannot live in isolation. He has to depend others for food, shelter, education, etc.

Our society enlarges from street, ward, town, taluk, district, state and country. The workers, manufacturers and employees throughout the country form part of the society. properties and society paves the

We need to learn living together
way for a joyful life.

and share the work. We need to
understand the feelings of others. We
need to voice our opinion for the rights

Living in one house and sharing meals
cooked under the same roof is called

family.

Analyse the following and differentiate- Production, work and service to promote one's well being. (Educational institutions, books, equipments, travel, shirt, sugar, dhal, computer, jewellery, provisions, medicines, chairs, tea, coffee, thread, fruits, vegetables, milk, meat and police)

S.No. Production Work Service

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2. SOCIETY AND SCHOOL

The Society works for the
peaceful existence of communities.
The society try to fulfill the aspirations
and aims of the individuals by laying

down certain guidelines, such as economic progress, improving the opportunities and facilities, provisions for healthy life, security, hygiene and nutritious food, drinking water and fair distribution.

Education is an investment which paves way for the social and economic development of society. Therefore in the early days schools were conducted in Temples and other places of worship. Now schools are functioning in building constructed for this purpose. After the arrival of European, the responsibility of provision of Education has slowly shifted largely from the society to Government. To achieve this the government is implementing free and compulsory education for all.

The progress and the bright future of the society totally depend on the basic education facilitated to young children.

The school is one of the social institutions. It paves the way for development of education in the society. Children are the future citizens. The school teaches discipline, responsibility and self control to children. All the activities of the school thrive for the fulfilment of the expectation of the society.

Fill in the blanks from the options given below:

[owner, society, teacher, faith, apply, participates, interlinked, land, donations, requirements]

1 . The society was the first to

2. The society provides the necessary

3. Schools are established to fulfill the necessary

4. The society sends its children to schools because they have
school.

for schools.

to establish schools.

in the society.

in the

5. The society is the

6. The society gives

7. The society actively
8. Schools thrive well because they are
9. It is the responsibility of the
10. If the school develops the

Match the following :

Student- Community

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- . Students need
- . Lessons taught in school
- . Bathe daily
- . In school and outside
- . Teachers' instructions
- . Do not wastewater
- . School cleanliness
- . Among students

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- . Parents and elders
- 10. Outside the school
- 11 . Mid- day meals

12. Behave well

The school is the stepping stone for the progress of the society. Therefore the society provides all the necessities to the school immediately.

The society is the first beneficiary of

the school service. The society is waiting to provide the school with the

of the school.
to schools.
in all the school functions.
with the society.
to link the society and the school.

also develops.

Duties

wear clean uniforms

practice clean habits

should be followed by students

should be maintained

do not fight but be friendly

should be respected

be safe and united

will be praised

revised by the students everyday

be punctual in school

use when required

wash hands and do not waste food

necessary requirements in order to
secure the bright future of its children.

The parents with the help of the
school instill in the students human
values like discipline, self-control,
equality, co-operation, community
living, helping tendency and unity.

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Teachers are considered as God in
society.

The family, community and
society should help the student to
strictly adhere the moral values
imparted by the school. Teachers and
parents should help to create an
environment conducive for children.
The good values acquired by the
students in school should be followed
and developed further. School should
serve as a miniature society. The
quality of primary education is the joint
responsibility of parents and teachers.
The students will ultimately be
affected if they fail to do their duty.

At school, the students should
learn discipline. The students should
follow rules and regulations of the
school such as being punctual, having
regular attendance, self-discipline,
being attentive in class and showing
interest in studies, being friendly with
the students, not wasting drinking
water, being on time and maintaining
silence during prayer assembly.

When the students involve
themselves in the activities of the
society, it is called student community,

adolescent community or youth community. Students should learn the code of conduct to be adopted in the society. There should be no variation between what they learn and what they practice. Students in their growing stage should learn good manners, citizenship and leadership. The school should inculcate leadership qualities among students.

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Mangoes that we get from a branch of the same tree will not have the same size, weight and appearance even though it has the same fragrance, taste, colour and quality. Similarly even though two people look alike having the same colour and physical appearance they have different feelings and views naturally.

Differences are essential. To differ is not a sin. Those who differ in opinion are not enemies. They are our friends even when they have different views. Today we may deny certain things and tomorrow we may accept them. This is quite human. Differences add enchantment and spice to our lives.

Various shapes and curves go together to complete a picture. various colours give beauty to the portrait. When these colours and shapes come together they give beauty to the scenery. The variety among people help to unite the society. It is our greatness to find meaning among these differences. We need to understand the character in different people in order to live together.

We cannot avoid these differences in the society. This is the law of nature. Teachers should help students to recognize the reason for these differences and help them to live a harmonious life. Differences should be understood with their background to appreciate their naturality.

"There are many fruitflakes in a Jack fruit yet it is considered as a

single fruit. Likewise many flowers are used to make a garland"

Though there are various differences like caste, creed, language, religion and surroundings in our country yet we are Indians. We should create an awareness among the students that though there are differences we belong to one country. There are also strengthening forces which unite us such as the national flag, the national emblem, our constitution and culture.

The values imparted to the students by the teachers should be carefully carried out with the help of the parents, community and society. The effect of the school should be reflected in the family.

The family life is continued in school. Students should be trained to follow the goals and aspirations of the society. Students should get themselves accustomed for a successful social life.

Evaluation

I. Fill in the blanks:

- 1 . School is a institution.
2. paves way forthe development of the society.
3. The unites the society and the school.
4. Differences are
5. are given equal importance to God.

II. Match the following:

- 1 . Society
2. Do not waste drinking water
3. Students whojoin together
4. Parents and elders
5. School

Ill. Answerthefollowing:

- 1.By whom schools are established?

helps the society to grow
student - society

should praise the students
good quality of the students
owner of the school

2. What does the development of the society depend on?
3. Why is it necessary to have differences?
4. What are the moral values to be instilled in the students?

5. List the principles, the student should follow in school.

6. List the aims of the society.

IV. Answer the following in details:

1. Difference is the 'law of nature'. -Explain.

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[Formative Assessment)

Write down the names of education institution in your area.

Who contributes more for the progress of the children. School / Society? – Discuss.

Write and enact a skit (drama) based on the concept "Unity in Diversity".

Get information about the societies contribution towards the development of your school.

Give your suggestions to the development of your school.

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GEOGRAPHY

3. THE EARTH AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

The bright and beautiful evening gradually faded away. The setting Sun soon sank into the western horizon and went out of sight. Slowly darkness began to envelope the sky, as night was setting in stars began to appear like little lamps in the sky. Soon in the total darkness of night, millions of stars appeared twinkling like diamond studded in the canopy of deep blue sky. Whata glorious sight!

A keen observation of the enchanting night sky would reveal amazing truths.

It appears that the Sun rises in the east and sets in the west. When the Sun rises, the stars become invisible. But when the Sun sets in the west stars shine are visible.

Among thousands of twinkling stars in the night sky, it is the moon that instantly captures our attention. We come to know a lot of amazing information if we observe the moon.

First, the shape of the moon keeps changing everyday. The shape of the moon waxes from the new moon to the full moon and wanes from the full moon to the

new moon.

We can calculate the duration between one new moon to the next new moon or one full moon to the next full moon which is a month, thus appearing in many forms.

The moon appears with different heavenly bodies everyday.

Besides the stars, planets are also seen in the night sky. Planets also appear like light stars. Then how can we differentiate the planets from the star?

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Activity

Take a paper and prick small and big holes on it with a needle. Fix a torch in the centre of the paper with its front portion touching the paper.

Switch off all lights and make the room dark. Now flash the torch-light on the wall. You will see numerous dots of light on the wall. We assume that they are the stars that shine in the sky.

Switch on all the lights in the room. This light can be compared to the sun. All dots of light (stars) will become almost invisible. Similarly stars are invisible during the day because of the bright light emitted by the Sun.

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First, if you look closely, you will notice that the stars twinkle. The planets glow without any flicker.

Secondly planets do not remain in the same position. If you see a planet with a particular star today, you might see the same planet with another star after a certain period of time.

Thus the various positions of planets can be seen against the backdrop of stars.

Without the help of the telescope, you will be able to see five planets namely Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn with the naked eye.

But Neptune and Uranus can be seen only through a telescope.

Before sunrise or sunset you can see Mercury and Venus for few hours. These two planets appear only at the horizon.

Venus rises a few hours before sunrise and therefore it is called as 'The morning star'.

Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are visible with the naked eye during the night either in the east or overhead or in the west. Thus we can see only five planets with the naked eye.

In Tamil the days of the week are named moon

after these five planets, the and the Sun.

We know that "seeing is not believing" is a scientific outlook. It appears to us that the Sun and the stars rise in the east and set in the west.

But in fact it is only the Earth that spins on its axis everyday. It appears to us that all the celestial bodies including the Sun and the stars move from east to west because the Earth spins from the west to the east.

The moon moves from the west to the east for three consecutive days, with the stars as a back drop. (which can be seen in the picture below)

Second day
K' Ngnh . .

Third day M N rm
Q . . .

overhead in a higher position.

Usually the upper part of the map indicates the north, the lower part indicates the south. The right side shows the east while the left side indicates the west. But in the map showing night sky, the right side indicates the west and the left side indicates the east. Directions are located accurately if the map is held

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Solar System

It is not only because of the rotation of the Earth, but also due to the rotation of the moon and other planets, we are able to observe their movements.

The moon revolves around the Earth, similarly the planets revolve around the Sun. Thus it appears that all the planets move with the stars as a backdrop.

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The Solar System

We can see the Sun, moon and the five planets that are mentioned above with naked eyes.

With the help of the telescope we can observe other celestial bodies like billions of stars and other gaseous objects.

All planets revolve around the Sun.

The Earth is also a planet. Different kinds of life including human beings are found on Earth because the

The eight planets have been classified into solid planets and gaseous planets. are called as while Jupiter, Saturn Uranus and Neptune are gaseous planets.

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Other than the Earth, all the other planets have no oxygen and large amount of other gases in their respective atmosphere. Hence life is not found in these planets.

All planets appear to move in an anti-clockwise direction if you take a bird's eye view from the north pole of the Sun. Even though they all revolve in the same direction, the duration of their revolution around the Sun differs from one another.

The planets which revolve around the Sun, do not deviate from their respective paths. All planets revolve around the Sun in an elliptical path, approximately at the same plane. The path that the planet takes to revolve around the Sun is called 'Orbit'.

Sun

The Sun is the head of the Solar family. It is at the centre of the Solar system. It is a large gaseous ball of fire. The gravity of the Sun holds the Solar system together.

The Sun is the source of heat and light for the entire Solar family. The Earth is approximately 150 million km away from the Sun.

The Sun is very hot but the Earth receives only moderate heat from the Sun. The Sun is the only celestial body that emits light in the Solar system.

THE RINGS OF SATURN

The rings of Saturn are visible through a telescope. These rings consist of small stones, dust and ice particles. Though only the rings of Saturn are magnificent, Jupiter, Uranus and Neptune also have rings.

DWARF PLANETS

Pluto, Charon, Ceres, Eris were newly grouped as 'Dwarf Planets' in the year 2006. They also revolve around the Sun. They are very small in size. Their size is smaller than our moon. So they are called Dwarf planets.

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No planet has the capacity to emit light because they do not have light of their own. They reflect the light of the Sun.

The time taken for the rotation and revolution of the planets around the Sun.

Planets	Duration of revomtion	Distance from the Sun	Duration of Rotation
MERCURY	87.97 days	5.79 Crore Km	58.6 days
VENUS	224.7 days	10.82 Crore Km (*)	243 days
EARTH	365 'A days	15 Crore Km	23 hours 56 min
MARS	687 days	22.79 Crore Km	24 hours 37 min
JUPITER	11 years 9 months	77.83 Crore Km	9 hours 55 min
SATURN	29 years 5 months	142.7 Crore Km	10 hours 40 min
URANUS	84 years	287.1 Crore Km (*)	17 hours 39 min
NEPTUNE	164 years 9 months	449.7 Crore Km	16 hours

Venus and Uranus marked with the (we) sign rotate from east to west. But all other planets rotate from the west to the east.

Source – NASA, USA

ASTEROIDS

Thousands of asteroids are found between Mars and Jupiter. Asteroids are clusters of celestial bodies which includes tiny stones and big rocks which can measure

upto 300 to 400 km in diameter.

Some of them have Indian names
such as Vynu Pappu the astronomer,
Sarabai the Father of Atomic energy and
Ramanujam the Mathematician.

MOON

The Moon is called by different names
in Tamil. The Moon is not a planet.

Planets

No. of Satellites that
revolve around the planets

Mercury
Venus
Earth
Mars
Jupiter
Saturn
Uranus
Neptune

0
0
1
2
63
60
27
13

THE REAL APPEARANCE OF THE MOON'S SURFACE

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The moon does not revolve around
the Sun directly. It revolves around the
Earth. Hence it is called a satellite.

The moon is the satellite of the
Earth. With the help of telescope and
space research, it has been proved
that Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and
Neptune also have a number of
satellites.

The moon is a sphere which
measures a quarter of the Earth's
diameter. It appears very large to us
because it is very close to the Earth. It
revolves around the Earth approximately

at a distance of 3,84,401 Km.

It takes about 27.3 days for the moon to revolve around the Earth and 27.3 days for the moon to rotate on its axis.

Hence from the Earth we are able to see only one side of the moon. In the year 1959 the satellite Lunar 3 photographed the other side of the moon.

The moon does not have an atmosphere like the Earth. Water is not found in the liquid form but moisture is present.

Landforms such as mountains, plateaus and valleys that are found on the Earth's surface are also found on the moon.

Craters are another special feature of the moon. This can be viewed through a telescope. These craters are formed due to the meteorites which fall very often on the moon's landscape. Few craters are formed due to volcanic eruption.

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Where does the Moon go on a new moon day?

Earth's elliptical path

. Sun
llll

New Moon

Waxing Moon Waning Moon

Eanh

Full Moon

The Sun is the only illuminating celestial body in our solar system. Though the moon shines brightly during the night, it actually reflects the light of the Sun.

Like the Earth, the moon is also almost a sphere, therefore the side that faces the Sun, shines brightly while the other side is dark.

During the revolution of the moon around the Earth, the dark side

of the moon that faces the Earth is called the 'new moon'. The side of the moon that shines brightly on the Earth is called 'full moon'.

On a new moon day, the moon comes between the Earth and the Sun and on a full moon day, the moon is opposite to the Sun.

Why are we not able to see the other side of the moon?

Ask a student to stand in one place. Draw a circle around him / her with a radius of two metres. Ask another student to stand on the circle. The student who stands at the centre of the circle is the Earth. Give him / her a card denoting the name "Earth".

The student who stands on the circle is the Moon. Give her / him a card denoting the name "Moon". Now, the student who represents moon should revolve around the earth facing only the Earth.

The moon is revolving around the Earth. But, does the moon rotate on its axis - Discuss.

Note the direction of the face of the student who represents the moon. The direction of the face of the moon changes on all sides when it revolves around the Earth. This is called rotation.

Hence the moon rotates on its axis. The duration of rotation and revolution of the moon around the Earth is the same.

IL'!

WANING MOON
WAXING MOON

1 1 1 1

When the Sunlight falls on the moon, a day is exactly divided into two equal halves, that is one half is day and the other half is night. The day and night

on the moon changes according to the phase of the moon that we view from the Earth.

METEORIDS

The sudden streaks of light seen on a starry night is called as Meteoroids. This can be seen when the remains of the rocky parts of the comets strike the Earth's atmosphere and streaks of light are generated. They are not stars that fall down.

What happens when you rub your palms together? Do you feel the warmth?

Similarly when fragments of rocks and comets from space strike the earth's atmosphere, heat is generated. So it burns and shrinks. This phenomena appears as a bright streak of light.

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