

CLASS-VI
SUB: SOCIAL SCIENCE
GEOGRAPHY

LESSON 1: THE EARTH AND THE SOLAR SYSTEM

SKILL/CONCEPT/COMPETENCY:

- Understand the concept of the solar system and the differences between stars, planets and satellites.
- Recognize the unique place of the earth in the solar system, which provides ideal condition for all forms of life, including human beings;
- Get motivated to ask questions as questions reflect on their interest and curiosity about the related topic
- Observe stars, planets, satellite (Moon), eclipse under the guidance of parents/teacher/elders, etc. to understand astronomical phenomena.

TLO'S (Target Learning Outcomes):

- Knows about the universe and solar system.
- Knows about various planets and Earth as a unique planet.

Values embedded in the chapter:

- Understand the concept of the solar system and the differences between stars, planets and satellites.

METHODOLOGY

Gist of the lesson	Specific Instructional Objectives	Teacher's Activity	ICT	Additional Resources	Suggested Projects/Student's Activity
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning of solar system. 2. Different shapes and different positions of moon. 3. Stars: Pole Star, Constellations. 4. Planets: The Earth. 5. Satellites: Human Made Satellites. 6. Asteroids and meteoroids. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the concept of the solar system and the differences between stars, planets and satellites. 2. Recognize the unique place of the earth in the solar system, which provides ideal condition for all forms of life, including human beings; 3. Get motivated to ask questions as questions reflect on their interest and curiosity about the related topic 4. Observe stars, planets, satellite (Moon), eclipse under the guidance of 1. parents/teacher/elders, etc. to understand astronomical phenomena. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Illustrate activity based and picture based on the topic of solar system. 2. Explain through activity, select 9 children in the following order and give each one of them a placard. (Next step as per NCERT text book) 	<p>Power point presentation on-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Description of Universe and Solar system 2. Animations/videos on following links may be used to enrich the teaching: <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1R20mSApzRMVJVqSKGTrJCGX1CnY8DfpP/view?usp=sharing</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Videos on Solar System. 2. Apart from the text books use of question banks/ Videos available in different websites. 	<p>Activity -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Make model of solar system(Group Activity). 2. Autobiography of Neil Armstrong and Kalpana Chawla.

ASSESSMENT

Text book based questions/ LSRW based question bank	Exam Oriented Question Bank	Questions from Blue Print	LAT Questions	Difficult Areas Of Assessment
Exercise Questions And Try These from NCERT Text Book Geography Chapter one.	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LaDHGWN8xj2UPrLBIGV8rzUD5IT4EDQX/view?usp=sharing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name all the planets according to their size. 2. Why is Earth known as 'Blue Planet'? 3. Define the following terms Orbit Satellite Meteoroids Celestial bodies 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the name given to the full moon night? 2. What are celestial bodies? 3. Name the twin planets. 4. Which planet is known as blue planet? 5. Name the star which indicates north direction. 6. Asteroids found between which two planet's orbits? 7. What is galaxy? 8. Name the largest planet of the solar system. 9. Name the nearest planet to the sun. 10. What is Universe? 11. Define Stars. 12. Name the natural satellite of Earth. 13. Make a diagram of solar system and write the name of planets according to their distance from sun. 14. Why do we always see only one side of the moon? https://drive.google.com/file/d/1LaDHGWN8xj2UPrLBIGV8rzUD5IT4EDQX/view?usp=sharing 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does moon appear different each night? 2. State the characteristics of sun. 3. Why Earth is called unique planet?

LESSON 2: GLOBE LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

SKILL/CONCEPT/COMPETENCY:

2. Students have to know about the latitudinal and longitudinal distribution of lines on the globe.
3. They will learn the time and distance factor of globe.
4. To Observe Heat zones of the Earth
5. Identify Major latitudes of the Earth.
6. To understand the importance of standard meridian for a country.
7. To know about the geographical importance of latitudinal and longitudinal distribution of lines on the globe.

TLO'S (Target Learning Outcomes):

- To know about the importance of globe.
- Identifies the location of heat zones on globe.
- Knows about latitudes and longitudes.

Values embedded in the chapter:

1. To understand the importance of standard meridian for a country.
2. To understand the heat zone of the Earth.

METHODOLOGY

Gist of the lesson	Specific Instructional Objectives	Teacher's Activity	ICT	Additional Resources	Suggested Projects/Student's Activity
7. Globe 8. Types of globe. 9. Importance of globe. 10. Latitudes 11. Important parallels of Latitude. 12. Heat zones of the Earth. 13. What are longitudes? 14. Longitudes and Time. 15. Why do we have standard time?	3. Students have to know about the latitudinal and longitudinal distribution of lines on the globe. 4. They will learn the time and distance factor of globe. 5. Heat zones of the Earth 6. Major latitudes of the Earth. 7. To understand the importance of standard meridian for a country. 8. To know about the geographical importance of latitudinal and longitudinal distribution of lines on the globe.	To explain with diagram <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globe 2. Types of globe. 3. Importance of globe. 4. Latitudes 5. Important parallels of Latitude. 6. Heat zones of the Earth. 7. What are longitudes? 8. Longitudes and Time. 9. Why do we have standard time? 	Power point presentation on- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globe 2. Types of globe. 3. Importance of globe. 4. Latitudes 5. Important parallels of Latitude. 6. Heat zones of the Earth. 7. What are longitudes? 8. Longitudes and Time. 9. Why do we have standard time? 10. Animations/videos on following links may be used to enrich the teaching: www.youtube.com https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=swKBi6hHHMA https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FkjB4HFA5Gs5MJ6aoWmsPCju-2MpZdcp/view?usp=sharing 	Videos on : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Globe 2. Types of globe. 3. Importance of globe. 4. Latitudes 5. Important parallels of Latitude. 6. Heat zones of the Earth. 7. What are longitudes? 8. Longitudes and Time. 9. Apart from the text books use of question banks/ Videos available in different websites. 	Activity - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. NCERT textbook page no. 12 diagram no. 2.4 (a) and (b).

ASSESSMENT

Text book based questions/ LSRW based question bank	Exam Oriented Question Bank	Questions from Blue Print	LAT Questions	Difficult Areas Of Assessment
<p>Exercise Questions And Try These from NCERT Text Book Geography Chapter two.</p>	<p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XeKbksu2dbLtMNW3lwhX2YYWrbg9VZvk/view?usp=sharing</p>	<p>1. Explain the heat zones of the earth with the help of a diagram.</p> <p>Answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How are meridians numbered? 2. When would the local time of place A be ahead of place B? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. What is globe? 5. What is latitudinal value of the tropic of cancer? 6. What are the three heat zones of the Earth? 7. What is the true shape of the Earth? 8. What are parallel latitudes? 9. What is the value of prime meridian? 10. What is the total number of latitudes? 11. What is the total number of longitudes? 12. What is the value of tropic of cancer? 13. What is standard meridian of India? 14. Which latitudes divide the Earth into the northern and southern hemisphere? 15. What is the value of equator? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Explain the heat zone of the Earth. 5. Write difference between longitudes and latitudes. 6. Make a diagram of longitudes and latitudes. 7. Make a diagram of heat zones.

			<p>16. Which latitudes divide India into two equal parts?</p> <p>17. Write two axis points of the Earth.</p> <p>18. What is local time?</p> <p>19. Map skill: Locate the following on the map of India. Tropic of cancer and Standard Meridian.</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/file/d/1XeKbksu2dbLtMnW3lwhX2YYWrbg9VZvk/view?usp=sharing</p>	
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LESSON-3 MOTIONS OF THE EARTH

KEY CONCEPT:-

To let students know about Motions of the Earth and phenomena of Season Change.

TLO"s

1. To know about the movements of the Earth.
2. Compares the impacts of Rotation and Revolution
3. To know about Latitudes and Longitudes.
4. To know about causing of day and night.
5. To know about Revolution of the Earth and Seasons.

A-METHODOLOGY

Gist of the lesson	Specific Instructional objective	Teacher"s activities	ICT	Additional Resources	Suggested Projects Student Activities
Rotation Revolution Orbital Plane Earthday Leap year Elliptical orbit Summer Solstice Winter Solstice Equinox	To know the concept of Leap year Seasonal changing phenomenon	Teacher will explain the Gist of lesson Rotation Revolution Leap Year Summer Solstic Winter solsttic	<u>1Pic.</u> <u>2Pic.</u> <u>3Pic.</u> <u>4Pic.</u> <u>5Pic.</u> <u>6Pic.</u>	Ncert text book	Record the timings of Sun set and Sun rise from local news paper 2.Draw a ellipse

B-ASSESSMENT

Text book based Questions LSRW Based Questions	Exam oriented Question bank	Questions from Blue Print	LAT Questions	Difficult area of Assesment
Exercise on page21 -22 of NCERT text book	Link1 Link2	Link1 Link2	1.Movement of Earth on its axis is called----- 2.Earth takes---days to complete one Revolution 3.In Leap yearFebruary has—days. 4. The movement of the Earth around the Sun is in ----- orbit. 5.Equinox is observed on -----and--- days 6 How much degree angle do axis of earth makes? 6. What is Earth Day? 7. In which season is Christtmas celebrated in Australia? 8. What causes change in Seasons? 9. Define Rotation? 10. Define Revolution?	Differenciate between SUMMER AND Winter Solstice?

4-MAP

SKILL/CONCEPT/COMPETENCY:-

1. **KEY CONCEPTS:**Students have to know about theconventionalsymbolson the topographical map
2. They will learn type of map.
3. Identify different type of thematic maps.
4. To understand the importance of major directions

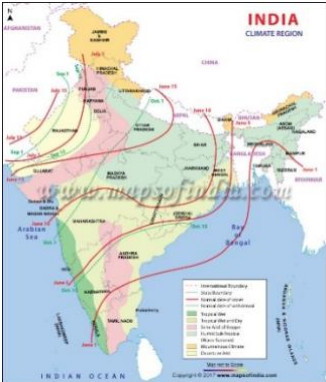

TLO'S:

1. Understand a map
2. Understanding of types of map.
3. Understand what is role of scale making of a map.
4. Understand Identifies various types and components of maps.
5. Understand Knows about the plan and sketch.

Values embedded in the chapter:

1. **Scale**is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map.
2. There are four major directions; North, South, East and West They are called **cardinal points**.
3. Maps have a universal language that can be understood by all. There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols. These are called **conventionalsymbols**.

METHODOLOGY

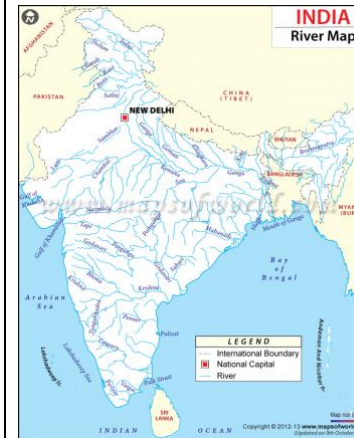
Gist of the lesson	Specific Instructional Objective	Teacher's Activity	ICT	Additional Resources	Suggested Projects/Student's Activity
<p>1.Introduction of a map 2. Types of map PHYSICAL MAPS POLITICAL MAPS THEMATIC MAPS 3.Components of Maps DISTANCE DIRECTION SYMBOLS 4. conventional Symbols 5. SKETCH 6. PLAN</p>	<p>1. Explain components of a map. 2. Demonstration of the four cardinal directions. 3. Explain the term 'the scale of the map' 4. Analyzing of a map and a plan. 5. How do symbols help in reading maps?</p>	<p>1. Activity on types of map particular Thematic maps on different subjects. 2.Relationship between Sketch and Plan. 3. Draw a sketch of your school and locate the following : (a) the principal's room (b) your classroom (c) the playground (d) the library (e) some big trees (f) drinking water 4. Sample LAT's and Worksheets at the end of the lesson keeping in mind both high and low achievers.</p>	<p>Power point presentation on- 1.Map 2. How to read Maps - Scale and Distance (Geography skills) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FqJrmnQ9sBs 3. Mapwork skills: Bearing https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T40AMljigrU 4. Learn Geography - How to use Map Scale in Maps? https://www.y</p>	<p>1. Apart from the text-books use of Question Banks/Videos available in different Websites.</p>	<p>Investigatory Projects:- Explain different topics of thematic maps</p> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;">  <p style="text-align: right;">No. 1</p>  <p style="text-align: right;">No.2</p> </div>

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No.3



No.4

Text Book based questions /LSRW based Question Bank	Exam Oriented Question Bank	Questions from Blue Print	LAT Questions	Difficult Areas of Assesment
<p>Exercise Questions And Try These from NCERT Text Book Chapter-4 Map</p>	<p>https://www.learncbse.in/ncert-solutions-for-class-6th-social-science-geography-chapter-4-maps/</p>	<p>http://www.kvbirdbhum.org.in/kvbirdbhum/images/SAMPLE_PAPERS_FOR_SESSION_ENDING_EXAM_2018.pdf</p> <p>www.studyrankers.com/2015/01/judiciary-class-8th-ncert-solutions.html</p> <p>www.studyrankers.com/2015/01/judiciary-class-8th-ncert-solutions.html</p> <p>www.meritnation.com/cbse-class-8/social</p>	<p>1. Differentiate between a small scale map and a large scale map. Answer: (i) A small scale map is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper while a large scale map is used to show a small area such as village or town on a paper. (ii)A large scale map is more informative than a small scale map.</p> <p>2. What are cardinal points and intermediate directions? Answer: The four major directions—North, South, East and West are called cardinal points. Beside these major directions we have four intermediate directions—North-east (NE), South-east (SE), South-west (SW) and North-west (NW). The intermediate directions are very helpful in locating any place more accurately.</p> <p>3. Write a note on ‘compass’. Answer: The direction of a place is traced out with the help of a compass. It is an instrument</p>	<p>1. Define and discuss ‘distance’ as a component of a map. Answer: Maps are drawings. They reduce the whole world or a part of it to fit on a sheet of paper. In other words we can say that maps are drawn to reduced scales. But it needs great care while doing this reduction work in order to keep the distance between the real places. It can only be possible when a small distance on paper represents a large distance on the ground. For this purpose a scale is used. Scale is the ratio between the actual distance on the ground and the distance shown on the map. We can understand this with the help of an example. Suppose, the distance between your coaching centre and your school is 8 km. If you show this</p>

			<p>used to find out main directions. Its magnetic needle always points towards north-south direction.</p>	<p>8 km distance by 2 cm on a map. It means, 1 cm on the map will show 4 km on the ground. Thus, the scale of your drawing will be 1 cm = 4 km Scale is very important in any map. If scale is known, calculation of distance between any two places on a map will be easy. A small scale is used to show large areas on a paper like continents or countries. For example, 10 cm on the map shows 1000 km of the ground. A large scale is used to show a small area like a village or town on paper. For example, 10 cm on the map shows 1000 metres only on the ground.</p> <p>2. Give an account of 'direction' as a major component of a map. [Answer: Direction is an important component of a map. Most maps contain an arrow marked with the letter 'N' at the upper right</p>
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				<p>hand corner. This arrow show the north direction. It is called the north line. After knowing the north direction, other directions, east, west and south can be easily found out.</p> <p>There are four major directions—North, South, East and West. They are called cardinal points. Besides these, there are four intermediate directions. They are north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). Location of any place with more accuracy can be possible with the help of these intermediate directions.</p> <p>3. Discuss symbols as a major component of a map.</p> <p>Answer: Drawing different features such as buildings, roads, etc. in their actual shape and size on a map is perhaps not possible. It is therefore, they are shown by using certain</p>
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				<p>letters, shades, colours, pictures and lines.</p> <p>These are symbols that give a lot of information in a limited space. With the use of these symbols, maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read.</p> <p>These symbols help us greatly in a situation when we don't know the language of an area and therefore cannot ask someone for directions. We can collect information from maps with the help of these symbols.</p> <p>Maps have a universal language, known and understood by all.</p> <p>There is an international agreement regarding the use of these symbols, which are known as conventional symbols.</p>
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