

Some Major Skills & Focus Areas

In Integrated Social Science 6–8

“**Creativity** refers to new ways of seeing or doing things and includes generating new ideas, flexibility, originality, and building on others’ ideas.”

– 21st Century Skills Handbook by CBSE



Creativity

- BK 6** pp. 39 (F), 50 (Imagine), 177 (J), 236 (A)
- BK 7** pp. 27 (G), 99 (G), 181 (H), 207 (E), 239 (E)
- BK 8** pp. 26 (G), 71 (F), 118 (G), 211 (F), 234 (F)



Collaboration

- BK 6** pp. 66 (F), 161 (Class Discussion), 203 (D), 224 (E)
- BK 7** pp. 8 (E), 174 (Group Activity), 230 (Newsletter Making), 243 (E), 248 (F)
- BK 8** pp. 21 (H), 153 (F), 194 (F), 249 (E)

“**Collaboration** is the ability to effectively work together with others.”

– 21st Century Skills Handbook by CBSE

NEWSLETTER MAKING

Get into groups of four and make a colourful newsletter of 4–6 pages. Each group should

- give a unique name to the newsletter like ‘The State Today’, ‘My State At a Glance’ and so on.
- give a fictitious but an accurate year and a volume number. (look at any newspaper for help)
- paste photographs or maps wherever relevant.
- give interesting headlines and include news on the following topics
 - The location of your State Legislative Assembly
 - The present strength of your State Legislative Assembly
 - When was the State Legislative Assembly first constituted?
 - Who is its present Speaker?
 - Who are the present Chief Minister and Governor of your state?
 - Who is the Education Minister of your state? Which constituency has he been elected from?
 - Any issue that you would like the State Legislative Assembly to take up?
 - Reasons for choosing that issue

Display the newsletters in your Class.

CRITICAL THINKING

Read the keywords and then write what they refer to.

1. Square or rectangular, terracotta, signs, animal figures
□ □ □ □ □ □
2. Rectangular, bricks, bitumen, rooms, water
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
3. The oldest Veda, 10 mandalas, 1,028 hymns
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
4. Monarchy, Bimbisara, large deposits of iron ore
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

BK 6 p. 40

HOTS

4. If the producer of mustard oil wants to open a production unit, which of the following would be a good location for her/him? Give reasons for your choice.
 - a. Close to mustard fields
 - b. Close to a marketplace
 - c. Close to a residential area
5. Among the producer, trader and the consumer, who do you think has the maximum possibility of getting exploited and why?

BK 7 p. 243



Critical Thinking

- BK 6** pp. 40 (Critical Thinking), 136 (Map Study), 151 (K & L), 230 (HOTS)
- BK 7** pp. 61 (HOTS), 81 (HOTS), 146 (H), 243 (HOTS)
- BK 8** pp. 8 (HOTS), 77 (F), 146 (HOTS), 253 (HOTS)

“**Critical Thinking** is the ability to think clearly and rationally and understand the logical connections between ideas; to analyze facts and come to a conclusion.

“**Communication** refers to the ability to express one’s opinions, desires, needs, apprehensions etc., appropriately—verbally and non-verbally.”

– 21st Century Skills Handbook by CBSE



Communication

- BK 6** pp. 54 (F), 109 (I), 135 (K), 224 (E), 236 (A)
- BK 7** pp. 9 (H), 136 (I), 187 (I), 235 (E), 248 (E)
- BK 8** pp. 21(I), 184 (G), 194 (F & H)

ANECDOTAL RECORD

Read the following extract on the importance of access to safe water from a World Bank report and then answer the following questions.

Safe water includes treated surface water as well as untreated but uncontaminated water from sources such as natural springs and sanitary wells. On an average a person needs about 20 litres of safe water each day to meet her or his metabolic, hygienic, and domestic needs.

Access to safe water is measured by the number of people who have reasonable means of getting adequate amount of water that is safe for drinking, washing, and essential household activities, expressed as a percentage of the total population. It reflects the health of a country’s people and the country’s capacity to collect, clean water and distribute it to consumers.

Without safe water, people cannot lead healthy and productive lives. An estimated 900 million people suffer—and approximately 2 million die—from water-related diarrheal illnesses each year. Most of them are children and the elderly. Besides, millions of people worldwide suffer from other water-related diseases, such as bilharzia, cholera, elephantiasis, and hookworms.

Access to safe water is critical to economies and ecosystems, too. A scarcity of safe water can directly affect long-term prospects for sustainable development. Without an adequate water supply, factories that depend on water may have to close temporarily, crop yields may decline, sick workers may become unproductive; fisheries may be destroyed. The destruction of aquatic life not only cuts into the economy, but also damages the ecosystem. In addition, lack of a reliable system of piped water can prompt people to sink their own wells and deplete fresh water supplies. Air quality can also be affected by shortages of safe water. When people boil household water to kill dangerous bacteria, the fuel they burn can pollute the air. And when they use wood or charcoal as their source of fuel, forests can be destroyed causing additional environmental problems, including erosion and loss of top soil.

- What do you mean by safe water?
- What does the indicator ‘access to safe water’ measure?
- The people in which age groups suffer the most from water-related diseases? Why do you think it is so?
- Access to safe water is critical to economies. Justify this statement.
- How does inadequate safe water supply affect the environment?

BK 8 p. 135

“**Conceptual Understanding** refers to an integrated and functional grasp of ideas.



Problem-solving

- BK 6** pp. 10 (H), 169 (N), 178 (Crossword Puzzle), 236 (D)
- BK 7** pp. 147 (Brainstorming), 174 (Wordsearch), 254 (E)
- BK 8** pp. 46 (B), 202 (Crossword Puzzle)

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FOCUS AREAS – page 3

