

Answers

Theme 1: How Do We Live? Lesson-1: Introduction to Early Civilization

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

fruits, nuts, seeds, fire, stone tools, sledges, wheel and roots

Pictorial:



farming



carrying goods



cooking food

Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Understanding Better (Page 8)

1. false
2. false

Understanding Better (Page 9)

1. false
2. true

Learning Better

- A. 1. c. 2. a. 3. b.
4. c. 5. b.
- B. 1. fertile 2. terracotta 3. Iraq
4. Ur 5. pharaoh
- C. 1. Rivers provide ready access to water for drinking and other purposes; the land near rivers are suitable for farming; rivers act as an important mode of transportation (Accept any one)
2. Mesopotamian Civilization
- D. 1. Some features of a civilization are – a large number of people living in an area, presence of towns and cities with well-planned houses, markets and holy places, a proper drainage system, trade with other places, etc.
2. The people of the Sindhu-Sarasvati Civilization were farmers, weavers, potters, metalworkers, toymakers, jewellers, stonecutters, sealmakers, boatmakers, masons and traders.

Creating Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better

Accept all relevant responses. (**Possible answer:**

A good drainage system is important for a well-planned city. It helps prevent flooding of the streets. The wastewater if not discarded properly can damage property and lead to water-borne diseases.)

Choosing Better

Answer: 2.

Revising Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. well 2. developed
3. Indus 4. between two
5. laws
- B. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. false
- C. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. c

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. rivers 2. Mohenjo-daro
3. seals 4. Mesopotamians
5. pharaoh
- B. 1. River Hwang Ho 2. Kite flying
3. Bamboo plates 4. Paper
5. Great Wall of China
- C. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Indus 2. Harappa
3. Mesopotamian Civilization
4. ziggurats 5. pharaohs
- B. 1. Mesopotamian Civilization
2. Chinese Civilization
3. Egyptian Civilization
4. Sindhu-Sarasvati Civilization
5. Sindhu-Sarasvati Civilization
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. false 4. false 5. false

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. drainage 2. terracotta 3. sculpture
4. Ziggurats 5. Sun
- B. 1. Ur 3. Tigris 4. Ziggurats
5. Euphrates
- C. 1. Paper-like sheets

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Developing better

A. English

1. pieces
2. view

B. Maths: $4700 = 4 \times 1000 + 7 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 0 \times 1$

So, the expanded form of 4700 is $4 \times 1000 + 7 \times 100$.

C. Science: The Harappans stored their grains in large, well-constructed granaries to keep them safe and dry.

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Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 2: How Do We Save Nature? Chapter 2: India – Water Resources

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory: Hooghly, Brahmaputra, Yamuna and Ganga

Pictorial:

1. Arabian Sea
2. Bay of Bengal
3. Indian Ocean

Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses. (drinking, cooking, cleaning, farming, etc.)

Understanding Better (Page 15)

1. true
2. false

Learning Better

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. c
4. c 5. b
- B. 1. Farmers 2. Groundwater
3. bigger 4. Tank
5. multipurpose projects
- C. 1. When rainwater falls on the Earth, much of it is absorbed by the ground. This is known as groundwater.
2. Canals are small channels dug to take water from rivers to the fields.
- D. 1. There are different sources of water:
- Rain – A majority of freshwater is obtained from rain. Farmers rely on rain for their crops.

- Groundwater – When rainwater falls on the Earth, much of it is absorbed by the ground. This is known as groundwater.
- Ponds and lakes – Ponds are small areas of water surrounded by land. Lakes are bigger than ponds. Ponds and lakes usually contain rainwater.
- Rivers – Rivers can be of two types. Rivers that begin in the mountains carry water from melted snow and rain. These rivers carry water throughout the year. Rivers that begin in the plateaus get water only from rain. These rivers almost disappear in summer.
- Seas and oceans – Seas and oceans contain most of the water present on the Earth.

2. People dig wells to use groundwater.

A Persian wheel is used to draw water through it. Tube wells are used when the groundwater is found at great depth. In such cases, a hole is dug. A tube is put through that hole. Then, water is brought up using an electric pump.

Creating Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better

Accept all relevant responses. (**Possible answer:** Tank irrigation is widely used in the plateaus of India as opposed to wells, tube wells or canal irrigation because these are low-lying areas and they get filled with water when it rains.)

Choosing Better

Answer: 2.

Revising Better

Accept all relevant responses. (**Possible Answers:** turn off the tap while brushing your teeth; collect rainwater, take shorter showers, use a bucket to water plants, etc.)

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. rain 2. crops
3. small 4. rainwater
5. two
- B. 1. Rain 2. Groundwater
3. Ponds 4. Lakes
5. Rivers

- C. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. seas 2. irrigation
3. draw 4. groundwater
5. channels

- B. 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c

- C. 1. false 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. mountains 2. plateaus 3. salty
4. Punjab 5. Rainwater
- B. 1. false 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true
- C. 1. Well and tube wells 2. Canals
3. Tanks 4. Sprinklers 5. Dams

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Water 2. Farmers 3. summer
4. tubewells 5. rivers
- B. 1. Well 2. Tank 3. Canal
4. Tubewell 5. Sprinkler
- C. 1. dam

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Developing better

A. English

1. Canals 2. Kerala's

- B. **Maths:** $28,981 + 35,634 = 64,615$

- C. **Science:** We should never store woollen clothes without washing them first because dirt and stains can attract insects and damage the fabric.

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Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Chapter 3: India – Mineral Resources

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

Kolkata – West Bengal

Mumbai – Maharashtra

Hyderabad – Telangana

Jaipur – Rajasthan

Patna – Bihar

Vizag (Visakhapatnam) – Andhra Pradesh

Kohima – Nagaland

Chandigarh – Union Territory (serves as the

capital for both Punjab and Haryana)

Lucknow – Uttar Pradesh

Pictorial:



India Gate-
New Delhi



Victoria
Memorial-
Kolkata



Chhatrapati
Shivaji Maharaj
Terminus-
Mumbai



Charminar-
Hyderabad



Mysore
Palace- Mysuru



Gateway of
India-Mumbai

Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses. Possible answers: coins, spoons, forks, knives, vehicles, watches, etc.

Understanding Better (Page 21)

1. mining 2. manganese

Learning Better

- A. 1. a. 2. a. 3. a. 4. a 5. a

- B. 1. false 2. true 3. true
4. false 5. true

- C. 1. Mining is the process of digging out ores.
2. The minerals from which we get metals are called metallic minerals.
3. Maya rides a bicycle.
- D. 1. Accept all relevant responses. Possible answer: Different metallic minerals have different uses. For example, aluminium, taken out from bauxite, is used to make aeroplanes, utensils and other household items. Copper is used to make tools, electrical wires and utensils. Gold is used to make jewellery. Iron ore is used to make machines, bridges, railway engines and tools. Manganese is used to make steel and other alloys.
2. Fuels that were formed inside the Earth millions of years ago from the remains of plants or animals are called fossil fuels. Petroleum and coal are examples of fossil fuel. We need to use them judiciously because their supply is limited in quantity.

Creating Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better

non-metallic mineral: cooking gas

Choosing Better

Answer: 2

Revising Better

Accept all relevant responses. (Possible Answers: spoons, knives, doorknobs, handles, etc)

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. surface 2. Mining
3. holes 4. resources
5. jewellery
- B. 1. Ores 2. Sea
3. Mine 4. Minerals
5. Steel
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. False
4. False 5. False

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Earth's surface
2. Mining
3. Aluminium
4. Gold
5. Non-metallic minerals
- B. 1. M 2. M 3. N 4. M 5. N
C. 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. metals
2. metallic
3. manganese
4. non-metallic
5. oilfield
- B. 1. Gold 2. Iron Ore
3. Copper 4. Coal
5. Natural Gas
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. False
4. False 5. True

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Gold
B. 1. salt
C. 1. True 2. False 3. False
4. False 5. False

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Developing better

A. English:

1. faulty 2. caught
- B. $1,115 \text{ (tin cans)} + 1,018 \text{ (cooking vessels)} = 2,133$
- C. Steel

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Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 3: How Do We Adapt? Chapter 4 The Life of Emperor Ashoka

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory: Accept all relevant responses.

Pictorial:

- a. lion b. bull c. horse
a. elephant

Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses

Understanding Better (Page 27)

1. Lord Buddha
2. orders issued by an authority

Learning Better

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. b
B. 1. empire 2. Bindusara
3. Pataliputra 4. Lord Buddha
5. edicts
- C. 1. Ashoka attacked Kalinga to bring it under his empire.
2. Patna
3. The royal palace was at the centre of the city.
- D. 1. The Kalinga War a turning point in the life of Ashoka because the death and destruction from the war made him remorseful. He realised that fighting wars was pointless because it led to losses only, especially that of human life. So, he decided not to fight any more wars.
2. After the Kalinga War, Ashoka spent most of his time doing good for the people. He built roads and rest houses, planted trees, dug wells, built hospitals for people and animals. He regularly went on

tours and tried to solve the problems of his people.

Creating Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Choosing Better

Answer: 2

Revising Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Through My Eyes

Look for and mark the following countries in the world map.

Chinese Civilization – China

Egyptian Civilization – Egypt

Mesopotamian Civilization – Iraq

Incan Civilization- Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina

Greek Civilization- Greece and western Turkey

Roman Civilization- Italy

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Mauryas 2. Ashoka
3. Pataliputra 4. Odisha
5. Lord Buddha
- B. 1. Mauryan
2. wooden
3. edicts
4. Pataliputra
5. roads and rest houses, planted trees, dug wells, built hospitals
- C. 2. (✓) 4. (✓) 5. (✓)

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Mauryas 2. land
3. Bindusara 4. wooden
5. edicts
- B. 1. e 2. c 3. b 4. a 5. d
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. True
4. True 5. False

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. empire 2. dynasty
3. Pataliputra 4. Kalinga War
5. edicts
- B. 1. (✓) 4. (✓) 5. (✓)
- C. 1. (✓) 4. (✓)

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. 2000 2. first 3. 30
4. Kalinga 5. rest
- B. 1. Odisha
2. respect
3. temples
4. wells
5. roads and rest houses, planted trees, dug wells and built hospitals (any one)
- C. 1. (✓) 2. (✓) 5. (✓)

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Developing better

A. English:

1. Ashoka rules over a major part of India.
2. Ashoka spreads the message of peace.

B. Maths:

To equally divide 1,008 public facilities into two parts, we divide the total number of facilities by 2:

$$1,008 \div 2 = 504$$

So, you need to build 504 facilities in each of the two parts of the empire.

C. Science:

Plants are important for human beings because they provide oxygen, food, and medicine. They help clean the air, provide shade, and protect the environment. They also make the surroundings beautiful and peaceful.

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Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 4: How Do We Evolve?

Chapter 5: All About Maps

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

Arunachal Pradesh – Itanagar
Bihar – Patna
Gujarat – Gandhinagar
Himachal Pradesh – Shimla
Ladakh – Leh
Maharashtra – Mumbai
Tamil Nadu – Chennai
Rajasthan – Jaipur

Pictorial:

- a. Chandigarh b. Tamil Nadu
c. Bay of Bengal d. Madhya Pradesh

Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses**Understanding Better (Page 34)**

1. true 2. false

Learning Better

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. c
B. 1. globe 2. atlas 3. rainfall
4. scale 5. shallow
C. 1. north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west
2. The practice of keeping the proportions of elements the same, with respect to each other, while making their size smaller, is known as drawing to scale.
3. deep waters
D. 1. The three types of maps are physical, political and climatic map. Physical maps show the landforms of a place, such as mountains, plains and so on. Political maps show countries, states and their capitals. Climatic maps show general information about climate and rainfall of a region.
2. Shades of blue show water bodies. Light blue is used for shallow waters and a darker shade of blue is used for deep waters. Shades of green show plains or lowlands and shades of brown show highlands.

Creating Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Choosing Better

Answer: 1.

Revising Better

Accept all relevant responses. (Possible Answer: helping us find directions; learning about places, showing distances, planning for travel or adventures)

Students' Worksheets**Worksheet 1**

- A. 1. Earth 2. difficult 3. Latin
4. spherical 5. Physical maps
B. 1. a napkin 2. cartographer
3. spherical 4. East
5. brown

- C. 1. (✓) 2. (✓) 4. (✓)

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. accurate 2. flat 3. Climatic
4. four 5. space
B. 1. G 2. M 3. G 4. G 5. M
C. 1. False 2. True 3. False
4. True 5. True

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. details 2. atlas 3. West
4. scale 5. symbol
B. 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c
C. 5. (✓)

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Earth 2. Physical Map
3. four 4. plains or lowlands
5. Key or legend
B. 1. (✓) 2. (✓) 5. (✓)
C. 5. (✓)

Book of Holistic Teaching**Developing better****A. English:**

1. The, a
2. A, an

B. Maths:

Accept all relevant responses.

C. Science:

Srinagar is located in the North part of India, in the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

The animal that gives us pashmina wool is the goat, specifically the pashmina goat.

These animals, the pashmina goats, give birth to their young ones (they are mammals).

Book of Project Ideas**Making better**

Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 5: How Does The Universe Work?
Chapter 6. All About Satellites

Main Coursebook**Re-KAP****Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.**Auditory:**

1. postcards and video calls
2. stories

Pictorial:



Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses (Possible Answer: finding our location (GPS), weather forecasts, tracking aeroplanes and watching TV through satellite television)

Understanding Better (Page 39)

1. Aryabhata
2. IRS-1A

Learning Better

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. c
- B. 1. Moon 2. rockets 3. 1957
4. Remote 5. IRS-1A
- C. 1. Natural satellites are natural satellites. The Earth has one natural satellite, the Moon, whereas artificial satellites are man-made objects that revolve around the Earth.
2. Artificial satellites are used for communication, weather forecasting, remote sensing and navigation.
3. communication satellite
- D. 1. Meteorological satellites give us early warnings of dangerous storms, cyclones, forest fires, floods or moving glaciers. This helps us in disaster management efforts. These satellites also monitor rainfall. This helps our farmers plan the cultivation of their crops better.
2. India also has a strong space programme. It launched its first communication satellite, Aryabhata, in 1975. Today, India's GSATs (Geostationary Satellites) are used for the purpose of audio-visual communication. IRS-1A, India's first remote-sensing satellite, was launched on 17 March 1988.

Creating Better : Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Choosing Better: Accept all relevant responses

Revising Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. object 2. Natural and artificial
3. the Moon 4. atmosphere
5. crops
- B. 1. The Moon
2. rockets
3. Communication Satellite
4. October
5. Aryabhata
- C. 3. (✓)

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. satellites 2. man-made
3. weather 4. map
5. IRS-1A
- B. 1. A 2. A 3. N 4. A 5. A
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. False
4. True 5. True

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. They help us predict the weather.
2. They give us early warnings of dangerous storms, cyclones, forest fires, floods or moving glaciers.
3. They help our farmers plan the cultivation of their crops better.
4. They help in measuring pollution in the air.
5. They help scientists study changes in the Earth's climate.
- B. 5. (✓)
- C. 1. d 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b

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Developing better

A. English:

1. a
2. a

B. Maths: 95 is a composite number.

A composite number is a number that has more than two factors. The factors of 95 are 1, 5, 19, and 95. Since 95 has four factors, it is a composite number.

A prime number, on the other hand, has only two factors: 1 and the number itself. For example, 7 is a prime number because its only factors are 1 and 7.

So, 95 is not a prime number, it is a composite number.

C. Science:

1. **The Moon revolves around the Earth:** The Moon orbits or moves around the Earth.
2. **The Moon has different phases:** The Moon changes its shape as it orbits the Earth, and these shapes are called the phases of the Moon.

Book of Project Ideas

Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 6: How Was Our Country Made? Chapter 7. India: Physical Features – I

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

- Himalayas- mountain
- Mount Everest-mountain
- Great Plains of India-plains
- Vindhya Ranges-mountain
- Thar-desert
- Deccan- plateau
- Nilgiri- hills
- Western Coastal Plains- coastal plains
- Eastern Coastal Plains- coastal plains
- Andaman and Nicobar-island
- Lakshadweep-island

Pictorial:



plains



mountains



hills



plateau



island



desert

Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses

Understanding Better (Page 45)

1. false
2. false

Understanding Better (Page 47)

1. true
2. true

Learning Better

- A. 1. c
2. a
3. b
4. c
5. a

- B. 1. true
2. true
3. true
4. false
5. false

- C. 1. Terrace farming is a method of farming on mountains in which farmers cut terraces or steps along the mountain slopes to grow a variety of crops, such as rice, maize, potatoes and barley.
2. The northern plains are formed by three rivers – Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra and their tributaries.
3. Tripura is located in the Purvanchal Hill Ranges.
- D. 1. The Himalayan mountain range extends from Jammu & Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. This range lies between the borders of Nepal and China. The Himalayas are classified into three ranges that run parallel to each other. The three parallel ranges of Himalayas are the Greater Himalaya, the Middle Himalaya and the Outer Himalaya.
2. The western coastal plains and the eastern coastal plains lie along the western and the eastern coasts of India.

The coastal plains of India are divided into two parts, namely, the western coastal plains and the eastern coastal plains. The western coastal plains are situated between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. The plains stretch from Gujarat to Kerala. Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar coasts lie in the north, middle and south, respectively. The eastern coastal plains are situated between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. The plains stretch from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu. The northern part is called the Northern Circars. The southern part is called the Coromandel Coast.

Creating Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answers:

1. Ports are more likely found in Maharashtra than in Punjab because Maharashtra is a coastal plain that runs along the coast of a large water body, such as, an ocean or a sea.
2. Farmers undertake terrace farming in the mountains and not in the plains because terrace farming can be done on the steps of the mountain slopes.

Choosing Better : Answer: 2

Revising Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Indus
3. Terrace farming
4. Himalayan
5. coastal plain
- B. 1. thick green cover
2. Beas
3. basin
4. farming
5. Kanniyakumari
- C. 2. (✓) 3. (✓) 4. (✓)

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Purvanchal Hill Ranges
2. Alluvium
3. Satluj, Ganga, Brahmaputra
4. farming
5. Western Ghats and Arabian Sea.
- B. 1. H 2. H 3. C 4. H 5. C
C. 1. True 2. False 3. True
4. False 5. True

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. three
2. Mount Godwin Austen or K2
3. south
4. Yamuna
5. Punjab
- B. 4
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. False
4. False 5. True

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. snow 2. Alluvium 3. Haryana
4. largest 5. Tamil Nadu
- B. 1. e 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. d
- C. 2. (✓)

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Developing better

- A. **English:**
1. Cold
2. fertile
- B. **Maths:** Mala owns five point three three square metres of land.
- C. **Science:** sunflowers and asters

Book of Project Ideas

Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Chapter 8. India: Physical Features – II

Main Coursebook

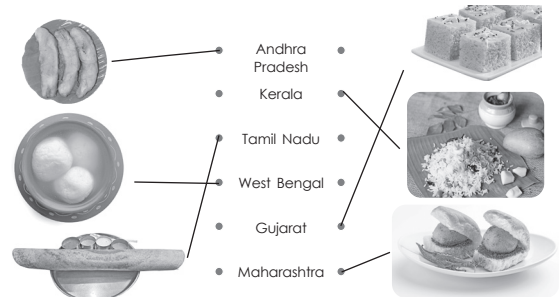
Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

Kolkata – West Bengal
Mumbai – Maharashtra
Bengaluru – Karnataka
Jaipur – Rajasthan
Kohima – Nagaland
Patna – Bihar
Chennai – Tamil Nadu
Vizag (Visakhapatnam) – Andhra Pradesh

Pictorial:



Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses

Understanding Better (Page 52)

1. hot and dry 2. Satluj

Understanding Better (Page 54)

1. true 2. false

Learning Better

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. a
B. 1. oasis 2. Ship
3. minerals 4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
C. 1. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra (Accept any two)
2. An island is a piece of land which is surrounded by water from all the sides.
3. Karnataka
D. 1. Rearing animals is the primary occupation here. Some people engage in the

cultivation of bajra, jowar, maize, sesame and groundnut. Some people travel from place to place in search of food for themselves and their animals. They are called banjaras. A majority of houses have flat roofs and small windows with thick walls. These houses keep the heat out and help it stay cool. Some houses have special underground tanks called tankas that store rainwater.

2. The southern plateaus in India lie southwards of the northern plains. They are bordered by many hill ranges. The land is triangular in shape. In the southern plateaus, the rivers are shorter as compared to the northern plains. They flow with great speed and form waterfalls. The southern plateaus are home to Jog Falls, the second highest plunge waterfall in Asia.

Creating Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better

Accept all relevant responses. (Possible Answer: Yes, life in the desert can be harsh because of several reasons such as extreme temperatures, lack of water and dust and sandstorms.)

Choosing Better: Answer:

1. clothes and innerwear
2. shoes
3. toiletries
4. sunscreen
5. books
6. puzzle set

Revising Better : Accept all relevant responses.

Through My Eyes

Himalayas: Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand (Accept other relevant responses.)

Northern Plains: Uttar Pradesh and Bihar (Accept other relevant responses.)

Peninsular Plateaus: Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh (Accept other relevant responses.)

Great Indian Desert: Rajasthan and Gujarat (Accept other relevant responses.)

Coastal Plains: Goa and Kerala (Accept other relevant responses.)

Island Groups: Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| A. 1. Indian | 2. animals |
| 3. Narmada | 4. mining |
| 5. Bay | |
| B. 1. Gujarat | 2. Camel |
| 3. Jaipur | 4. Godavari |
| 5. Lakshadweep | |
| C. 2. (✓) | 4. (✓) |

Worksheet 2

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|-------|-------|
| A. 1. sand | 2. Banjaras | | | |
| 3. southern plateaus | 4. Bangla | | | |
| 5. coir | | | | |
| B. 1. CH | 2. DP | 3. DP | 4. DP | 5. CH |
| C. 1. False | 2. False | 3. True | | |
| 4. False | 5. True | | | |

Worksheet 3

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|------|------|
| A. 1. Luni | 2. food | 3. triangular | | |
| 4. Jharkhand | 5. coconut | | | |
| B. 1. c | 2. d | 3. e | 4. b | 5. a |
| C. 2. (✓) | | | | |

Worksheet 4

- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| A. 1. sand dunes | 2. Satluj |
| 3. Godavari | 4. mining |
| 5. fishing | |
| B. 3. (✓) | 5. (✓) |
| C. 1. (✓) | 5. (✓) |

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Developing better

A. English:

1. many
2. much

B. Maths:

Triangular

Accept all relevant responses.

C. Science:

Animals, such as blackbuck, desert fox and Indian gazelle are found in the Thar desert. Birds, such as harriers, falcons, kestrels and vultures are also found in the Thar desert.

Book of Project Ideas

Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 7: How Do We Work?

Chapter 9. Rights and Duties

Main Coursebook

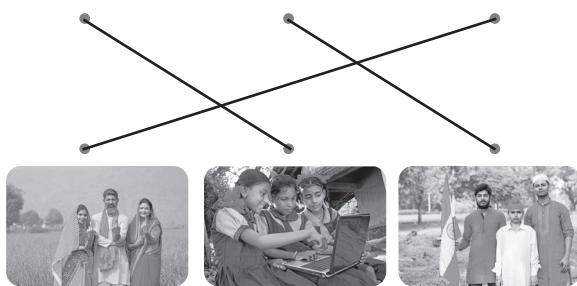
Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory: The Fundamental Duty that Lina and her friends are following is: "To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife."

Pictorial:

- a. Right to freedom
b. Right to freedom of religion
c. Right to equality



Understanding Better (Page 60)

1. true 2. false

Learning Better

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. a
B. 1. true 2. false 3. true
4. false 5. true
C. 1. If a citizen's Fundamental Rights are denied then he/she can move a court.
2. No, Mala is not breaking any as per the Right against exploitation which does not allow children below 14 years of age to work.
D. 1. The significance of Fundamental Rights are:
a. Right to equality: All citizens are equal before the law. All citizens, irrespective of their religion, caste, race, gender and place of birth, are treated as equals.
b. Right to freedom: All citizens are free to speak, choose any occupation and live and travel anywhere within the country. It also provides for free and compulsory education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years.
c. Right against exploitation: No citizen of

India is to be treated unfairly. People are not to be made to work without pay. This right also does not allow children below 14 years of age to work.

- d. Right to freedom of religion: All citizens are free to follow any religion.
e. Cultural and educational rights: This right protects the minorities or a group of people who are less in population in the country. This right allows them to develop and protect their culture.
f. Right to constitutional remedies: An Indian citizen can move a court if any of their rights are denied.
2. Yes, Directive Principles help the government lists certain instructions to ensure the welfare of its citizens. The government needs to ensure that people have proper living conditions. Every child should go to school. Every person should get proper treatment when they fall ill.

Creating Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better: Accept all relevant responses.
(Possible Answers)

1. It is important for everyone to have the right to go to school because it allows people to develop and protect their culture.
2. It is very important to take care of the environment because the environment gives us everything we need to live—such as clean air, water, food, and shelter.
As students, we can recycle old items, plant more trees, save water, spread awareness, etc.

Choosing Better

Answer: 1 and 2

Revising Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. rules and regulations
2. India
3. 1950
4. republic
5. 26 January
B. 1. GOVERNMENT

2. CONSTITUTION
3. REPUBLIC
4. EQUALITY
5. FREEDOM

- C. 1. False 2. True 3. False
4. False 5. True

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Parliament of India
2. Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar
3. 26 January 1950
4. Right to equality
5. minorities
- B. 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. False
4. True 5. True

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. six 2. Right to freedom
3. within 4. unfairly
5. religion
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. True
4. True 5. True
- C. 1. EQUAL 2. FREE EDUCATION
3. RELIGION 4. LAW
5. COURT

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. effect 2. Duties
3. without 4. religion
5. welfare
- B. 2. (✓) 4. (✓) 5. (✓)
- C. 2. (✓)

Book of Holistic Teaching

Developing better

A. English:

1. a.
2. b.

B. Maths:

From 6 August to 5 September, there is 1 month and 0 days left until Ira's birthday.

C. Science:

Yes, Sia is fulfilling her Fundamental Duty because she is helping others in need.

(Accept all relevant responses.)

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Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Chapter 10. Self-Governing Bodies

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

1. Accept all relevant responses.
2. Accept all relevant responses. Possible answer: Leaders promise clean water, electricity, and free education because these things are essential for everyone to live a healthy, comfortable, and successful life. By providing these, they help make the country better for everyone, especially those who may not have access to them.

Pictorial: Accept all relevant responses.

Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Understanding Better (Page 65)

1. false 2. true

Learning Better

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. c
- B. 1. districts 2. three 3. sarpanch
4. panchayat 5. local
- C. 1. In villages or rural areas, the Panchayat or Panchayati Raj is the system of local self-government.
2. gram panchayat
- D. 1. The local government that looks after a small city is called a municipal committee/corporation. Cities with a population of more than 10 lakh have municipal corporations. Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad, Pune and Guwahati, among others, have municipal corporations.
The members of a municipal committee or corporation are elected by the people who live in that city. One member is elected from each ward. Elections are held every five years.
2. The local self-governing bodies attend to local problems related to clean drinking water supply, electricity, maintenance of roads and sanitation. People also learn to cooperate with each other and tackle their difficulties on their own, instead of being completely dependent on the state government or central government.

Creating Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better

Accept all relevant responses.

Possible answer: It is very important for people in towns or villages to participate in local elections because their votes help make decisions that directly affect their community.

Choosing Better: Answer: Accept all relevant responses.

Revising Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. 28 states and 8 Union Territories
2. administrative
3. basic services or civic amenities
4. three
5. large
- B. 1. municipal committee
2. municipal corporations
3. pradhan or sarpanch
4. ward
5. chairperson or president
- C. 1. (✓) 3. (✓) 4. (✓) 5. (✓)

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. 28 2. smaller
3. civic amenities 4. Drinking water
5. local
- B. 3. (✓) 4. (✓)
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. True
4. False 5. True

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. ROAD 2. SCHOOL
3. COLLEGE 4. TRANSPORT
5. DRINKING WATER
- B. 1. c 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d
- C. 4 (✓)

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. states 2. state 3. rural
4. local 5. big
- B. 1. WARD 2. MAYOR
3. DISTRICT 4. NAGAR NIGAM
5. DEPUTY MAYOR
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. True
4. True 5. True

Book of Holistic Teaching

Developing better

A. English:

1. bridge 2. pledge

B. Maths:

To convert ₹20.65 into paise, we multiply by 100 (since 1 rupee = 100 paise):

$$20.65 \times 100 = 2065 \text{ paise}$$

So, Nisha needs 2065 paise to complete her transaction.

C. Science:

By following road safety rules, we are fulfilling the Fundamental Duty to respect the laws of the country.

The three road safety rules are: (Accept any three)

- Always arrive on time to avoid the last minute rush due to delays.
- Stay alert for announcements, especially those that are made for passengers.
- Be aware of your surroundings. Do not talk to strangers.
- Avoid carrying sharp objects during any journey.

Book of Project Ideas

Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 8: How Does Technology Work? Chapter 11. Introduction to Agriculture in India

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

Great Plains of India

Onam and Bihu (Both are harvest festivals)

Pictorial:





Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses
(Possible answer: rice, wheat, apple, carrot and spinach)

Understanding Better (Page 70)

1. true 2. false

Learning Better

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. a
B. 1. false 2. true 3. false
4. true 5. false
C. 1. Agriculture refers to the cultivation of land.
2. Sugarcane, jute, cotton, tea and coffee
(Accept any two.)
3. Cash crop: tea
D. 1. The factors responsible for India's increased agricultural production are:
i. use of tractors and other modern machinery for agriculture
ii. use of fertilisers and pesticides
iii. use of better quality seeds
iv. irrigation of more areas
2. Marine fishing refers to catching fish from the sea. It is common in the coastal states of India. Sardine, mackerel and shrimp are caught by fishermen from the sea. Inland fishing refers to catching fish from lakes, ponds, canals and rivers.

Creating Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better: Accept all relevant responses.
Possible answer:

The use of technology like tractors and irrigation systems help farmers plough the fields, plant seeds and harvest crops much faster than doing it by hand or with animals. This saves time and energy and farmers can grow more crops. The irrigation systems help farmers grow crops all year round bring water to the fields, even when there is little rain.

Benefits: Using machines like tractors reduces the amount of hard work, which makes farming less tiring. Irrigation helps provide the right amount of water, leading to better growth of crops, even in dry areas. With better tools and water systems, farmers can grow more crops.

Challenges: Buying tractors and setting up irrigation systems can be expensive. Machines need regular repair and maintenance, which can be difficult for farmers. If machines break down or the water supply is not available, farming can be affected.

Choosing Better: Answer: 2

Revising Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Agriculture 2. two third
3. Agriculture 4. soil
5. food
B. 1. RAGI 2. RICE
3. WHEAT 4. PULSES
5. MILLET
C. 1. False 2. False 3. False
4. True 5. False

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Cash Crop 2. Wheat
3. Marine fishing 4. Agriculture
5. Horticulture
B. 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d
C. 4. (✓)

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Horticulture 2. suitable
3. millet 4. cash
5. tractors
B. 1. WHEAT 2. JUTE
3. COFFEE 4. SUGARCANE
C. 5. (✓)

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. land 2. farming
3. moong 4. coffee
5. market
B. 1. F 2. F 3. F 4. C 5. C
C. 5. (✓)

Book of Holistic Teaching

Developing better

A. English:

1. inside
2. in

B. Maths

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2 \times (\text{Length} + \text{Breadth})$$

Given:

- Length = 15 m
- Breadth = 10 m

So, the perimeter is:

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2 \times (15 \text{ m} + 10 \text{ m}) = 2 \times 25 \text{ m} = 50 \text{ m}$$

Mira will need 50 metres of wire to put a fence around her sugarcane field.

- C. **Science:** The simple machine that helps Nita draw water from the well is a pulley.

Book of Project Ideas

Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Chapter 12. Introduction to Industries in India

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

Pheran: Jammu & Kashmir

Phulkari embroidery: Punjab

Mysore silk saris: Karnataka

Kanchipuram silk saris: Tamil Nadu

Mekhela Chador: Assam

Paithani silk: Maharashtra

Chanderi saris: Madhya Pradesh

Pictorial:



Interacting Better:

- cotton
- Kanchipuram silk

Understanding Better (Page 77)

- True
- False

Learning Better

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. c
- B. 1. natural
2. cannot

3. cottage industries

4. large-scale

5. shipbuilding

- C. 1. In a factory, the raw material is turned into finished products.
2. Cottage industries are set up in houses where a few people are engaged. People use simple tools and raw materials in cottage industries.
3. small-scale industry
- D. 1. Small-scale industries work on a small scale. Few people are employed in such industries. They use small machines and work in small factories. Utensils, hosiery items, garments and electrical goods are made in small-scale industries.
2. Small-scale industries work on a small scale with few people. They use small machines and work in small factories. Utensils, hosiery items, garments and electrical goods are made in small-scale industries. Whereas in large-scale industries, thousands of trained and skilled workers are engaged. They use big machines to produce huge quantities of goods. Iron and steel plants, textile mills, oil refineries, chemical plants are some examples of large-scale industries.

Creating Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answer: Industries are usually located near sources of water or raw materials because being close to these materials, industries can save time and money on transportation.

Choosing Better: Answer: 3.

Revising Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. cannot 2. silk
3. factory 4. cottage
5. very few
- B. 1. RAW MATERIAL 2. MONEY
3. POWER SUPPLY 4. TRANSPORT
5. HUMAN LABOUR

- C. 1. S 2. L 3. S 4. S 5. L

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. raw materials 2. finished products

3. two 4. simple

5. cottage industry

B. 1. b 2. a 3. d 4. e 5. c

C. 1. False 2. False 3. True

4. False 5. False

Worksheet 3

A. 1. logs of wood 2. machinery

3. houses 4. simple

5. Weaving

B. 3. (✓)

C. 1. (✓) 2. (✓)

Worksheet 4

A. 1. raw material 2. finished products

3. human labour 4. factory

5. cottage industries

B. 3. (✓) 4. (✓)

C. 1. (✓)

Book of Holistic Teaching

Developing better

A. English:

1. busy 2. sweet

B. Maths:

Swati will use litre to measure the oil, as oil is typically measured in litres in industries.

C. Science:

Raju will use muscular force to unload the boxes of goods from the truck, as he will rely on his muscles to lift and move the boxes.

Book of Project Ideas

Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 9: How Do We Survive? Chapter 13. Bridges: Then and Now

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

Rabindra Setu – Kolkata

Golghar – Patna

India Gate – New Delhi

Aerospace Museum – Bengaluru

Rock Garden – Chandigarh

Jantar Mantar – New Delhi/Jaipur

Pictorial:



Interacting Better: Accept all relevant responses

Possible Answers: (architects, engineers, electricians and carpenters)

Understanding Better (Page 81- Top)

1. false 2. true

Understanding Better (Page 81-Bottom)

1. Meghalaya 2. Arunachal Pradesh

Learning Better

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5. c

B. 1. true 2. false 3. true

4. false 5. true

C. 1. A bridge is a physically built structure that helps us go from one side of rivers, roads, forests, etc. to another.

2. A bridge which is made by guiding the roots of trees to grow in knitted patterns is known as living root bridge.

3. asphalt

D. 1. Bridges help us go from one side of rivers, roads, forests, etc. to another. They connect different parts of the country with each other. As mobility improves, people have better access to schools, hospitals, offices, etc. This helps the overall development of the country.

2. While constructing these wonders, we must ensure that there is no irreversible harmful impact on our environment. Constructing new buildings and bridges results in the cutting down of trees and removal of natural vegetation which impacts the lives of many humans and animals alike. We need to ensure that this loss of nature is as little as possible.

Creating Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking Better :Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answer: Root bridges can only grow in specific places where the right types of trees are found. They need the right climate and soil, which makes it hard to grow them everywhere.

Choosing Better: Answer: 1.

Revising Better: Accept all relevant responses.

Through My Eyes

1. Wheat
2. South America and Africa
3. Asia
4. Wheat
5. Asia

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. physically 2. cross
3. easily 4. development
5. high above
- B. 1. STEEL 2. STONE
3. BRICK 4. CEMENT
5. ASPHALT
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. True
4. False 5. True

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. bridge 2. mobility 3. access
4. special 5. 9.5 km
- B. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes
4. No 5. Yes
- C. 5. (✓)

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Bridge 2. Roads 3. Ropes
4. Roots 5. Riwai village
- B. 4. (✓)
- C. 1. (✓)

Book of Holistic Teaching

Developing better

- A. **English:**
1. Although 2. and
- B. **Maths:** Accept all the relevant responses.
- C. **Science:**
The bicycle causes the least air pollution, as it does not use any fuel and does not release harmful gases into the air.

Book of Project Ideas

Making better

Accept all relevant responses.