**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. useoftractorsandothermodernmachineryfor
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. (✔)

Developing better

A. **English:**

1. inside

2. in

B. Maths

Perimeter = 2 × (Length + Breadth)

Given:

• Length = 15 m

• Breadth = 10 m

So, the perimeter is:

Perimeter = 2 × (15 m + 10 m) = 2 × 25 m = 50 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.

Theme 8: How Does Technology Work?
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:

a. cotton

b. Kanchipuram silk

Understanding Better (Page 77)

1. True   2. 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.