

Answers

Theme 1: Why Do We Need Land? Lesson-1: Landforms of the Earth

Main Coursebook

Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

1. White
2. Two features of the Thar Desert are:
 1. Hot and Arid: The Thar Desert is described as a hot and dry region.
 2. Scarcity of Water: Water is barely available in this desert.

Pictorial:



Plains



Desert

Interacting better: Island

Understanding better: (Page 7)

1. Peak or summit
2. Age, different weather or composition of rocks.

Understanding better: (Page 8)

1. true
2. false

Learning better:

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. a
4. b 5. b
- B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. false
- C. 1. The names of two old mountains are:
a. The Appalachians
b. The Aravallis
2. The names of two deserts located in Africa are:
a. The Sahara Desert
b. The Kalahari Desert
3. Accept all relevant responses.
- D. 1. Young mountains, like the Himalayas and the Alps, are tall and have sharp peaks. Old mountains, like the Appalachians and the Aravallis, are shorter and have rounded peaks due to their age, weathering and rock composition.
2. A river flows through three stages: the upper course, where it starts in mountains with high speed and forms canyons and waterfalls; the

middle course, where it slows down in plains and creates loops called meanders; and the lower course, where it joins a larger water body, forming deltas like the Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta which is the world's largest.

STEM: Accept all relevant responses.

Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.

Thinking better:

Accept all relevant responses. **Possible answer:** Human activities like mining, construction and deforestation can change the shape of landforms, causing soil erosion, pollution and loss of natural habitats.

Choosing better:

Answer: 1

Revising better:

Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Mountains 2. Plateau
3. Plain 4. Desert
5. River
- B. 1. False 2. False
3. False 4. True
5. True
- C. 1. MOUNTAINS 2. PLATEAUS
3. PLAINS 4. DESERTS
5. RIVERS

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. height 2. young
3. large 4. flat
5. leeward
- B. 1. mountains b. peaks
2. plateaus a. tablelands
3. plains e. lowlands
4. deserts c. sand dunes
5. rivers d. middle course
- C. 5

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. age 2. flat 3. Asia
4. plains 5. dust
- B. 1. OLD 2. PEAK 3. YOUNG
4. HEIGHT 5. SNOW
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. True
4. False 5. False

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Young 2. Mountains
3. cold 4. silt
5. natural
- B. 1. Appalachians b. old mountains
2. Bolivian Plateau a. South America
3. Kalahari Desert e. Africa
4. Arabian Desert c. Asia
5. meanders d. rivers
- C. 1. False 2. True 3. False
4. True 5. True

Book of Holistic Teaching

Developing better

- A. **English**
1. landforms 2. forests
- B. **Maths:** Nine lakhs thirty-five thousand one hundred thirty-nine
- C. **Science:** Igneous rocks

Book of Project Ideas

Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

Answers

Chapter 2: Latitudes and Longitudes

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

- Punjab - North
- Kerala - South
- Patna - East
- Madhya Pradesh - Central India
- Assam - North-East
- Gujarat - West

Pictorial:

1. Four
2. South-East
3. North-West
4. West

Interacting better: COMPASS

Understanding better: (Page 14)

1. true
2. false

Understanding better: (Page 15)

1. Prime Meridian
2. Grid

Learning better

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. a
- B. 1. false 2. true 3. true
- C. 1. Parallels, or lines of latitude, are lines of reference drawn on a globe. Parallels are set of circles, running from east to west.
2. Meridians, or lines of longitude, locate places in the east or west directions. They are drawn from pole to pole and run from north to south.
 3. India is in the Northern Hemisphere.
- D. 1. The equator is the longest parallel. It divides the Earth into two equal halves, the Northern Hemisphere which means northern half and the Southern Hemisphere which means southern half.
2. Meridians help us calculate time by dividing the Earth into 360 parts. Each part (or degree of longitude) represents a 4-minute time difference. The Prime Meridian (0° longitude) is the starting point and time differences are calculated based on how far east or west a location is from it.

STEM: Accept all relevant responses.

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. spherical 2. latitude
3. same 4. London
5. Meridians
- B. 1. the Equator e. 0°
2. the North Pole d. 90° N
3. the South Pole a. 90° S
4. the Arctic Circle b. 66 ½° N
5. the Tropic of Cancer c. 23 ½° N
- C. 1. True 2. False 3. True
4. False 5. False

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Parallels 2. Equator
3. Tropics 4. Greenwich
5. 10
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. True
4. True 5. True
- C. 1. places 2. west to east
3. 0 (degree symbol) 4. 24
5. International Date Line

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. imaginary 2. 180
3. 360 4. hemispheres
5. 181
- B. 3
- C. Accept all relevant responses

Book of Holistic Teaching

Developing better

A. English

1. Subject: All meridians (blue crayon)
Predicate: have the same length. (green crayon)
2. Subject: Meridians (blue crayon)
Predicate: help us calculate time. (green crayon)

B. Maths: Accept all relevant responses

C. Science: Accept all relevant responses

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Making better

Accept all relevant responses.