

# 1. I Love My India

## MAIN COURSEBOOK

### WARM UP

1. Dal
2. Srinagar.
3. shikara.

### CHECKPOINT

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

### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a                      2. c                      3. b                      4. a                      5. d
- B. 1. b                      2. e                      3. a                      4. c                      5. d
- C. 1. The water bodies that surround India are the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.
2. Our island neighbours are Sri Lanka and Maldives.
3. The states of Punjab and Haryana have the same capital.  
The capital is Chandigarh.
4. The 'Seven Sisters' are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.  
They are located in the north-eastern part of India.
5. There are five physical divisions in India.  
They are
- the northern mountains,
  - the northern and coastal plains,
  - the western desert,
  - the southern plateaus, and
  - the islands.
6. Indira Point does not belong to mainland India; but it lies in the southernmost tip of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and these islands are part of our country, India.  
Hence, Indira Point is the southernmost part of our country.

### DO AND LEARN

- E. 1. Mizoram, Aizawl
2. Telangana, Hyderabad
3. Himachal Pradesh, Shimla
4. Gujarat, Gandhinagar

## WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. a                      2. c                      3. d                      4. b                      5. d                      6. c
- B. 1. Asia.                      2. Himalayas                      3. Assam.                      4. Goa                      5. landforms.

## WORKSHEET 2

1. A land surrounded by water on three sides is called a peninsula. The southern part of India is surrounded by water bodies, such as the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean, on three sides. Thus, the southern part of India is called a peninsula.
2. The neighbours with whom India shares her land boundaries are Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Bangladesh.
3. There are 28 states and eight union territories in India.  
New Delhi is the capital of India.
4. The seven states in north-east India are called the 'Seven Sisters'. These states are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.
5. The division of a country based on its physical features such as mountains, hills, plains, plateaus and deserts is referred to as physical divisions.

# 2. The Northern Mountains

## MAIN COURSEBOOK

### WARM UP

left column (top to bottom): snowline, valley, base

right column (top to bottom): summit, slope

FIND OUT (p. 13): Gangotri glacier

### CHECKPOINT

1. Himalayas.                      3. sulma.                      5. Sikkim
2. Greater                      4. Kullu Dussehra

FIND OUT (p. 17): Pitcher plant

### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. d                      2. c                      3. a                      4. c                      5. b
- B. 1. Greater                      3. Kahwa                      5. Meitei.  
2. Ladakh.                      4. Arunachal Pradesh.
- C. 1. F                      2. F                      3. T                      4. T                      5. F
- D. 1. The mountain ranges which make up the northern mountains are the Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Purvachal Hill Ranges.

2. In the mountains, farmers cut steps or terraces along the hill slopes to grow crops. This type of farming is called terrace farming.  
It is popular in the mountains as there is lack of plain land.
3. Ladakh is famous for barren mountains, glaciers and the annual masked dance in the Hemis monastery.
4. The main occupations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh are farming, wood carving, carpet weaving, and making bamboo and cane products.
5. We can tell the tribe a Naga belongs to from the design on her/his shawl. This is because different tribes wear shawls of different designs.
6. Adarsh should visit Leh to see a glacier. This is because Leh, the capital of Ladakh, lies in the Karakoram Range and in the Greater Himalayas. These mountains are very high and they remain snow-covered throughout the year. Thus, glaciers are found here. On the other hand, Shillong lies in the Purvachal Hill Ranges which are not very high. So, these hills do not have glaciers.

E. a

#### DO AND LEARN

- F. 1. It is found in Meghalaya.  
2. waterfalls, limestone caves (Accept these or any other relevant response.)
- G. 1. 7782, 7816, 8100, 8176, 8485, 8586, 8611, 8848  
2. 237  
3.  $8848 = 8 \text{ thousands} + 8 \text{ hundreds} + 4 \text{ tens} + 8 \text{ ones}$   
or,  $8848 = 8000 + 800 + 40 + 8$   
4. hundreds  
5. Annapurna 8100 – Eight thousand one hundred

#### WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b                      2. c                      3. a                      4. a                      5. d                      6. b
- B. 1. glacier              2. kangri              3. Kullu caps      4. Naga              5. Meghalaya

#### WORKSHEET 2

1. From south to north, the three main parts of the Himalayas are the Outer Himalayas, the Middle Himalayas and the Greater Himalayas.
2. The Middle Himalayas, also called Himachal, lie towards the south of the Greater Himalayas. They are lower in height than the Greater Himalayas. The mountain slopes are covered with thick forests of pine, fir and deodar. Hill stations such as Shimla, Nainital and Darjeeling are situated here.
3. The main occupations of the people living in the northern mountains are farming, sheep rearing, wood carving, weaving and tourism.

4. The bamboo forests are found in the Purvachal Hill Ranges.  
Bamboo is widely used to make handicrafts and products of daily use. Bamboo shoots are used as vegetables to prepare food.
5. The Purvachal Hill Ranges are found in north-east India.  
The states that are part of the Purvachal Hill Ranges are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya.

## — 3. The Northern and Coastal Plains —

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP

Mangaluru, Kochi, Thiruvananthapuram, Kanniyakumari, Puducherry, Chennai, Machilipatnam

#### CHECKPOINT

- |           |            |           |
|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. plain  | 3. Tsangpo | 5. Chhath |
| 2. Yamuna | 4. Punjab  |           |

**FIND OUT (p. 26):** Baga Beach, Calangute Beach, Palolem Beach, Sinquerim Beach, Agonda Beach, Anjuna Beach (Accept these or any other relevant response.)

#### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a                      2. d                      3. b                      4. b                      5. c
- B. 1. Kerala                      3. Rajgir                      5. Pongal  
2. mekhela-chador      4. Kathakali
- C. 1. The rivers which flow through the northern plains have their origins in the Himalayas. They carry with them broken pieces of rocks, sand and silt. They deposit this fine silt, called alluvium, along the banks which makes the land fertile.
2. Red Fort, Qutb Minar, India Gate, Humayun's Tomb, Jama Masjid, Lotus Temple, Akshardham Temple (Accept any four of these.)
3. The Western Coastal Plain is divided into three parts.  
They are the Gujarat Coast, the Konkan Coast and the Malabar Coast.
4. Fishing and farming are the main occupations of the people living in the coastal areas.
5. The crops grown in Kerala are rice, coconut, rubber, tea, coffee and spices.
6. a. The river crosses the Western Coastal Plain.  
b. The river falls into the Arabian Sea.

#### DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. NP                      2. CP                      3. CP                      4. NP                      5. CP
- E. GOA, ODISHA, TAMIL NADU, KARNATAKA

- F. 1. Durga Puja, Ratha Yatra (Accept these or any other relevant response.)
2. Bhangra, Mohiniattam (Accept these or any other relevant response.)
3. litti-chokha, idli (Accept these or any other relevant response.)
4. Assamese, Konkani (Accept these or any other relevant response.)
5. Gurugram, Lucknow (Accept these or any other relevant response.)

### WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. d                      2. a                      3. c                      4. d                      5. b                      6. b
- B. 1. alluvium.      2. Gurugram      3. Malabar      4. Ras-Garba      5. Andhra Pradesh

### WORKSHEET 2

1. A flat and level land is called a plain.  
The plains of India can be classified into the northern plains and the coastal plains.
2. The Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers form the Sundarban delta.
3. Litti-chokha and sattv parantha are the popular dishes of Bihar.
4. The Eastern Coastal Plain lies between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal.  
It stretches from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu. It is wider than the Western Coastal Plain.  
It is divided into two parts. The northern part is called the Northern Circars, while the southern part is called the Coromandel Coast.
5. The tourists visit the beaches, St Xavier's Church, Fort Aguada and Dudhsagar Falls when they are in Goa.

## 4. The Western Desert

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP

sandy, hot, dry, thorny plants, camels, chilly, windy, little rainfall, rocks  
Accept any relevant response.

#### CHECKPOINT

1. Thar                      2. Luni                      3. summer.                      4. Satluj.

#### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b                      2. c                      3. d                      4. a                      5. a
- B. 1. Gujarat, Rajasthan
2. camel, blackbuck, chinkara, caracal, great Indian bustard (Accept any two of these.)
  3. wheat, mustard, cotton, bajra, jowar, maize, sesame, groundnut (Accept any two of these.)
  4. Ghoomar, Kalbeliya
  5. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner (Accept any two of these.)

- C. 1. The Thar Desert lies to the west of the Aravalli Range in Rajasthan. This desert stretches from the Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat through Rajasthan to the borders of Haryana and Punjab.
2. The Thar Desert experiences hot and dry climate throughout the year. There is very little or no rainfall. During summer, the days are very hot and nights are cool. In winter the days are warm and nights are very cold.
3. The Indira Gandhi Canal is important for the people of the region because it carries water from River Satluj to the Thar Desert for domestic use and irrigation.
4. The banjaras are people who travel from one place to another in search of food for themselves and their animals.
5. The houses in Rajasthan have thick walls to keep the heat out so that the houses remain cool.
6. In deserts, people prefer to settle around an oasis because oases have water throughout the year. Thus, it provides water for drinking and other daily activities. Also, the land around an oasis is fertile. These two factors support farming. On the other hand, a wadi mostly remains dry. It carries water only when it rains. Thus, it cannot provide water for drinking, daily activities and farming, the factors responsible for people to settle down in any area.

#### DO AND LEARN

- |                  |                  |           |
|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| E. 1. Africa     | 3. Australia     | 5. Asia   |
| 2. South America | 4. North America | 6. Africa |

#### WORKSHEET 1

- |                  |                      |           |      |      |      |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------|------|------|------|
| A. 1. b          | 2. a                 | 3. d      | 4. a | 5. c | 6. d |
| B. 1. sand dunes | 3. taanka            | 5. Jaipur |      |      |      |
| 2. oasis         | 4. dal-baati-choorma |           |      |      |      |

#### WORKSHEET 2

1. The Rann of Kachchh is a salt desert. It is a part of the Thar Desert that gets flooded during the monsoon season. However, it leaves behind salt when the water dries up in winter, thereby forming a salt desert.  
The Rann of Kachchh is in Gujarat.
2. Oases have water and fertile land suitable for farming. Hence, villages in the desert region grow up around oases.
3. The different types of natural vegetation found in the Thar Desert are scattered bushes, thorny shrubs and trees like khejri, kikar and babul.
4. Gangaur and Teej are celebrated in Rajasthan.
5. Jaipur is called the 'Pink City' because all the buildings in the old city of Jaipur are built of pink stones.

# -- 5. The Southern Plateaus and the Islands --

## MAIN COURSEBOOK

### WARM UP

orange – 1, 4, 6

blue – 2, 3, 5

### CHECKPOINT

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. F

5. T

### READ AND ANSWER

A. 1. c

2. d

3. a

4. d

5. b

B. 1. Nilgiri Hills.

3. Lavani

5. Arabian Sea.

2. Jharkhand.

4. Cellular

C. 1. c

2. a

3. e

4. b

5. d

D. 1. The Aravalli Hills, the Vindhya Range and the Rajmahal Hills surround the Central Highlands.

2. Coal, iron ore, copper, manganese, diamond, tin, gold (Accept any five of these.)

3. Mining is an important activity in Jharkhand because the state is rich in minerals such as coal, iron ore, copper and manganese.

4. The importance of Mumbai High is that this region has large deposits of petroleum in the seabed.

5. The two island groups in our country are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea.

6. Keshav should not accept the suggestion. This is because Bangaram island is in the Arabian Sea. It is separated from the mainland by vast stretches of water. Since a train cannot be used to travel through water, Keshav needs either a ship or an aeroplane from Kochi to travel there.

E. a

### DO AND LEARN

F. ACROSS

1 BANGLA

5 CHAMBAL

6 HUTTI

DOWN

2 GODAVARI

3 CHHAU

4 COCONUT

G. 1. False

2. True

3. True

4. False

## WORKSHEET 1

A. 1. c

2. b

3. d

4. a

5. c

6. a

B. 1. Brahmaputra

3. Pachmarhi

5. Maharashtra

2. Natarhat

4. Bokaro

## WORKSHEET 2

1. Plateaus have flat tops and steep sides. Since plateaus look like tables, they are also called tablelands.
2. The hill ranges that surround the Deccan Plateau are the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats.
3. The Kanha National Park and the Bandhavgarh National Park are two national parks in Madhya Pradesh.
4. Some industries located in Hyderabad are information technology, automobiles and pharmaceuticals.
5. Coir is extracted from coconut and coconut is the main crop grown in Lakshadweep. So, coir making is an important industry in Lakshadweep.

## My Page (UNIT 1)

- A. 1. Assam                      3. Rajasthan                      5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
2. Himachal Pradesh      4. Madhya Pradesh              6. Andhra Pradesh
- B. 1. HYDERABAD          2. IMPHAL                      3. CHHATTISGARH          4. SIKKIM
- C. 1. Arunachal Pradesh          4. Chhattisgarh  
2. Lakshadweep                      5. Rajasthan                      7. Goa  
3. Punjab                              6. Jammu & Kashmir              8. Kerala

## 6. Our Climate

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP

1. c                      2. e                      3. f                      4. a                      5. b                      6. d

#### CHECKPOINT

1. weather          2. climate          3. temperature      4. February.      5. Tamil Nadu

#### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. d                      2. c                      3. a                      4. c                      5. b
- B. WINTER – western disturbances, oranges, long nights  
SUMMER – dust storm, March–June, long days  
MONSOON – June–mid-November, moisture-bearing winds, cherries

- C. 1. Weather is the day-to-day conditions of the air at a particular place. On the other hand, climate is the pattern of weather conditions of a place over a very long period of time, for about 35–40 years.
2. There are three main seasons in India.  
They are winter, summer and monsoon.
3. Strong winds from the west that blow over India in winter are known as western disturbances. They cause light rainfall in the plains and snowfall in the northern mountains. This results in very cold weather and fog.
4. The coastal areas remain pleasant in summer because cool breeze blows from the sea.
5. The monsoon winds blow from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal towards the land. While passing through the seas they pick up a lot of moisture. This moisture causes rainfall in most parts of India.
6. The continuous high temperature of Place A for a week shows that the place experiences summer.

#### DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. rain in the forecast  
2. on cloud nine

- E. 1. W                      2. C                      3. W                      4. W                      5. C

#### WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. d                      2. b                      3. c                      4. d                      5. b                      6. a
- B. 1. False                      2. False                      3. False                      4. True                      5. True

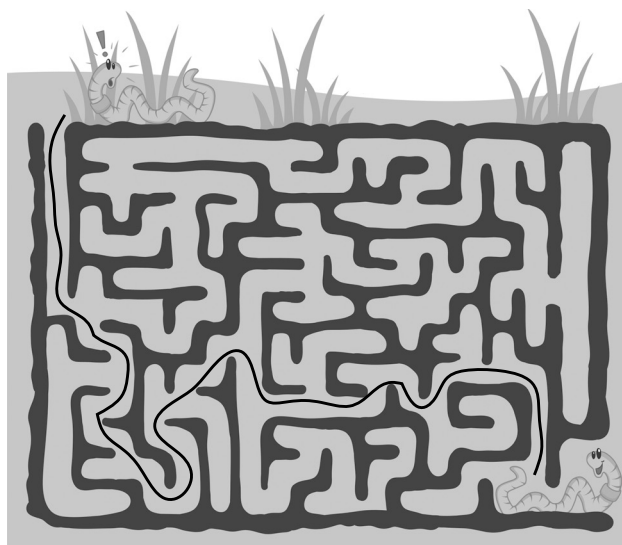
#### WORKSHEET 2

- The two elements that affect climate are temperature and rainfall.
- The coast of Tamil Nadu receives rainfall between November and January.
- During summer every part of India, except the northern mountains, experiences hot weather. May and June are the hottest months. Hot and dry winds, called loo, blows over many parts of north India. Dust storms are common. The cool breeze from the sea keeps the coastal areas pleasant in summer. Some parts of India get heavy rainfall towards the end of summer.
- The winds which blow from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal towards land are called the monsoon winds. They carry a lot of moisture with them.  
The monsoon winds blow from June till the middle of November.
- In India, Meghalaya receives the highest rainfall and Rajasthan receives the lowest rainfall.

## 7. Our Soils

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP



#### CHECKPOINT

1. slow                      2. Alluvial                      3. black                      4. Karnataka.                      5. Laterite

FIND OUT (p. 54): Accept any relevant response.

#### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a                      2. a                      3. d                      4. b                      5. c
- B. 1. e, iii                      2. c, vi                      3. f, i                      4. a, v                      5. d, ii                      6. b, iv
- C. 1. Soil is formed when large rocks break into smaller pieces. These pieces are further broken down into sand and silt. This is carried to different places by running water and wind.
2. The different types of soil found in India are alluvial soil, black soil, red soil, laterite soil, mountain soil and desert soil.
- Two crops grown on each type of soil are as follows.
- Alluvial soil – rice, wheat, jute, vegetables (Accept any two of these.)
  - Black soil – cotton, sugarcane, wheat, oilseeds (Accept any two of these.)
  - Red soil – cotton, wheat, rice, millets, pulses (Accept any two of these.)
  - Laterite soil – tea, coffee, rubber, coconut, fruits (Accept any two of these.)
  - Mountain soil – wheat, maize, fruits, coffee, tea (Accept any two of these.)
  - Desert soil – wheat, millets, barley, pulses, cotton (Accept any two of these.)



## 8. Our Agriculture

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP

A	E	C	L	O	V	E	S
W	E	A	E	U	W	C	X
H	T	R	A	J	M	A	P
E	Y	H	E	I	U	A	R
A	S	A	L	L	H	R	E
T	U	R	M	E	R	I	C
E	W	X	L	K	N	C	K
U	H	S	A	Q	V	E	Y

#### CHECKPOINT

1. rice, wheat, millets, pulses (Accept any two of these.)
2. jowar, bajra, ragi (Accept any two of these.)
3. moong, masoor, arhar, gram (Accept any two of these.)
4. sugarcane, jute, cotton, tea, coffee (Accept any two of these.)
5. Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu (Accept any two of these.)

#### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. d                      2. d                      3. a                      4. a                      5. c
- B. 1. millet                2. cash crops        3. horticulture      4. livestock        5. marine fishing
- C. 1. India has a favourable climate, fertile soil and good irrigation facilities. Hence people can grow many crops in India.
2. The crops which are grown to be eaten are called food crops. The crops which are grown to be used in industries or for sale in the market are called cash crops.  
 Food crops – rice, wheat, millets, pulses (Accept any three of these.)  
 Cash crops – sugarcane, jute, cotton, tea, coffee (Accept any three of these.)
3. An increase in agricultural production since Independence is due to
- use of better quality seeds.
  - the extension of irrigation facilities to more areas.
  - use of fertilizers and pesticides.
  - use of tractors and other modern machines.
4. Cows and buffaloes give us milk, while bullocks are used to plough fields, draw water from wells and pull carts. Besides, the waste from these animals is used as manure.

5. Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Assam, Himachal Pradesh (Accept any three of these.)
6. Karki should take Trilok's advice and grow apples. This is because cotton grows well in black soil which is not found in Uttarakhand. On the contrary, Uttarakhand being a mountainous state has mountain soil. This soil is rich in humus which is suitable for apple cultivation.

D. a

#### DO AND LEARN

- |                       |                    |                           |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| E. cabbage – 30 parts | tomato – 20 parts  | not cultivated – 15 parts |
| carrot – 40 parts     | spinach – 15 parts |                           |

#### WORKSHEET 1

- |                    |               |              |           |           |      |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| A. 1. b            | 2. c          | 3. c         | 4. a      | 5. d      | 6. a |
| B. 1. agriculture. | 2. sugarcane. | 3. increased | 4. sheep. | 5. Inland |      |

#### WORKSHEET 2

1. The cultivation of land is called agriculture.  
The other things included in agriculture are horticulture, livestock rearing and fishing.
2. The crops which are grown to be used in industries or for sale in the market are called cash crops.  
Sugarcane, jute, cotton, tea, coffee (Accept any two of these.)
3. Rice, jute, tea, coffee (Accept any three of these.)
4. Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim
5. Mules are used to transport goods and people in hilly regions.
6. Catching fish in the sea is called marine fishing.

## 9. Our Industries

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP

green – HCL, Smartron India

pink – AND, Fabindia

blue – Ashok Leyland, Maruti Suzuki

yellow – Mother Dairy, Amul

red – Indian Oil Corporation, Bharat Petroleum

## READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a                      2. d                      3. d                      4. b                      5. c
- B. 1. finished good.                      3. three                      5. Chittaranjan  
2. a factory.                      4. small-scale
- C. 1. The process of making a particular product using machines in a factory is called an industry.  
To set up an industry, raw materials, machines, power supply, human labour, money and transport are needed.
2. Industries set up by people in their own homes with simple tools and locally available raw materials are called cottage industries. A few people work in such industries.  
Weaving cloth, extracting oil, grinding flour, making toys, baskets and leather goods (Accept any two of these.)
3. Industries that employ a few workers who work in a small factory and use small machines are called small-scale industries.  
Utensils, garments, hosiery items, and electric and plastic goods are made in such industries.
4. Industries that employ thousands of highly trained workers and produce a large number of goods with big machines are called large-scale industries.
5. Nirmal has built a factory and purchased a few small machines. He now wants to employ a few workers to start production. From these characteristics, it is evident that Nirmal plans to start a small-scale industry which is garment manufacturing.

## DO AND LEARN

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

## WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. d                      2. c                      3. d                      4. b                      5. a                      6. d  
B. 1. d                      2. c                      3. a                      4. e                      5. b

## WORKSHEET 2

1. A place where raw materials are converted into finished goods is called a factory. On the other hand, the process of making a particular product using machines in a factory is called an industry.
2. Based on size, industries are classified into three types. They are cottage industries, small-scale industries and large-scale industries.
3. Cottage industries are set up by people in their own homes. A few people work with simple tools and use raw materials available nearby. Some such industries are weaving cloth, extracting oil, grinding flour, and making toys, baskets and leather goods.
4. A large-scale industry produces many goods using big machines.

Textile mills, iron and steel plants, oil refineries, chemical plants, factories manufacturing automobiles and railway equipment (Accept any three of these.)

5. Large-scale industries are located in areas where raw materials and power are easily available. Most of them are located in or near big cities.

## 10. Our Transport and Communication

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP



FIND OUT (p. 70): Accept any relevant response.

#### CHECKPOINT

1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. False

#### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c                      2. d                      3. c                      4. a                      5. a
- B. 1. postal service                      3. metalled                      5. telephone  
2. metro train                      4. helicopter
- C. 1. The national highways are constructed and maintained by the central government, while the state highways are maintained by the state governments. Besides, the national highways connect state capitals and other big cities and towns, while the state highways connect cities and towns within a state with the national highways.
2. The trains that move on elevated or underground tracks and connect various parts of a city are called metro trains.  
They are found in many cities.
3. In times of natural disasters, helicopters are used to drop food and medicines there.  
They are also used to rescue people trapped there.
4. People buy stamps, inland letters, postcards and stamped envelopes from a post office.
5. The five means of mass communication are radio, television, cinema, newspapers and magazines.
6. A cyclone is about to hit the coastal area of Andhra Pradesh in the next 24 hours. In such a situation, the government will use radio and television to inform people about the approaching cyclone. This is because radio and television being means of mass communication can be used to send messages to many people at the same time during emergency.

DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. The bus starts at half past six in the morning.  
2. The bus reaches Stoppage E at 7:15 a.m.  
3. The bus takes 25 minutes to reach from Stoppage G to Stoppage H.  
4. The duration of the total journey is 2 hours and 10 minutes.  
5. The bus will return to Stoppage A at 11:20 a.m.

WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b                      2. d                      3. c                      4. b                      5. d                      6. c  
B. 1. metalled roads                      3. smartphone                      5. documentary  
2. aeroplanes                      4. email

WORKSHEET 2

1. The state highways are metalled roads that connect cities and towns within a state with the national highways.  
2. A cargo ship transports goods while a passenger ship carries people.  
3. Sending and receiving messages is called communication.  
4. Postal service, telephone, fax, internet, email, radio, television, cinema, newspapers, magazines (Accept any five of these.)  
5. Cinema is an important means of communication because it educates and also spreads social messages and awareness about a variety of topics among people.

My Page (UNIT 2)

- A. 1. b                      2. d                      3. a  
B. 1. laughter                      2. sadness                      3. anger                      4. love                      5. like                      6. surprise  
C. ACROSS 1 HIKKIM                      3 WINTER                      4 BRICKS                      7 WOOLLEN  
DOWN 1 HORTICULTURE                      2 MAWSYNRAM                      5 CARGO                      6 SMALL  
D. 1. d                      2. b                      3. a

11. Our Natural Resources

MAIN COURSEBOOK

WARM UP

1. b                      3. d                      5. c                      7. e  
2. e                      4. a, d                      6. b                      8. a

## CHECKPOINT

1. windmill      2. resources.      3. human-made      4. two      5. coal.

FIND OUT (p. 80): golden toad – Costa Rica

Pinta giant tortoise – Pinta Island, Ecuador

poʻouli – Hawaii, the USA

## READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. d                      2. c                      3. b                      4. d                      5. a
- B. 1. c                      2. a                      3. e                      4. b                      5. d
- C. 1. All materials available in our environment which satisfy our needs are called resources. The two types of resources are natural resources and human-made resources.
2. The differences between exhaustible and inexhaustible resources are as follows.

EXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES	INEXHAUSTIBLE RESOURCES
a. Natural resources that cannot be created once exhausted are called exhaustible resources.	a. Natural resources that do not get exhausted are called inexhaustible resources.
b. They are available in a limited quantity.	b. They are abundant in nature.
c. They are also called non-renewable resources.	c. They are also called renewable resources.
d. Metals such as iron, copper and aluminium, and fuels such as coal, petroleum and natural gas are examples of exhaustible resources.	d. Solar energy, air, water, plants and animals are examples of inexhaustible resources.

3. Coal is an important source of power. It is used to cook, heat and generate electricity. It is also used to run steam engines and factories.
4. Three inexhaustible resources from which electricity is generated are solar energy, wind energy and the energy of falling water.
5. I can conserve natural resources by
- not polluting air, water and soil.
  - planting more trees.
  - not hunting wild animals.
  - saving electricity.
  - developing other sources of energy.
6. Yes, my neighbour believes in the conservation of resources. She uses solar heater which uses solar energy to heat water. These heaters thus use an inexhaustible or renewable resource and help in the conservation of resources.

## DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. R                      2. N                      3. R                      4. R                      5. R                      6. N

## WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. a                      2. c                      3. d                      4. d                      5. b                      6. a  
B. 1. True                      2. False                      3. True                      4. True                      5. False

## WORKSHEET 2

1. All materials available in our environment which satisfy our needs are called resources.
2. There are two types of natural resources.  
They are exhaustible resources and inexhaustible resources.
3. Petroleum is called 'black gold'.  
Petroleum is refined to produce petrol and diesel. These are used as fuel in cars, buses, scooters, ships and aeroplanes.
4. Natural resources which do not get exhausted are called inexhaustible resources.  
Solar energy, air, water, plants and animals are a few examples. They can be renewed.  
So, these resources are also called renewable resources.
5. Groundwater is an inexhaustible resource. But if we take out more water from under the ground than what rain can add, then our groundwater reserves will get exhausted and groundwater will become an exhaustible resource.

# 12. Our Forests

## MAIN COURSEBOOK

### WARM UP

Top to bottom – 4, 2, 1, 6, 3, 5

FIND OUT (p. 83): Madhya Pradesh

### CHECKPOINT

1. one-third                      3. kikar                      5. Ganga–Brahmaputra delta.
2. Evergreen                      4. coniferous

### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c                      2. d                      3. d                      4. b                      5. a  
B. EVERGREEN – mahogany, rosewood  
DECIDUOUS – teak, sal  
THORN – babul, kikar  
MOUNTAIN – spruce, pine

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

D. 1. The forests are important to us in the following ways.

- They purify the air, and give us wood, fruits, gum and medicinal herbs. Wood from trees is used to make furniture, paper, pencils and many other things.
- They are home to animals.
- They prevent soil erosion.

2. The differences between evergreen and deciduous trees are as follows.

EVERGREEN TREES	DECIDUOUS TREES
a. The evergreen trees do not shed their leaves at any time in a year.	a. The deciduous trees shed their leaves in the dry season.
b. Ebony, mahogany and rosewood are examples of evergreen trees.	b. Teak, sal and sandalwood are examples of deciduous trees.
c. The evergreen trees are found in the Western Ghats, north-east India, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.	c. The deciduous trees are found in the foothills of the Himalayas and in the southern plateaus.

3. In India, the thorn forests are found in the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Haryana.

The mountain forests are found in the Himalayas and the Nilgiri Hills.

The mangrove forests are found in the Ganga–Brahmaputra delta.

4. Afforestation is the planting of trees in an area that was not a forest earlier.
5. National parks and wildlife sanctuaries have been set up to protect wild animals and to save the forests.
6. Deciduous forests are mostly found in Karnataka. This is because sandalwood trees grow in the deciduous forests.

E. a

#### DO AND LEARN

- F. 1. These trees are found in the thorn forests.
2. The main features of the trees found in such forests are long roots, thick barks, sharp thorns and small leaves. These trees can survive without water for long periods.

### WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b                      2. a                      3. d                      4. c                      5. a                      6. d  
 B. 1. e                      2. c                      3. d                      4. a                      5. b

### WORKSHEET 2

1. In India, deciduous forests are found in the foothills of the Himalayas and in the southern plateaus.
2. Some trees found in coniferous forests are fir, pine and spruce.

3. Trees found in mangrove forests have special roots that grow above the ground.
4. Cutting down trees on a large scale is called deforestation.  
Planting trees on deforested land is called reforestation.
5. A national park is an area reserved for preserving wildlife, forests and the natural beauty of a region, while a wildlife sanctuary is an area reserved for endangered animals.

## 13. Our Water Resources

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP

Accept any relevant response.

#### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c                      2. a                      3. a                      4. b                      5. c
- B. 1. lake                      2. mountains                      3. canals.                      4. dam.                      5. Tehri
- C. 1. Water is essential for life because we need water to drink, cook food, wash clothes and do many other things. Farmers also need water to grow crops.
2. Rain, groundwater, ponds, lakes, rivers, seas, oceans (Accept any five of these.)
3. The different means of irrigation used in India are wells, tubewells, canals, tanks and sprinklers.
4. A tubewell is used to bring up groundwater from a great depth.  
When water lies at a great depth, a deep hole is dug. A tube is sunk in the hole and water is brought up using an electric pump. In this way the water from a tubewell is brought to the surface.
5. The dams are called multipurpose projects because they are useful to us in many ways. Some of them are:
- They generate hydroelectricity.
  - They provide water for irrigation.
  - They control floods.
6. a. In an area where it rains heavily more water will seep into the ground and raise the groundwater reserves. This will increase the water supply in an area.
- b. In an area where it does not rain much less water will seep into the ground and lower the groundwater reserves. This will lead to water shortage.
- D. b

DO AND LEARN

E.

E	R	S	R	A	I	N	R	N
R	S	P	L	L	P	A	L	D
E	N	R	N	A	P	R	R	R
A	L	I	D	L	A	M	N	E
A	N	N	I	A	N	A	D	A
L	A	K	D	N	P	D	E	D
E	P	L	A	T	E	A	U	A
I	E	E	M	A	I	N	A	L
S	E	R	M	D	L	A	S	R

- F. 1. S                      2. F                      3. S                      4. F                      5. S                      6. F

**WORKSHEET 1**

- A. 1. c                      2. d                      3. b                      4. d                      5. a                      6. a

- B. 1. GROUNDWATER                      3. PERSIAN WHEEL  
 2. OCEANS                                      4. HYDROELECTRICITY

**WORKSHEET 2**

- Rainwater that seeps into the ground and remains stored there is called groundwater. Wells, handpumps and tubewells are used to take out groundwater.
- The rivers that originate from the plateaus get water only from rain. Therefore, they almost dry up during summer when there is little rain.
- The supply of water to plants, in the absence of rain, to produce crops is called irrigation.
- In the southern plateaus, the low-lying areas which get filled with water during the monsoon are called tanks.  
  
Tank irrigation is mostly practised in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka.
- An artificial lake created behind a dam is called a reservoir.  
  
Water from a reservoir is taken to the fields through canals.

# 14. Our Mineral Resources

## MAIN COURSEBOOK

### WARM UP

COPPER – d, h

ALUMINIUM – c, g

GOLD – a, f

IRON – b, e

### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a                      2. c                      3. b                      4. d                      5. c
- B. 1. mines.                      3. Coal/Petroleum (Accept any one of these.)                      5. bauxite.  
2. metallic                      4. oil refinery.
- C. 1. The natural substances with which rocks are made of are called minerals. Rocks that contain a large amount of a particular mineral are called the ores of that mineral.
2. Minerals are divided into two groups namely metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals.  
Metallic minerals – iron, copper, manganese, bauxite, gold (Accept any two of these.)  
Non-metallic minerals – limestone, precious stones, salt, coal, petroleum (Accept any two of these.)
3. Coal and petroleum are non-metallic minerals which are also used as fuels. Therefore they are called mineral fuels.
4. An oilfield is an area that has many oil wells. On the other hand, an oil refinery is a factory where crude mineral oil is refined to make petrol, diesel, kerosene and cooking gas.
5. We should use our mineral reserves carefully because the mineral reserves of the Earth are limited. Once used, they cannot be renewed.
6. My mother depends on non-metallic mineral for fuel.

### DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. gold                      2. diamond                      3. silver                      4. steel                      5. iron

### WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. d                      2. a                      3. b                      4. c                      5. c                      6. b
- B. 1. b                      2. d                      3. a                      4. e                      5. c

### WORKSHEET 2

1. Digging out ores from under the ground is called mining.
2. There are two types of minerals.

They are metallic minerals and non-metallic minerals.

3. Minerals from which we get metals are called metallic minerals. Iron, copper, manganese, bauxite and gold are some metallic minerals. Minerals from which we do not get metals are called non-metallic minerals. Limestone, precious stones, salt, coal and petroleum are some non-metallic minerals.
4. CNG or compressed natural gas is a form of natural gas.  
CNG is used as a fuel to run vehicles.
5. Mumbai High is located in the Arabian Sea.

## My Page (UNIT 3)

- A. 1. b                      2. d                      3. b                      4. b                      5. c
- C. 1. PLANT A TREE                      3. SAVE ANIMALS  
2. HARVEST RAINWATER
- D. ACROSS 2 RANIGANJ                      3 KEONJHAR                      6 UDAIPUR  
DOWN 1 SINGHBHUM                      4 HUTTI                      5 DIGBOI  
2. West Bengal    3. Odisha                      4. Karnataka                      5. Assam                      6. Rajasthan

## 15. They Ruled India

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP

2, 3, 5, 8

#### CHECKPOINT

1. Chola
2. Brihadesvara Temple
3. Babur
4. Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri (Accept any one of these or any other relevant response.)

#### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. d                      2. a                      3. c                      4. c                      5. d
- B. 1. Rajaraja Chola had a large fleet of ships and boats. Using them, he conquered parts of Sri Lanka.
2. Mian Tansen and Raja Birbal were the two famous people who were part of Emperor Akbar's court.
3. Emperor Akbar cared for the people. He respected all religions. To him, people of all

religions were equal. He spread the message of love and peace. These values made Emperor Akbar a good ruler.

4. The statue of Lachit Borphukan, the commander-in-chief of the Ahoms, is called the 'Statue of Valour'.
5. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was very attached to his mother Jijabai. She told him many stories about brave people. These stories inspired him. He wanted to build a large empire. So, he fought with the neighbouring kings and captured many forts.
6. The rulers focused on improving the irrigation in their kingdoms to help farmers grow more crops. With better irrigation, farms got enough water even when it did not rain much. More crops also meant that the people in the kingdoms would get enough food and the kingdoms could trade with other places and become richer.

#### DO AND LEARN

- C. 1. This ruler is Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.  
2. He ruled present Maharashtra.  
3. He built the Sindhudurg Fort.
- D. 2. Manyakheta, Amoghavarsha I, Karnataka  
3. Chittor / Udaipur / Ahar (Accept any one of these.), Rana Sanga, Rajasthan  
4. Hampi, Bukka I, Karnataka

#### WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b                      2. a                      3. d                      4. c                      5. b                      6. a
- B. 1. Sri Lanka.                      3. Agra Fort                      5. irrigation  
2. love.                      4. commander-in-chief

#### WORKSHEET 2

1. Rajaraja Chola worked for the welfare of the people. He encouraged irrigation to help farmers grow more crops. He traded with other countries and made the kingdom rich. He also built many temples.
2. Akbar was the son of Humayun.  
Agra Fort, Fatehpur Sikri (Accept these or any other relevant response.)
3. Lachit Borphukan was the commander-in-chief of the Ahom rulers. He was skilled in archery and sword fighting. He fought against the army of the Mughal ruler Aurangzeb. His army was much smaller than that of Aurangzeb's. Still, he and his soldiers fought bravely. They did not give up and kept fighting. In the end, they defeated the Mughals.
4. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was a good ruler. To support farming, he improved the irrigation system. He also encouraged trade. People in his empire were happy.

# 16. The Age of Exploration

## MAIN COURSEBOOK

### WARM UP

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

FIND OUT (p. 111): Trinidad, Santiago, Victoria, Concepción, and San Antonio

### CHECKPOINT

1. Portuguese
2. Bartholomew Diaz
3. Bahamas
4. Portuguese
5. Pacific

### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. a                      2. c                      3. a                      4. b                      5. c
- B. 1. cloth                      3. Bartholomew Diaz                      5. British
2. King Ferdinand                      4. Strait
- C. 1. Trade with Asia was important for the Europeans as they needed cloth and spices. But the land trade route was controlled by the Arabs who resisted the presence of the Europeans. So in order to keep trading the Europeans had to find a sea route to the east.
2. The sea at the Cape of Storms was very rough. Thus Bartholomew Diaz could not go any further and decided to turn back.
3. Vasco da Gama started for his first voyage to India in 1497 from Lisbon in Portugal. He took the same route as Bartholomew Diaz and reached the Cape of Good Hope. From there he sailed northwards and reached Calicut (present Kozhikode) in India in 1498.
4. The adjustable sails were useful to the sailors because by adjusting the sails to the direction of the wind, they could move their ships faster.
5. The sailors used compass, quadrant and astrolabe at sea.
6. Vasco da Gama would have reached Antarctica had he sailed southwards from the Cape of Good Hope.
- D. b

### DO AND LEARN

- E. radar, GPS receiver, auto pilot

## WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. c                      2. d                      3. a                      4. b                      5. a                      6. d
- B. 1. e                      2. c                      3. d                      4. a                      5. b

## WORKSHEET 2

1. The idea of making huge profits by selling the cloth and spices brought from Asia in the European market often led rulers to pay for the voyages.  
The first ruler to fund a voyage to the east was Henry the Navigator.
2. The Cape of Storms was renamed the Cape of Good Hope because it offered explorers the hope of reaching the east.
3. The passage discovered by Ferdinand Magellan is called the Strait of Magellan.  
The Strait of Magellan connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.
4. During the Age of Exploration the sailors used many instruments such as maps, adjustable sails, compass, quadrant and astrolabe to find their way at sea. The maps were used to chart the course of their voyages. The adjustable sails, when adjusted to the direction of the wind, helped their ships to move faster. The compass was used to find directions, and the quadrant and the astrolabe were used to know the location of their ships at sea.
5. The European communities who arrived in the east for trade are the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Dutch, the French and the British.

## 17. Our Rich Culture

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP

FOOD – litti-chokha, xacuti

MONUMENT – Qutb Minar, Fort Aguada

LANGUAGE – Malayalam, Kokborok

DANCE – Lavani, Bhangra

FESTIVAL – Pongal, Chapchar Kut

HANDICRAFT – blue pottery, chikankari

**FIND OUT (p. 116):** Assamese, Bangla, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Maithili, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu

**FIND OUT (p. 117):** Dancers – Accept any relevant response.  
Classical singers – Accept any relevant response.

**FIND OUT (p. 117):** Accept any relevant response.

#### CHECKPOINT

1. right, left.
2. Men
3. classical
4. British
5. cave

## READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c                      2. b                      3. b                      4. d                      5. a
- B. 1. Bhavageethe              3. Bhimbetka              5. Pongal  
2. Ashoka                      4. terracotta horses
- C. 1. The difference in the way Hindi and Urdu are written is that Hindi is written from left to right. Urdu, on the other hand, is written from right to left.
2. Indian women wear sarees, salwar-kameez, jeans, shirts, skirts and gowns. Many Indian men wear jeans, trousers, shirts, T-shirts, kurta-pyjama and kurta-dhoti. Some men also wear turbans of different types.
3. Marriages, the birth of a child, festivals, change of seasons, sowing and harvesting of crops (Accept any four of these.)
4. The Rashtrapati Bhavan, the old Parliament House, the Victoria Memorial
5. The cave paintings are paintings on the walls of caves done by the early humans. The paintings inside the Ajanta caves show scenes from the life of Lord Buddha.
6. Handicrafts are the handmade decorative items. Terracotta horses of West Bengal, cane and bamboo crafts of Tripura, puppets of Rajasthan and Kanchipuram sarees of Tamil Nadu are some examples of handicrafts.
7. Onam is celebrated just after the harvest of crops. So, Onam is a harvest festival. Although boat races are held during Onam which now attracts tourists to the state, but the boat races are part of the harvest festival and not specially organized by the government to attract tourists to the state. Thus, we cannot say that Onam is a special festival.

## DO AND LEARN

- D. ACROSS    4 TAJ MAHAL                      5 ASSAM                      6 ENGLISH  
DOWN        1 RAJASTHAN                      2 AJANTA                      3 FOLK

## WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. d                      2. a                      3. a                      4. b                      5. c                      6. c
- B. 1. Women                      3. West Bengal.                      5. religious  
2. classical                      4. British

## WORKSHEET 2

1. Each language has a set of letters in which it is written. This set of letters is called a script.  
Kashmiri, Sindhi, Urdu (Accept any two of these.)
2. The difference between Hindustani and Carnatic music is that the Hindustani music developed in north India while the Carnatic music developed in south India.

3. Akshardham Temple, Vidhana Soudha, Assembly building (Accept these or any other relevant response.)
4. The paintings in the Bhimbetka caves show early humans dancing and hunting animals.
5. The harvest festivals are celebrated when the crops have been cut. Baisakhi, Bhogali Bihu, Pongal and Onam are some harvest festivals. The festivals organized by governments to attract tourists are called special festivals. Tulip Festival, Konark Festival and Hornbill Festival are some special festivals.

## 18. Our Rights and Duties

### MAIN COURSEBOOK

#### WARM UP

- |         |      |
|---------|------|
| 1. a. R | b. D |
| 2. a. D | b. R |
| 3. a. R | b. D |
| 4. a. D | b. R |

**FIND OUT** (p. 121): It took about 2 years 11 months and 17 days to frame the Constitution.

#### CHECKPOINT

- |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. F |
|------|------|------|------|

#### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. b                      2. b                      3. b                      4. d                      5. c
- B. 1. A constitution is a set of rules according to which the government governs the country.
2. The Fundamental Rights are some basic rights which are given to every Indian citizen for their well-being by the Indian Constitution. A citizen can move court if these rights are denied.

The six Fundamental Rights are as follows.

- Right to equality
  - Right to freedom
  - Right against exploitation
  - Right to freedom of religion
  - Cultural and educational rights
  - Right to constitutional remedies
3. Three Fundamental Duties mentioned in our Constitution are:
- We must abide by the Constitution.
  - We must show respect to the national flag and the national anthem.

- We must take care of the environment.
  - We must take care of public property.
  - We must preserve our cultural heritage.
  - Parents or guardians must send their children to school.
- (Accept any three of these or any other relevant response.)

4. The Directive Principles are guidelines listed by the Constitution for the government to ensure the welfare of the people.

- People have proper living conditions.
- Every child goes to school.
- Every person gets proper treatment when she/he is sick.

(Accept any two of these or any other relevant response.)

5. Before the start of a cricket match the Indian team stood up when the national anthem was played because it was their Fundamental Duty to show respect to the national anthem.

C. a

#### DO AND LEARN

- D. 1. right against exploitation  
 2. right to equality  
 3. right against exploitation

### WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. b                      2. c                      3. d                      4. b                      5. a                      6. b
- B. 1. India                      3. minorities                      5. Directive Principles  
 2. Fundamental Rights.                      4. Fundamental Duty

### WORKSHEET 2

1. The Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946.  
 The main task of the Constituent Assembly was to frame a constitution for India.
2. The right to equality means that all citizens irrespective of their religion, caste, race, sex and place of birth will be treated as equals before the law.
3. Shyam's right against exploitation is violated.  
 Ideally he should be going to a school to get compulsory education at this age.
4. The cultural and educational rights protects the minorities. This right allows the minorities to develop and preserve their culture.
5. The Constitution of India expects the citizens to perform certain duties towards the country. These duties are called Fundamental Duties.

# 19. Local Self-government in Cities

## MAIN COURSEBOOK

### WARM UP

1, 3, 5, 7, 8

**FIND OUT (p. 127):** The City of London Corporation and its practices have their origins as far back as 1111 CE, it thus calls itself 'the oldest local authority in England'.

### CHECKPOINT

1. hospital                      2. gram panchayat                      3. 18                      4. president.

### READ AND ANSWER

- A. 1. c                      2. b                      3. c                      4. a
- B. 1. The local self-government is the government elected by the people at the local levels such as villages and towns or cities. The local self-government in a village is called the gram panchayat. The local self-government in a town or a city is called municipal committee or municipal corporation.
2. The differences between a municipal committee and a municipal corporation are as follows.

MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE	MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
a. The local government which looks after a small city is called a municipal committee.	a. The local government which looks after a city with a population of more than 10 lakh is called a municipal corporation.
b. A municipal committee is also called a nagar palika or a nagar nigam.	b. A municipal corporation is also called a mahanagar palika or a mahanagar nigam.
c. The head of a municipal committee is called the chairperson or president.	c. The head of a municipal corporation is called a mayor.

3. Indian citizens who are 18 years of age and above and who live in that particular city elect the members of the local bodies.
4.
  - Keep the city clean
  - Build and repair roads
  - Install and repair street lights
  - Set up and maintain public toilets
  - Open and run dispensaries, healthcare centres and hospitals
  - Provide free education to children from poor families (Accept any five of these.)

5. Local bodies get money from two sources – taxes and state governments. Some examples of the taxes are property tax and road tax.
6. Yes, Abdul's sister can vote for the municipal committee election in her city. This is because she is 19 years old and people who are 18 years of age and above are eligible to cast their votes.

C. b

#### DO AND LEARN

D. 1.-4. Accept any relevant response.

### WORKSHEET 1

- A. 1. a                      2. d                      3. a                      4. c                      5. b                      6. c
- B. 1. civic amenities/public utility services (Accept any one of these.)  
2. gram panchayat  
3. municipal committee  
4. municipal councillors  
5. deputy mayor

### WORKSHEET 2

1. The basic things such as drinking water, electricity, roads, transport, schools, colleges and hospitals which all citizens need are called civic amenities.
2. The government elected by the people at the local level such as in villages, towns and cities are called local self-government.  
The local self-government in cities is called municipal committee or municipal corporation.
3. The elected members of a municipal corporation are called municipal councillors. The head of a municipal corporation is called a mayor. She/He is assisted by a deputy mayor.
4. Wards are the small units into which a city is divided for the purpose of an election.
5. The money paid by people to the government for the functioning of the government is called tax.  
Property tax, road tax (Accept these or any other relevant response.)

## ----- My Page (UNIT 4) -----

- A. top to bottom – 8, 1, 7, 3, 2, 5, 6, 4
- B. 1. This book is the Constitution of India.  
2. It contains a set of rules according to which the government governs our country.  
3. The Constituent Assembly was given the task to write this book.

C.

EXPLORER	WHAT THEY DISCOVERED	WHEN
Amerigo Vespucci	parts of South America	1499–1502
Marco Polo	travelled through Asia along the Silk Route	1271–1295
Roald Amundsen	South Pole North Pole	1911 1926
Pedro Álvares Cabral	Brazil	1500
Sir Francis Drake	first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe	1577–1580

D. 1. b                      2. c                      3. d                      4. a                      5. a

## ----- Assessment 1 -----

A. 1. a                      2. d                      3. b                      4. d                      5. b

B. 1. The plain that lies along the coast is called a coastal plain.

The Western Coastal Plain extends from Gujarat to Kerala, while the Eastern Coastal Plain extends from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu.

2. Jagraj Singh lives in Bikaner, Rajasthan. This place has a hot and dry climate throughout the year. Therefore, he should sow millets and pulses in his small plot of land as these crops grow in hot and dry climate.
3. Hot and dry wind that blows during summer is called loo.  
This wind blows over many parts of north India.
4. Most Rajasthani women living in villages wear ghaghra, choli and odhni, while men wear dhoti, kurta and turban.
5. Ports are usually located in the coastal areas. But the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Telangana are in the central part of India. They do not have coasts. Therefore, these states do not have ports.

## ----- Assessment 2 -----

A. 1. b                      2. c                      3. a                      4. d                      5. c                      6. a

- B. 1. Karan is incorrect. Gram panchayat provides basic amenities in villages. In cities the basic amenities are provided by municipal committees or municipal corporations.
2. Exhaustible resources and inexhaustible resources are the two types of natural resources.  
Exhaustible resources – iron, copper, aluminium, coal, petroleum, natural gas (Accept any two of these.)  
Inexhaustible resources – solar energy, air, water, plants, animals, soil (Accept any two of these.)

3. On their voyage the sailors were surrounded by water but they could not drink it because the sea water is salty and thus unfit for drinking.
4. The difference between metallic and non-metallic minerals are as follows.

METALLIC MINERALS	NON-METALLIC MINERALS
a. Metallic minerals are those minerals from which we get metals.	a. Non-metallic minerals are those minerals from which we do not get metals.
b. Iron, copper, manganese, bauxite and gold are examples of metallic minerals.	b. Limestone, precious stones, salt, coal and petroleum are examples of non-metallic minerals.

5. In India, millions of children below 14 years work in shops, factories and in homes. In this case their right against exploitation is being violated.  
The above Fundamental Right states that poor people should not be made to work without pay. It also does not allow children below 14 years of age to be employed.

## ----- Life Skills and Values -----

- A. 1. west                      2. east                      3. north                      4. south
- B. Accept any relevant response.
- C. 1. ✓                      2. ✓                      3. ✓                      4. ✓
- D. 1. R                      2. W                      3. R                      4. W                      5. W

## ----- HPE and AI -----

- B. 1. turmeric                      2. cloves