

Theme 1: All About Us Lesson-1: Early Civilizations

Main Coursebook

I am ready

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| a | z | o | v | k | s | m | f | k | l |
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In-text Question (Page 5)

1. false 2. true

In-text Question (Page 7)

1. false 2. true

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. b
- B. 1. fertile for farming 2. terracotta
3. Iraq 4. Ur
5. pharaoh
- C. 1. Early civilizations emerged close to rivers because rivers are an important mode of transport and it encouraged trading between places.
2. The Egyptian pyramids are important because they show that the Egyptians were great builders and the pyramids they built reflect their skill and belief in the afterlife.
3. Gurmeet is reading about the Mesopotamian civilization.
- D. 1. Following are some features of a civilization:
- large number of people living in an area
 - presence of towns and cities with well-planned houses, markets and holy places
 - proper drainage system
 - trade with other places

2. Rivers played a crucial role in the development of early civilizations as they provided water for drinking, farming and other daily needs. The land near rivers was fertile, which made it suitable for growing crops. Rivers also served as an important means of transport and helped in the growth of trade. For example, the Sindhu and Sarasvati Civilization developed on the banks of the Indus River, where people built well-planned cities and had a good drainage system. The Mesopotamian Civilization came up between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, which helped people in farming and trade. The Egyptian Civilization grew along the River Nile, which provided water in the hot and dry desert region. The Chinese Civilization developed near the River Hwang Ho, where the fertile soil supported agriculture. Thus, rivers were central to the growth and success of early civilizations.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker: A good drainage system helps drain excess water which prevents flooding. As still water encourages mosquito breeding, having a good drainage system helps in having a healthy environment. It also prevents the collection of dirty water and waste, keeping the area clean and hygienic.

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** 1. piece 2. height
- B. **Maths:** 4,000 + 700 + 0 + 0
- C. **Science:** Carbohydrates, fats, proteins
Examples- wheat, ghee, pulses

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Sindhu-Sarasvati civilization
2. developed 3. Indus
4. Harappa 5. Mesopotamia

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

Worksheet 3

A. 1. Indus 2. Harappa
3. Mesopotamian civilization
4. Ziggurats 5. pharaoh

B. 1. Mesopotamian civilization
2. Chinese civilization
3. Egyptian civilization
4. Sindhu- Sarasvatī civilization
5. Sindhu- Sarasvatī civilization

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

Worksheet 4

A. 1. drainage 2. terracotta 3. sculpture
4. Hwang Ho 5. The Sun god

B. 1. Ur 3. Tigris 4. Ziggurats
5. Euphrates

C. 1. Paper-like sheets

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

A. 1. fertile 2. dancing girl
3. Iraq 4. boxing and wrestling
5. Egyptians

B. 1. The Egyptians wrote on paper-like sheets made from a plant called papyrus.
2. They preserved the dead bodies of their kings.
5. They built magnificent buildings, called the Pyramids.

C. 1. DRAINAGE 2. INDUS VALLEY
3. MASONS 4. ZIGGURATS
5. COMPASS

Worksheet 2

A. 1. builders 2. Tigris and Euphrates
3. Mesopotamians 4. Sun
5. enemies

B. 1. The Indus Valley Civilization
2. The Mesopotamian Civilization

3. The Egyptian Civilization

4. The Chinese Civilization

5. The Chinese Civilization

- C. 1. A developed and organised society is called a civilization.
2. The rivers provide a ready access to water for drinking and other purposes. The areas close to rivers are fertile. Rivers are important mode of transportation and they also encourage the growth of trade.
3. The Indus Valley Civilization is known for its well-planned cities and a proper drainage system.
4. The River Nile was a lifeline for the Egyptian Civilization.
5. The Chinese were the first to grow tea and produce silk. The technique of printing was also invented by them. They also invented the compass, the umbrella and paper money.

Theme 2: Resources We Care For Lesson-2: Water - An Essential Resource

Main Coursebook

I am ready

A. three B. Yamuna

In-text Question (Page 13)

1. true 2. true 3. true

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. c 5. b
B. 1. Farmers 2. groundwater 3. bigger
4. Tank 5. multi-purpose projects
C. 1. When rainwater falls on Earth, much of it is absorbed by the ground. This is known as groundwater.
2. Sometimes, low-lying areas fill with water when it rains. These are called tanks. This is common in the southern plateau region. Tank irrigation is mainly practised in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.
3. Neha sees a Persian wheel which is used to draw water. A Persian wheel is used with a well to lift water. Buckets are tied to a big wheel and cattle turn the wheel to bring water up from the well.
D. 1. Water covers three fourths of earth's surface. The following are the different sources of water.

- Rain – A majority of freshwater is obtained from rain.
 - Groundwater – When rainwater falls on Earth, much of it is absorbed by the ground.
 - Ponds and lakes – A pond is a small area of water surrounded by land. Lakes are bigger than ponds.
 - Rivers – This water body is of two types. Rivers that start from the mountains carry water from melted snow and rain. These rivers carry water throughout the year. Rivers that start in the plateaus get water only from rain. They almost disappear in summer.
 - Seas and oceans – They contain most of the water present on the Earth. This water is salty. Therefore, we cannot use it.
2. Irrigation is very important for farmers because it helps them get enough water to grow their crops. Farmers need water regularly, but sometimes it does not rain when they need it. In such cases, irrigation gives water to the fields and helps the crops grow properly.
- There are many ways of irrigation, like wells, tube wells, canals, tanks and sprinklers. These methods help bring water to the fields when there is less or no rain.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses

I am a doer: Accept all relevant responses

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** 1. splash 2. rustle
- B. **Maths:** 64, 615
- C. **Science:** We should wash and store woollen clothes because woollen clothes are sensitive and are easily attacked by insects.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. rain 2. crops 3. small
4. rainwater 5. salty
- B. 1. RAIN 2. RIVERS 3. PONDS
4. LAKES 5. GROUNDWATER

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

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. seas 2. irrigation 3. Persian wheel
4. tanks 5. sprinkler
- 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. Wells and tube wells 2. Canals
3. Tanks 4. Sprinklers 5. Dams

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Water 2. rainwater 3. summer
4. tubewells 5. rivers
- B. 1. WELL 2. TANK 3. CANAL
4. TUBEWELL 5. SPRINKLER
- C. 1. dam

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

A.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| R | A | I | N | P | O | Q |
| P | O | N | D | U | G | C |
| F | H | F | L | E | X | E |
| D | H | E | A | S | W | A |
| X | F | D | K | C | Q | N |
| R | I | V | E | R | S | S |
| Q | F | V | S | W | Y | R |

- B. 1. Wells are dug to use ground water.
5. Wells and tube wells are extensively used in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.
- C. 1. False 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Rain 2. Groundwater
3. Ponds and lakes 4. Rivers
5. Seas and oceans
- B. Accept all relevant responses.
- 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 fields.
3. Tank irrigation is practiced mainly in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.

4. In this method, water is sprayed into the air using a pipe. It falls on the crops like rain.
5. Dams generates hydroelectricity.

Theme 2: Resources We Care For

Lesson-3: Mineral - An Essential Resource

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

In-text Question (Page 18)

1. Mining
2. Manganese

I am a learner

- 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 obtaining minerals from under the ground.
2. Minerals from which we obtain metals like bauxite, copper, gold, iron ore, etc. are metallic minerals.
3. Maya uses a bicycle.
- D. 1. Metallic minerals are minerals that give us metals.

Examples:

- Iron – used to make tools and machines
- Copper – used to make wires
- Gold – used to make jewellery

Non-metallic minerals do not give us metals.

Examples:

- Coal – used as fuel
 - Limestone – used to make cement
 - Petroleum – used to make petrol and gas
2. Most minerals are found deep inside the Earth. Some ores are found on the Earth's surface, while others are found at the bottom of the sea. Minerals are important resources, and we use them daily.
- The process of taking out minerals from the Earth is called mining. Mines are deep holes dug to extract minerals. Metallic minerals are melted in large factories to produce pure metals, while non-metallic minerals like coal, limestone, petroleum, and natural gas are used directly or refined for human use.

Petroleum and natural gas are found deep beneath the Earth's surface. Special wells are dug to reach these, and a

cluster of wells is called an oilfield. Extracted mineral oil is used to make kerosene, cooking gas, and other products, while natural gas is used as fuel for vehicles.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses

I am a thinker: If the fuel in the cylinder finishes, my parents can cook food using natural gas as an alternative.

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** 1. faulty 2. caught
- B. **Maths:** 2133 items
- C. **Science:** Buttons: Copper, Aluminium
Zips: Iron, Copper
Glitter: Mica

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. surface 2. Mining 3. holes
4. resources 5. jewellery
- B. 1. ORES 2. ROCK 3. MINE
4. MINERALS 5. STEEL
- C. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. false

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. deep inside the 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. true 3. true 4. false 5. true

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Bauxite, copper, gold, iron ore, manganese

- Limestone, salt, precious stones, coal and petroleum
- Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
- Assam and Gujarat
- Manganese is used to make steel and other alloys.

- B. 1. Oilfields 2. Petroleum coal
3. metals 4. Gold
5. compressed natural gas

- C. 1. GOLD 2. MANGANESE 3. PETROLEUM
4. FUEL 5. GAS

Worksheet 2

- A. Accept all relevant responses.
- B. 1. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible responses: Odisha
2. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible responses: Jharkhand
3. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible responses: Karnataka
4. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible responses: Goa
5. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible responses: Maharashtra
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 3: We Adapt to Survive

Lesson-4: Emperor Ashoka

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

In-text Question (Page 26)

- Lord Buddha
- Public places

I am a learner

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. b
- B. 1. empire 2. Bindusara 3. Pataliputra
4. 30 5. edicts
- C. 1. Emperor Ashoka was a Mauryan ruler who ruled over a vast empire in ancient India more than 2,200 years ago.
2. The capital of Ashoka's empire was Pataliputra (present-day Patna).
3. She is reading about Bihar.
- D. 1. The death and destruction from the war made Ashoka remorseful. He decided not to fight any more wars. After the war, he devoted his life for the welfare and betterment of his people.
2. Ashoka adopted several welfare measures to take care of his people and promote peace. He built hospitals for

both people and animals, dug wells and planted trees along roads to provide shade and water. Rest houses were set up for travellers and special officers were appointed to look after the welfare of the people. Ashoka treated his subjects with kindness and fairness, following the path of Dhamma which focused on right conduct and compassion.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses

I am a doer: 2.

I am an all-rounder

A. **English:**

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

B. **Maths:** 504 each

C. **Science:** Accept all relevant responses

Suggested answer: Plants are important because they provide us with food, oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Mauryan dynasty 2. Ashoka
3. Pataliputra 4. Odisha
5. Buddha
- B. 1. Mauryan dynasty 2. Wood
3. edicts 4. Peacefully
5. hospitals
- C. 2. The first ruler of the dynasty was Chandragupta Maurya.
4. Emperor Ashoka fought the Kalinga War.
5. Edicts were placed in different parts of the Mauryan Empire.

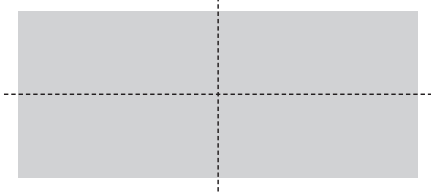
Worksheet 2

- 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. false 4. true 5. false

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. empire 2. dynasty
3. the royal palace 4. the Kalinga War
5. edicts

B. Maths:



C. **Science:** Srinagar is in the northern part of India. Sheep give wool. They give birth to their younger ones.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Earth 2. flat 3. atlas
4. spherical 5. Physical
- B. 1. a cloth or a napkin 2. cartographer
3. Political 4. East 5. brown
- C. 1. An atlas is a book of maps.
2. We use a map to study places on the Earth.

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. false 3. true 4. true 5. true

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. details 2. atlas 3. West
4. scale 5. symbols
- B. 1. e 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. c
- C. 5. South-East

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Earth 2. physical map
3. four 4. plains or lowlands
5. legend
- B. 1. Shades of green show plants.
3. Shades of blue show the sky.
5. Shades of dark blue show shallow waters.
- C. 5. South-South

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. GLOBE 2. ATLAS 3. LANDFORM

4. CIRCLE 5. LEGENDS

- B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C. 1. EARTH 2. GLOBE 3. MAPS
4. SCALE 5. DIRECTIONS

Worksheet 2

A. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible responses:

1. Physical maps 2. Political maps
3. Climatic maps 4. Population maps
5. Industries maps
- B. Accept all relevant responses
- C. 1. A map is a representation of the Earth's surface or a part of it on a flat medium.
2. Flemish Cartographer, Gerardus Mercator published the first atlas.
3. The four major directions are – North, South, East and West
4. The scale can be understood as the ratio between the distance on the ground and the distance on the map. Maps are always drawn to scale.
5. Key or legend are given on a map to help us understand the colour scheme and the symbols used.

Theme 5: Our Universe Lesson-6: Satellites

Main Coursebook

I am ready

- A. explorer B. astronaut

In-text Question (Page 39)

1. Aryabhata 2. IRS-1A

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. b 3. c 4. c 5. a
B. 1. Moon 2. rockets 3. 1957
4. Remote 5. Aryabhata
- C. 1. Artificial satellites are man-made and natural satellites exist naturally.
2. Artificial satellites are used for communication, weather forecasting and remote sensing.
3. Communication satellites aid this.
- D. 1. Meteorological satellites help us predict the weather by taking pictures of the movements of clouds. They give us early warnings of dangerous storms, cyclones, forest fires, floods or moving glaciers. These satellites also monitor rainfall. This

helps our farmers plan the cultivation of crops better.

- India has a strong space programme like many other countries. It launched its first satellite, Aryabhata, in 1975, for scientific experiments. India's GSAT (Geostationary Satellites) are used for audio-visual communication. IRS-1A, India's first remote-sensing satellite, was launched on 17 March 1988. Today, several highly advanced Indian Earth Observation (EO) Satellites are floating in space. These satellites help scan the Earth's surface.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses

I am a doer: Accept all relevant responses

I am an all-rounder

A. English:

- a. man-made
- a. harmful

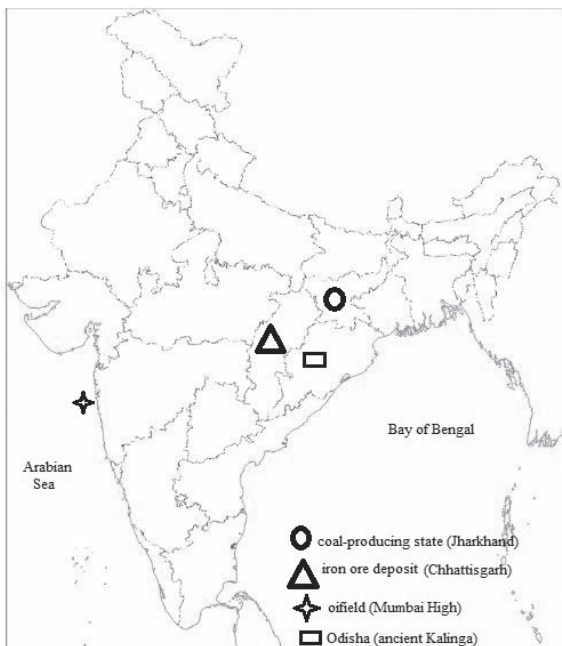
B. Maths: 53 is a prime number because it is divisible only by 1 and the number itself.

C. Science: The Moon revolves around the Earth. It takes 27 days and 8 hours to revolve around the Earth.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Map Work (Page 44)



Case studies

Theme 1 All About Us

- The Dancing Girl statue was found at Mohenjo-daro.
- It tells us that the Harappans were skilled metalworkers and enjoyed art, dance and music.
- It is important because it helps us learn about the culture, art and skills of the Harappan Civilization.

Theme 2 Resources We Care For

- A large wall built across a river is called a dam.
- Dams help farmers by providing water for irrigation and help people in cities by supplying drinking water and electricity.
- Yes, building dams is important because they store water and produce hydroelectricity.

Theme 3 Adapt to Survive

- Emperor Ashoka spread Buddhism after the Kalinga War.
- They travelled to different countries and taught people about Buddhism.
- Yes, because it spread peace, non-violence and harmony among people.

Theme 4 Things we Need

- People drew maps on stones, pieces of clay and animal skins.
- Maps helped them find routes, travel safely and plan trade.
- Digital maps are more useful today because they show live traffic and weather.

Theme 5 Our Universe

- INSAT helps study weather in India.
- It helps the government warn people about disasters and helps farmers decide when to sow crops.
- They help predict floods and cyclones early, which keeps people safe.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| A. 1. satellite | 2. Natural, artificial | |
| 3. Moon | 4. atmosphere | |
| 5. crops | | |
| B. 1. satellites | 2. rockets | 3. television |
| 4. 1957 | 5. APPLE | |
| C. 3. Moon | | |

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. help us predict weather
2. give us early warnings of natural disasters
3. help us in disaster management efforts
4. monitor rainfall
5. help farmers plan cultivation
- B. 5. 1975
- C. 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. a 5. b

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Artificial satellites are launched into space with the help of rockets.
3. Remote sensing satellites help us map different parts of the Earth.
5. GSAT satellites are used for the purpose of audio-visual communication.
- B. 1. natural satellite 2. signals
3. movements of clouds
4. Remote sensing satellites 5. IRS-1A
- C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. satellite 2. man-made
3. 4 October, 1957 4. space
5. Geostationary Satellites
- B. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible response: Artificial satellites are designed for scientific research as well as entertainment. They give us valuable information about the atmosphere of the Earth. Some of their uses are: Communication, Weather forecasting, Remote sensing.

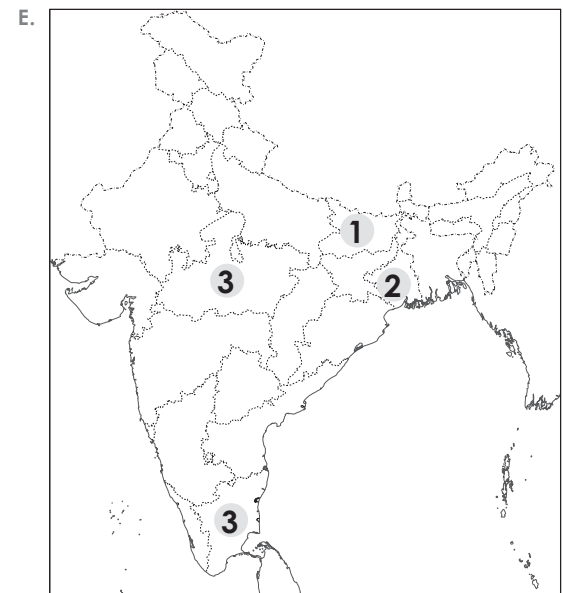
Enrichment Activities

- A. Accept all relevant responses
- B. 1. Sindhu-Sarasvati Civilization
2. Mesopotamian Civilization
3. Egyptian Civilization
4. Egyptian Civilization
5. Chinese Civilization

C.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L | I | M | E | S | T | O | N | E |
| R | L | Q | A | X | U | L | T | S |
| I | F | W | C | O | A | L | V | T |
| R | E | U | O | F | O | R | N | O |
| O | C | N | P | A | X | K | L | N |
| N | H | C | P | V | S | E | S | E |
| O | J | H | E | S | E | D | X | S |
| R | C | E | R | E | N | T | Q | V |
| E | D | B | A | U | X | I | T | E |

- D. Accept all relevant responses



Revision Worksheet

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. b
- B. 1. c 2. a 3. b. 4. e 5. d
- C. 1. bamboo plates 2. two
3. water 4. the Earth's surface
5. man-made
- D. 1. Papyrus are paper-like sheets made from a plant. The Egyptians used it to write.
2. Non-metallic minerals such as petroleum, coal, limestone, etc. are used as fuels. These minerals are called fossil fuels or mineral fuels.
3. Sprinklers are used for irrigation purposes. With the help of a sprinkler, water is sprayed into the air using a pipe. The water then falls on crops like rain.
4. After the Kaling War, seeing at the death and destruction, Ashoka decided to give up the policy of conquest through war and began to follow a policy of conquest through the teachings of Lord Buddha.

5. Flemish cartographer, Gerardus Mercator published the first-ever atlas.
 6. The Chinese civilization came up along the River Hwang Ho. The king held a very powerful place in the Chinese society. Priests, officers and soldiers, helped the king rule. The Chinese worshipped the sky, the Sun, the rivers. The Great Wall of China was built to keep out their enemies. Tea was first grown by the Chinese. Compass, umbrella, paper money is some of the important inventions by the Chinese.
 7. Dams are very strong walls built across a river to stop the flow of water. A reservoir or an artificial lake is created behind a dam. It helps control floods and provide water for irrigation.
 8. Three metallic minerals are: copper, bauxite and manganese.
 9. *Dhamma* is a path laid by Lord Buddha. It is a policy of conquest not through war but through tolerance, coexistence, non-violence and respect for elders.
 10. The world's first artificial satellite was launched into space on 4 October 1957.
- E.
1. River Indus River Tigris
 2. Karnataka Madhya Pradesh
 3. Canals Tanks
 4. Physical map Political map
 5. Aryabhata IRS-1A

Theme 6: India – Our Country

Lesson-7: Landforms of India - I

Main Coursebook

I am ready

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. K2

In-text Question (Page 53)

1. false
2. false

In-text Question (Page 54)

1. true
2. false

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a
- B. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false
- C. 1. People living in hilly ranges are engaged in terrace farming. In terrace farming, farmers cut terraces or steps along the mountain slopes. A variety of crops, such as rice, maize, potatoes and barley, are grown on terraces.

2. The three river basins of the north are- Satluj, Ganga, and Brahmaputra.
 3. Neha is visiting the Purvanchal Hill Ranges.
- D. 1. The Northern Plains of India lie to the south of the Himalayas, stretching from Punjab to Assam, and are formed by the deposition of fertile alluvium brought by rivers such as the Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra. These plains are broad, flat and extremely fertile, making them one of the country's most important agricultural regions where crops like rice, wheat and sugarcane are grown. In contrast, the Coastal Plains are narrow strips of flat land along India's coasts- the Western Coastal Plains between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea and the Eastern Coastal Plains between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. They are fertile mainly in delta regions like those of the Godavari, Krishna and Mahanadi rivers, and support activities such as rice and coconut cultivation, fishing and trade through numerous ports. While the Northern Plains are known for their dense population and extensive farming, the Coastal Plains are significant for fishing, coconut farming and maritime trade.

2. The Himalayas extend across Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, northern West Bengal (Darjeeling) and parts of Arunachal Pradesh. Ladakh and the Karakoram Mountains also lie within the greater Himalayan region. People living in these regions are engaged in terrace farming, wood carving and sheep rearing. In terrace farming, farmers cut terraces or steps along mountain slopes to grow crops, such as rice, maize, potatoes and barley. Punjab, Haryana, NCT* of Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and parts of Assam are situated in the Northern Plains. Most people here are engaged in farming. They grow rice, wheat and sugarcane. The Northern Plains are extremely important to our country. A vast majority of the foodgrains produced here are transported all over India, which is then consumed or sold.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses

I am a thinker: You can find a snow leopard in the high mountains of the Himalayas and the Karakoram ranges. It lives there because:

1. The cold climate suits its thick fur, which keeps it warm.
2. Its grey, spotted coat helps it blend in with rocky, snowy mountains.
3. There is less human disturbance in these high, remote areas.

I am an all-rounder

A. English:

1. Cold
2. fertile

B. Maths:

1. Five point three three

C. Science: rose marigold

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Indus
3. Terrace farming 4. Himalayan
5. coastal plain
- B. 1. Forests 2. Beas 3. basin
4. farming 5. Kanniyakumari
- C. 1. The coastal plains are narrow, flat lands along the sea.
4. The numerous ports located in coastal plains are used to export and import goods.
5. Most people in the coastal plains are engaged in fishing, farming and poultry farming.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Purvanchal Hill Ranges 2. Alluvium
3. Satluj, Ganga and Brahmaputra
4. farming
5. western coastal plains, eastern coastal plains
- B. 1. H 2. H 3. C 4. H 5. C
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. three 2. K2 3. south

4. Yamuna 5. Punjab

- B. 4. Gujarat 5. Jammu & Kashmir

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

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. Sikkim

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The three ranges of the Himalayas are:
i. The Greater Himalaya or Himadri
ii. The Middle Himalaya or Himachal
iii. The Outer Himalaya or Shivalik
2. The people of the Ladakh and the Karakoram Mountains are engaged in terrace farming, wood carving or sheep rearing.
3. The Purvachal Hills lie in the north-eastern part of India.
4. Several Himalayan rivers bring silt, sand and tiny pieces of rocks with them. The silt deposited by the rivers is quite fine in nature. It is called alluvium.
5. Ganga and Brahmaputra form the world's largest delta, called the Sundarban Delta.
- B. 3. The eastern coastal plains and the western coastal plains meet at Kanniyakumari.
4. Most people in the coastal plains of India are engaged in farming and fishing.
5. The coastal plains have ports that are used to export and import.
- C. 1. KARAKORAM 2. PURVACHAL
3. HIMALAYAS 4. NAINIAL
5. SIKKIM

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. north
3. K2 4. forests 5. Tibet
- B. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible response:

1. This is the northern most and the highest range of the Himalayas. It is home to glaciers that are origins of rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra. Kanchenjunga is one of its highest peaks.

2. This is located at the south of the Himadri. It includes many hill stations like Shimla, Nainital, Darjeeling. It houses forests of fir, pine and deodar trees.
3. This is the lowest range of the Himalayas. It has forests and land that is suitable for cultivation. This region is thickly populated and rich in variety of flora and fauna.

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

Theme 6: India – Our Country

Lesson-8: Landforms of India - II

Main Coursebook

I am ready: PENINSULA

In-text Question (Page 59)

1. Hot and dry 2. River Satluj

In-text Question (Page 60)

1. true 2. false

I am a learner

- 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. Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh
2. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an island.
3. Naina is visiting Madhya Pradesh.
- D. 1. People in the Thar Desert mostly raise animals like camels, goats and sheep and grow crops such as bajra and jowar near oases where water is available. Because of the hot and dry climate, houses have thick walls, flat roofs and small windows to keep cool. Women wear ghaghra, choli and odhni, and men wear dhoti, kurta and turban. Many families store rainwater in underground tankas. Festivals like Gangaur and Teej are celebrated, and folk dances such as Ghoomar are popular. Major cities include Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.
2. The southern plateaus of India stretch over Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. These states are rich in minerals, such as iron ore, copper and

manganese. Jamshedpur in Jharkhand is a prominent industrial city. People also engage in farming. They grow crops, such as rice and wheat, among others. Wildlife is found in abundance in the southern plateaus. In Madhya Pradesh, Kanha National Park and Bandhavgarh National Park are homes to tigers.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

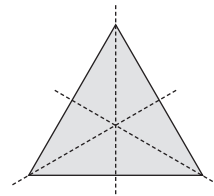
My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses

I am a doer: Accept all relevant responses

I am an all-rounder

A. **English:** 1. many 2. much

B. **Maths:** Triangular shape



C. **Science:** Camel, Chinkara (Indian gazelle), Blackbuck

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Indian 2. animals 3. Narmada
4. mining 5. Bay of Bengal
- B. 1. Gujarat 2. Camel 3. Jaipur
4. River Godavari
5. Lakshadweep
- C. 3. The Deccan Plateau is surrounded by the Western and Eastern Ghats.
4. This plateau extends from River Narmada to India's southern peninsular tip.
5. The rivers flowing from the Western Ghats break the Eastern Ghats into small hill ranges.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. sand 2. Banjaras
3. southern plateaus 4. Coconut
5. coir

- B. 1. CH 2. DP 3. DP 4. DP 5. CH
 C. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Luni 2. food 3. triangular
 4. Jharkhand 5. coir
 B. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. b 5. a
 C. 1. Kerala

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. sand dunes 2. River Satluj
 3. River Godavari 4. mining
 5. fishing
 B. 3. River Ganga is the major river of this region.
 5. The region supports the growth of bushes, thorny shrubs and rice.
 C. 2. maize 3. sesame
 4. groundnut

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

A.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| L | U | N | I | O | P | J |
| B | A | J | R | A | X | O |
| G | Q | G | G | D | H | W |
| V | C | A | M | E | L | A |
| T | J | R | O | P | W | R |
| G | H | O | O | M | A | R |

- B. 1. Aravalli Hills 2. oasis
 3. Pink City
 4. Godavari, Krishna Kaveri
 5. Coir Industry
 C. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. False

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. It lies to the west of the Aravalli Hills.
 2. Its extent is from Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat via Rajasthan to the borders of the Haryana.
 3. Luni is a major river here.
 4. The Indira Gandhi Canal transports water to the desert.
 5. People who travel from place to place in search of food for themselves and their animals are called banjaras.
 B. 1. Delhi 2. Neem 3. Rice
 4. Elephants 5. Suit
 C. Accept all relevant responses

Theme 7: Let Us Be Aware Lesson-9: Our Rights and Duties

Main Coursebook

I am ready

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | U | D | U | C | H | E | R | R | Y | X | M |
| C | K | I | R | E | Z | P | A | M | B | Q | D |
| A | H | K | L | M | H | I | J | C | D | B | M |
| C | H | A | N | D | I | G | A | R | H | W | Z |
| T | E | R | C | F | O | N | K | N | G | E | S |
| T | X | N | W | O | P | X | E | X | T | X | W |
| U | A | A | A | P | M | C | R | Z | Y | D | G |
| S | A | T | D | D | U | N | A | S | P | W | O |
| Z | S | A | Q | S | A | M | L | V | I | A | A |
| W | A | K | W | F | H | G | A | K | E | D | W |
| X | L | A | K | S | H | A | D | W | E | E | P |

Catch Up (Page 66)

1. true 2. false

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. b 5. a
 B. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. false 5. true
 C. 1. It came into effect on 26th January, 1950, when India became a republic.
 2. If a citizen's fundamental rights are denied, she/he can move the court.
 3. Yes, Mala is breaking the law because as a citizen of India she is going against the Fundamental Rights. The fundamental right, the Right against exploitation, doesn't allow children below 14 years of age to work.
 D. 1. The Constitution of India details the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties. Fundamental Rights are certain basic rights set out for the well-being of every citizen in the country. If these rights are denied, the citizens can move court for protection.
 2. Yes, The Constitution lists certain instructions for the government to ensure the welfare of citizens. These instructions are known as Directive Principles.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant

- B. 1. WARD 2. MAYOR 3. DISTRICT
 4. NAGAR NIGAM
 5. DEPUTY MAYOR
 C. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. true

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government.
 2. The municipal committee is also known as nagar palika.
 5. The mayor is assisted by a deputy mayor.
 B. 1. DISTRICTS 2. CIVIC AMENTIES
 3. ELECTIONS 4. MAYOR
 5. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
 C. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Clean drinking water
 2. Electricity 3. Roads
 4. Schools and Colleges
 5. Hospitals

B.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | H | M | E | D | A | B | A | D |
| X | G | T | M | E | D | R | T | A |
| Q | U | N | K | L | B | K | C | D |
| T | W | S | P | H | E | D | S | I |
| B | A | J | Q | I | D | J | X | O |
| Z | H | O | S | Z | P | U | N | E |
| N | A | S | D | A | Z | K | X | M |
| M | T | Y | R | W | L | D | D | S |
| Y | I | C | H | E | N | N | A | I |

- C. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible response: The local self-governing bodies attend to local problems of the citizens related to clean drinking water supply, electricity, maintenance of roads and sanitation.

**Theme 8: Technology and Us
 Lesson-11: Agriculture in India**

Main Coursebook

- I am ready:** Accept all relevant responses
In-text Question (Page 76)
 1. true 2. false

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. a
 B. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false
 C. 1. Agriculture means growing plants or crops on land. Horticulture, livestock rearing and fishing are also included in agriculture.
 2. Sugarcane and tea are cash crops.
 3. Cash crop
 D. 1. Various factors have contributed to the increase in India's total agricultural production. They are as follows:
 1. use of tractors and other modern machinery for agriculture,
 2. use of fertilisers and pesticides,
 3. use of better-quality seeds, and
 4. bringing more areas under irrigation
 2. Difference between marine and inland fishing:

| Marine fishing | Inland fishing |
|---|---|
| i. catching fish from the sea | i. catching fish from lakes, ponds, canals and rivers |
| ii. Sardine, mackerel and shrimp are commonly found here. | ii. Prawn, rohu, catla and trout are commonly found here. |
| iii. It is common in coastal states of India. | iii. It is popular in Chhattisgarh, WestBengal, Assam and Himachal Pradesh. |

- I am an artist:** Accept all relevant responses
My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses
I am a thinker: Rice is a staple food in West Bengal along with fish because rice is grown easily and fish is found in abundance.
I am an all-rounder
 A. **English:** 1. inside 2. in
 B. **Maths:** 50 m
 C. **Science:** Pulley
I am a project whiz; Accept all relevant responses
I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Agriculture 2. section 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 crops 2. wheat
3. marine fishing 4. agriculture
5. horticulture
- B. 1. b 2. e 3. a 4. c 5. d
- C. 4. They are grown for consumption by people.

Worksheet 3

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

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. Marine fishing is popular in the states of India located close to river basins.

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. millets 2. sale 3. livestock
4. horticulture 5. Marine
- B. 1. b 2. e 3. d 4. c 5. a
- C. 1. MILLETS 2. BAJRA 3. RAGI
4. JOWAR 5. ARHAR

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. two 2. cash 3. keep
4. Marine 5. Horticulture
- B. 1. Use of tractors and other modern machinery
2. Use of fertilisers and pesticides
3. Use of better-quality seeds
4. Bringing more areas under irrigation.
- C. 1. Agriculture means to grow plants or crops on land.

2. Crops grown in India can be classified as – food crops and cash crops.
3. Cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, bullock, camel, mule and yak are some examples of livestock rearing.
4. Horticulture means the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables. These are grown to be sold in the market.
5. Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Assam and Himachal Pradesh.

Theme 8: Technology and Us Lesson-12: Industries in India

Main Coursebook

I am ready: EMBROIDERY

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. c 3. c 4. c 5. c
- B. 1. natural 2. cannot
3. cottage industry 4. large-scale
5. shipbuilding
- C. 1. A factory is a place where raw materials are turned into finished products.
2. A cottage industry is an industry set up at home. Only a few people are engaged in it. Simple tools and raw materials are used by the workers.
3. Ritu works in a small-scale industry because hosiery items come under small-scale industry.
- D. 1. Small-scale industries work on a small scale. A 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. Differences between small-scale and large-scale industries

| Small-scale industry | Large-scale industry |
|-----------------------------|---|
| i. few people are engaged | i. thousands of trained and skilled workers are engaged |
| ii. small machines are used | ii. big machines are used to produce a huge quantity of goods |

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses

I am a doer: Accept all relevant responses

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** 1. busy 2. sweet
 B. **Maths:** Litre
 C. **Science:** Muscular force

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. cannot 2. silk 3. factory
 4. cottage 5. Very few
 B. 1. RAW MATERIALS 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 2. finished products
 3. three 4. simple
 5. cottage industries
 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. homes 4. simple
 5. Weaving
 B. 3. fertile soil
 C. 2. extracting oil

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. raw material 2. beginning
 3. human labour 4. factory
 5. cottage industry
 B. 3. machinery 4. factory workers
 C. 1. cottage industry

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. No, natural resources cannot be used directly.
 2. Cottage industries are industries that are set up in house where only a few people are engaged in work. Simple tools and raw materials are used. Some examples are extracting oil, weaving cloth, etc.

3. Small-scale industries are industries where few people are employed. They use small machines and work in small factories. Some examples are utensils, electrical goods, etc.
 4. In large-scale industries, thousands of trained and skilled workers are engaged. Big machines are used to produce goods. Some examples are iron and steel plants, textile mills, oil refineries, chemical plants, etc.
 5. Various coastal cities, such as Kochi (Kerala), Mumbai (Maharashtra) Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), are home to shipbuilding industries.
 B. 1. T 2. F 3. T 4. T 5. T
 C. 2. The vast majority of large-scale industries are in or near big cities.
 3. Machineries, chemicals, cement are important industries of India.
 5. In a factory, raw material is turned into finished products.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Raw materials 2. Power supply
 3. Machinery 4. Money
 5. Human Labour
 B. 1. Srinagar, Ahmedabad
 2. Bhilai, Visakhapatnam
 3. Gurugram, Mumbai
 4. Marmagao, Kochi
 5. Kapurthala, Kolkata
 C. 1. Grinding flour, Extracting oil, Weaving cloth
 2. Hosiery items, garments, electrical goods
 3. Iron and steel plants, textile mills, oil refineries

Theme 9: Never Give Up Lesson-13: Things We Make

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Suggested answers: Carpenters, architects, potter, scientists

In-text Question (Page 87)

1. false 2. true

In-text Question (Page 88)

1. Meghalaya 2. Arunachal Pradesh

I am a learner

- 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 cross obstacles, such as rivers, roads, forests, etc.
2. Living tree bridges are some special bridges made by guiding the roots of trees to grow knitted patterns.
3. Mira stepped on asphalt. It is a material used to construct roads.
- D. 1. Advantages of building a bridge:
- helps us cross obstacles, such as rivers, roads, forests, etc.
 - helps us connect to different parts of the country
 - improves mobility
 - helps people and vehicles move to and fro, without disturbing the life of fishes below
2. While constructing modern wonders of the world, we must ensure that there is no irreversible harmful impact on our environment. Constructing new buildings and bridges also results in the cutting down of trees and removal of natural vegetation that impacts the lives of many humans and animals, alike. We need to ensure that this loss of nature is minimal.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses

I am a thinker: We cannot have root bridges everywhere because they take decades to grow, need special trees and they cannot handle heavy traffic like concrete bridges.

I am an all-rounder

A. English:

1. Although 2. and

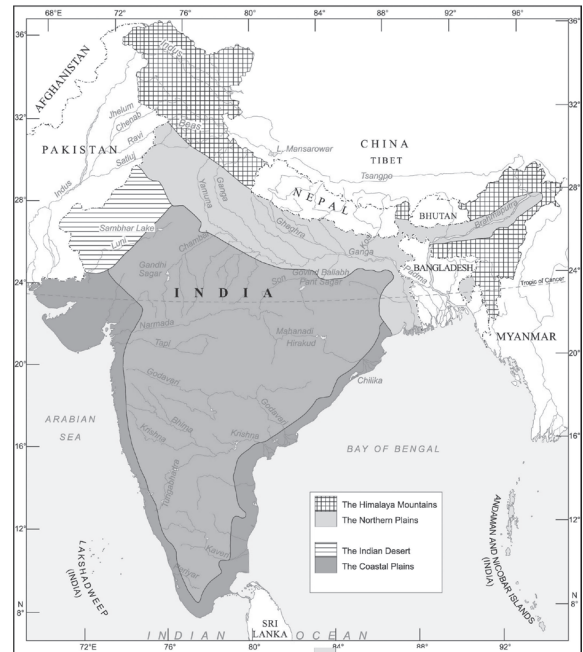
B. Maths: Accept all relevant responses

C. Science: Bicycle

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses

Map Work (Page 92)



Map Work (Page 93)

- Rice - West Bengal, Odisha
- Wheat - Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh
- Jute - Bihar, Odisha
- Cotton - Maharashtra, Gujarat

Map Work (Page 94)

- Iron and steel - Chhattisgarh, Karnataka
- Textiles - Maharashtra, Gujarat
- Electronic - Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh

Case studies

Theme 6

- Coal and iron ore
- Minerals provide jobs in mines and factories, while rivers help farmers irrigate their fields and supply water.
- To support wildlife, farming, and ensure sustainable living.

Theme 7

- The head of the Village Committee is called the Chairperson.
- The "Protect Our River" plan helped by keeping the river clean through signboards, dustbins, and community clean-up drives.

- Local self-government helps people in towns and villages by quickly solving their problems, keeping roads good, water clean, streets safe, and the area neat and clean.

Theme 8

- A hammock is made in a cottage industry, and a motorbike is made in a large-scale industry.
- Large-scale industries need more workers and machines because they produce goods in large quantities using heavy machinery.
- Large-scale industries are most helpful because they provide jobs to many people at the same time.

Theme 9

- People in Meghalaya used tree roots because they were easily available, strong, and could grow naturally without cutting trees.
- I would choose steel and cement because they are strong and can carry heavy vehicles safely.
- We can build modern bridges by avoiding cutting trees unnecessarily, protecting rivers and wildlife, and using environmentally friendly construction methods.

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. 9.15 km
- B. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. No 5. Yes
- C. 5. North-east

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. bridge 2. roads 3. ropes
4. roots of trees 5. Riwai village

- B. 4. They help people cross obstacles easily.

C. 1. length

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. A bridge is a physically built structure that helps us cross obstacles, such as rivers, roads, forests, etc.
2. Roads and bridges are considered the lifelines of a country's development.
3. The living tree bridge is in Riwai village of Meghalaya.
4. The Dhola-Sadia Bridge connects Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.
5. Steel, cement, stone, brick and asphalt.

B.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S | T | E | E | L | B | F |
| T | F | V | X | S | R | D |
| O | I | R | O | N | I | L |
| N | F | W | E | Q | C | D |
| E | C | Z | R | I | K | K |
| A | S | P | H | A | L | T |

- C. 1. A bridge is a physically built structure that helps us cross obstacles, such as rivers, roads, forests, etc.
2. Roads and bridges are considered the lifelines of a country's development.
3. In the olden days, bridges were made from steel and cement.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. physically 2. Bridges
3. development 4. wooden
5. Sadia
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C. Accept all relevant responses

Enrichment Activities

- A. Accept all relevant responses
- B. 1. Kolkata 2. Mumbai 3. Mysuru
4. Bangaluru 5. Prayagraj

C.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | L | I | N | V | S | T | O | N | C |
| I | V | O | A | S | I | S | L | T | H |
| K | I | F | W | C | O | A | L | V | I |
| A | R | E | U | O | F | O | R | N | N |
| N | O | C | N | B | A | J | R | A | K |
| E | N | H | C | P | V | S | E | S | A |
| R | Z | P | A | S | I | S | D | X | R |
| O | R | C | E | R | E | N | T | Q | A |
| Q | E | D | B | R | A | X | K | L | S |
| B | L | A | C | K | B | U | C | K | L |

- D. Accept all relevant responses
- E. 1. A set of rules and regulations to run a country is referred to as the constitution.
 2. The constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world.
 3. The constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950
 4. Dr. B R Ambedkar is one of the founding father of our constitution
 5. The constitution of India details the Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.
- F. Accept all relevant responses

Revision Worksheet

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c
 5. a 6. a 7. c 8. a
 9. b 10. a

- B. 1. Bay of Bengal 2. folk dance
 3. Directive Principles 4. Pradhan
 5. Dholā-Sadia

- C. 1. The three divisions of the Himalayan Mountain Range are: The Greater Himalaya or Himadri, The Middle Himalaya or Himachal and The Outer Himalaya or Shivalik.
 2. Cellular Jail is in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
 3. The local government that looks after a small city is called a municipal committee. These are also known as *nagar palika* or *nagar nigam*.
 4. Animals used by famers for various help are called livestock. Cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, bullock, camel, mule, and yak are some examples.
 5. Small-scale industries work on a small scale. A few people are employed in such industries. They use small machines are used for production.
 6. In the olden days, bridges were made from ropes and wooden planks. Some special bridges, such as the living tree bridges, were made by guiding roots of trees to grow in knitted patterns.
- D. 1. Brahmaputra Satluj
 2. extracting oil weaving cloth
 3. cotton jute
 4. steel asphalt
 5. Himachal Pradesh Sikkim
- E. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. false