

# Answers

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

### Main Coursebook

#### I am ready

a	z	o	v	k	s	m	f	k	l
g	f	i	r	e	z	p	r	m	f
w	h	n	l	m	h	i	r	c	a
h	w	c	o	o	k	i	n	g	r
e	e	q	e	a	t	e	r	m	m
e	b	d	w	o	p	x	n	x	i
l	a	c	a	p	m	c	f	z	n
g	h	u	n	t	i	n	g	n	g

#### 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 Sindhu Sarasvatī 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 Sindhu Sarasvatī 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.





# Answers

## 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

2. Limestone, salt, precious stones, coal and petroleum
  3. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
  4. Assam and Gujarat
  5. 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.

# Answers

## Theme 3: We Adapt to Survive

### Lesson-4: Emperor Ashoka

#### Main Coursebook

**I am ready:** Accept all relevant responses

#### In-text Question (Page 26)

1. Lord Buddha
2. 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:

1. Ashoka rules over a major part of India.
2. 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. 1. They established the first ever empire in the history of India.
4. Ashoka became the emperor after Bindusara.
- C. 1. Babur    4. Shah Jahan

##### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. 2,200    2. first    3. 30  
4. Kalinga    5. rest
- B. 1. Odisha  
2. tolerance, coexistence and respect for elders  
3. other public places    4. wells  
5. hospitals
- C. 1. The capital of Ashoka's empire was Kalinga.
3. The capital was surrounded by a steel wall to keep enemies away.
5. The emperor managed the city's administration himself.

## Teacher's Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The Mauryas established the first ever empire in India.
2. A committee of 30 members looked after the administration of the city.
3. The Ashokan empire won the Kalinga War.
4. The policy of conquest through the teachings of Lord Buddha is known as the path of Dhamma.
5. Ashoka took many welfare measures after the Kalinga War. He built roads,

and rest houses, planted trees, dug wells, built hospitals for people and animals. He even went on regular tours and tried to solve the problems of the people.

- B. 1. Chandragupta Maurya    2. Pataliputra  
3. edicts    4. roads    5. tours
- C. 1. EMPIRE    2. DYNASTY    3. EDICTS  
4. PILLARS    5. PLACES

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. True    2. False    3. True    4. True    5. True
- B. 1. Bindusara    2. wooden    3. 30  
4. Dhamma    5. tours
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

# Answers

## Theme 4: Things We Need

### Lesson-5: Maps

#### Main Coursebook

##### I am ready

- A. Delhi                      B. Nepal  
C. Bay of Bengal         D. Madhya Pradesh

##### In-text Question (Page 33)

1. false                      2. true

##### I am a learner

- A. 1. b      2. c      3. b      4. c      5. c  
B. 1. globe      2. atlas      3. rainfall  
4. scale      5. shallow waters  
C. 1. The names of the eight directions are: east, west, north, south, north-east, north-west, south-east, and south-west.  
2. In a map, the practice of keeping the proportions of elements same, such as continents and oceans as they are in the real world, while changing their size is known as drawing to scale.  
3. Neha is marking deep waters.  
D. 1. The three types of maps are:  
Physical maps show landforms, such as mountains, plains  
Political maps show countries and their capitals  
Climatic maps show general information about climate and rainfall  
2. Shades of blue show water bodies, shades of green show plains or lowlands, and shades of brown show highlands.

**I am an artist:** Accept all relevant responses

**My Secret Journal:** Accept all relevant responses

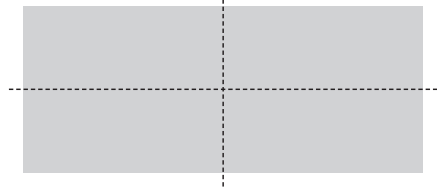
**I am a thinker:** The Earth looks mostly blue because about three-fourths of its surface is water.

##### I am an all-rounder

###### A. English

1. The first atlas was published by a Flemish cartographer.  
2. A globe is an accurate model of the Earth.

##### 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.

# Answers

## 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.  
2. 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:

1. a. man-made                      2. a. harmful

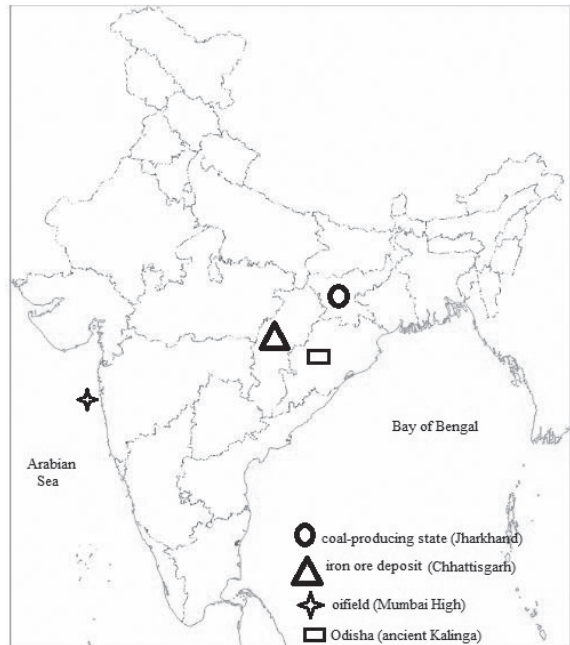
- B. **Maths:** 53 is a prime number because it is divisible only by 1 and the number itself.

- 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

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

##### Theme 2 Resources We Care For

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

### Theme 3 Adapt to Survive

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

### Theme 4 Things we Need

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

### Theme 5 Our Universe

1. INSAT helps study weather in India.
2. It helps the government warn people about disasters and helps farmers decide when to sow crops.
3. 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

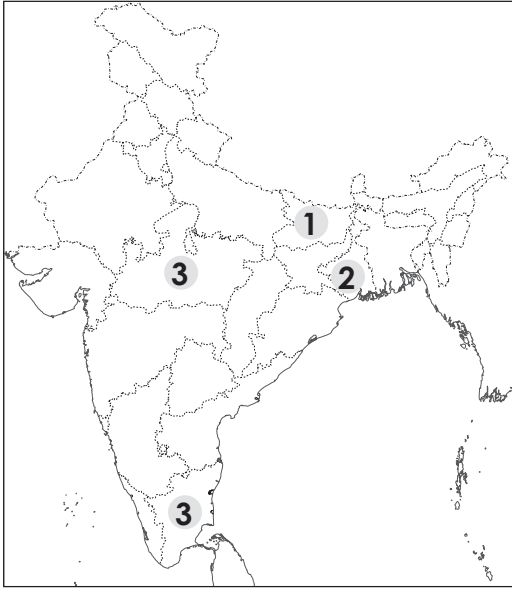
- A. Accept all relevant responses
- B. 1. Sindhu-Sarasvatī Civilization  
2. Mesopotamian Civilization  
3. Egyptian Civilization  
4. Egyptian Civilization  
5. Chinese Civilization

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

E.



### 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

# Answers

## 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

# Answers

## Theme 6: India – Our Country Lesson-8: Landforms of India - II

### Main Coursebook

I am ready: PENINSULA

In-text Question (Page 59)

- Hot and dry
- River Satluj

In-text Question (Page 60)

- true
- 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.

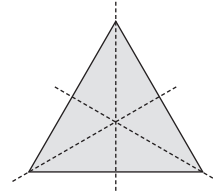
I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

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



- C. 1. EQUAL      2. FREE EDUCATION  
3. RELIGION    4. LAW          5. COURT

#### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. effect      2. Duties      3. pay  
4. religion      5. welfare
- B. 2. Minorities can develop and protect their culture.
5. There can be no discrimination based on caste, religion or gender.
- C. 2. Dr B R Ambedkar

### Teacher's Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world.
2. The six Fundamental Rights are:
- Right to equality
  - Right to freedom
  - Right against exploitation
  - Right to freedom of religion
  - Cultural and educational rights
  - Right to constitutional remedies
3. The Constitution also lists certain instructions for the government to ensure the welfare of citizens. These instructions are known as Directive Principles.
4. Under the right to equality, all citizens are equal before the law. All citizens, irrespective of their religion, caste, race,

gender and place of birth, are treated as equals.

5. Under Right to Constitutional Remedies an Indian citizen can move court.

- B. 1. T      2. T      3. T      4. F      5. F

- C. 1. Directive Principles are the instructions listed by the constitution for the government.
3. Under the Directive Principles people should have proper living conditions.
4. Under the Directive Principles every person should get proper treatment when they fall sick.

#### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Right to equality    2. Right to freedom  
3. Right against exploitation  
4. Right to freedom of religion  
5. Cultural and educational rights  
6. Right to constitutional remedies
- B. 1. CONSTITUTION      2. EQUALITY  
3. RIGHTS                  4. EDUCATION  
5. CITIZEN
- C. The citizens of India are expected to perform certain duties towards the country. These are known as Fundamental Duties. Some examples are: We must obey our constitution and respect the national symbols, we should take care of the environment and public property and we must preserve our cultural heritage.

# Answers

## Theme 7: Let Us Be Aware Lesson-10: Self-Government

### Main Coursebook

**I am ready:** Accept all relevant responses

#### In-text Question (Page 71)

1. false                      2. true

#### I am a learner

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

B. 1. districts      2. three      3. Sarpanch  
4. Gram Sabha      5. local

C. 1. Panchayat is a local self-government system in the village or rural areas. This rural self-government works towards the development of agriculture, irrigation, health, education and rural development with the help of the local people.

2. The local government that looks after a small city is called a Municipal Committee. These are also known as Nagar Palika.

3. Janvi is presenting her complaint to the Gram Panchayat.

D. 1. All citizens of the country need some basic services or civic amenities, such as clean drinking water, electricity, roads, transport, schools, colleges and hospitals. The local self-government or the government elected by the people provides civic amenities at the local level.

2. The local self-governing bodies function to attend to the problems related to clean drinking water supply, electricity, maintenance of roads and sanitation.

**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. bridge                      2. pledge

B. **Maths:** 2065 p

#### C. Science

- Always reach on time to avoid last minute rush due to delay.
- Stay alert for announcements, especially those that are made for passengers.

- Be aware of your surroundings. Do not talk to strangers.
- Avoid carrying sharp objects during journey.

(Accept any three)

**I am a project whiz:** Accept all relevant responses

**I love my Little Book:** Accept all relevant responses

### Students' Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

A. 1. districts                      2. administrative

3. civic amenities      4. three

5. large

B. 1. municipal corporation or committee

2. central government (though Delhi also has its own legislative assembly)

3. Pradhan or Sarpanch

4. ward

5. mayor

C. 1. They are formed in rural areas.

3. The Sarpanch heads the Gram Panchayat.

5. Panchayats address local development issues through community effort.

#### Worksheet 2

A. 1. services      2. smaller      3. local

4. Sarpanch      5. Drinking water

B. 3. chief minister      4. sarpanch

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

#### Worksheet 3

A. 1. ROAD      2. SCHOOL      3. COLLEGE

4. TRANSPORT      5. DRINKING WATER

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

C. 2. Nagar palika is a name used for municipal corporations.

4. Cities that exceed a population of 10 thousand have municipal committees

#### Worksheet 4

A. 1. states      2. state      3. rural      4. local      5. big

B. 1. WARD      2. MAYOR      3. DISTRICT

4. NAGAR NIGAM

5. DEPUTY MAYOR

C. 1. false      2. true      3. 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.



## 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.

# Answers

## 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 Scret 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 7

1. The head of the Village Committee is called the Chairperson.
2. The "Protect Our River" plan helped by keeping the river clean through signboards, dustbins, and community clean-up drives.
3. 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

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

### Theme 9

1. People in Meghalaya used tree roots because they were easily available, strong, and could grow naturally without cutting trees.
2. I would choose steel and cement because they are strong and can carry heavy vehicles safely.
3. 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 Dholá-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. Dhola-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