

Answers

Theme 1: What Makes Our Land Lesson-1: Major Landforms

Main Coursebook

I am ready:

1. Mountain
2. Plains
3. Plateau
4. Desert
5. Island

Catch Up (Page 4)

1. Peak or summit
2. The Tibetan Plateau

Catch Up (Page 5)

1. false
2. true

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. b 5. b
- B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. false
- C. 1. The Appalachians and the Aravallis are old mountains.
2. The Kalahari and the Sahara Deserts are located in Africa.
3. This is because it is difficult to construct railway tracks on higher altitudes.

D. 1.

Old Mountains	Young Mountains
Old mountains are low and have rounded peaks.	Young mountains are tall and have conical or pointed peaks.
The Appalachians and the Aravallis are examples of old mountains.	The Himalayas and the Alps are examples of young mountains.

Life on Mountains

Mountains have steep slopes and thin soil cover, which makes it difficult to grow crops.

Fewer people live in the mountains because the climate is often harsh.

The steep land also makes it hard to build roads and farms.

Mountains are home to many rivers that provide water for irrigation.

Many mountains are rich in pasturelands, forests, and minerals.

2. A river begins its journey in the mountains, where it flows rapidly in its upper course, cutting deep and narrow channels through rocks and forming landforms such as canyons, waterfalls, and rapids. As it enters the plains in its middle course, the river's speed

decreases, and it starts forming broad loops known as meanders. Finally, in its lower course, the river slows down further and joins a larger water body such as a sea or lake. Here, it deposits silt and forms a delta, which is usually triangular in shape. Thus, the journey of a river shows how it changes from a fast, youthful stream in the mountains to a calm, mature flow as it reaches the sea.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker: Accept all relevant responses.

Possible answers: In Jaisalmer, the climate is very hot and dry. There is very little rainfall and water is scarce. Vegetation is limited, so life is difficult in the desert.

In Ooty, the climate is cool and the land is hilly and uneven. Roads and transport are difficult, and people wear warm clothes to protect themselves from cold.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

1. There are varied landforms on the Earth.
2. Mountains are rich in pasturelands and forests.

B. Maths

Place Value	Place	Number
	Crores	0
	Ten Lakhs	0
9,00,000	Lakhs	9
30,000	Ten Thousands	3
5,000	Thousands	5
100	Hundreds	1
30	Tens	3
9	Ones	9

C. **Science:** Igneous rocks are found at the base of all landforms.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Mountains
2. Plateau
3. Plains
4. Desert
5. River

- B. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false
 C. 1. MOUNTAINS 2. PLATEAUS
 3. PLAINS 4. DESERTS 5. RIVERS

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. 25 2. young 3. large
 4. flat 5. leeward
 B. 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d
 C. 5. atmosphere

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. age 2. flat 3. Asia
 4. plains 5. dust
 B. 1. OLD 2. PEAK 3. YOUNG
 4. TALL 5. FORESTS
 C. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Young 2. Mountains 3. cold
 4. silt 5. natural
 B. 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d
 C. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. c 2. e 3. d 4. b 5. a
 B. 1. Yes 2. No 3. No 4. No 5. Yes
 C. 1. Mountains protect us from extreme hot and cold winds by acting as a physical wall.
 2. Tablelands or plateaus are highlands with a flat top and steep slopes rising rapidly from the surrounding land.
 3. It is easier to construct airfields, canals and railways on plains owing to their flat and level terrain.
 4. Deserts are characterised by hot days, cold nights and recurrent dust storms. Sand dunes are also found in deserts.
 5. The speed of the rivers in upper course is very high while in the lower course its speed is very low.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False
 B. 1. different 2. Canyons 3. minerals
 4. Fertile 5. mountains
 C. 1. Tablelands or plateaus comprise grasslands. Cattle and sheep are reared here. Many tablelands have rich deposits of minerals.
 2. Plains have fertile soil. It is suitable for growing crops, construction of airfields, canals, roads and railways. Many big cities and towns are situated in the plains. Owing to their flat and level terrain.

3. Deserts receive little or no rainfall.
 4. During the middle course, the speed of the river decreases and it forms loops called meanders.
 5. A delta is triangular in shape.

Theme 1: What Makes Our Land Lesson-2: Parallels and Meridians

Main Coursebook

I am ready

- a. Four b. South-east

Catch Up (Page 10)

1. true 2. false

Catch Up (Page 11)

1. Prime Meridian 2. Grid

I am a learner

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. a
 B. 1. false 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. false
 C. 1. Parallels or lines of latitude are lines of reference drawn on a globe. These are a set of circles, running from east to west.
 2. Meridians or lines of longitude locate places in the east or west directions. They are drawn from pole to pole and run from north to south.
 3. Greenland lies in the Arctic Circle. The numeric value of the Arctic Circle is $66\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.
 D. 1. **Suggested Answer:** Parallels and meridians help us locate places on the Earth accurately. Parallels show the distance north or south of the Equator, while meridians show the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. Together, they form a grid that helps in finding the exact location of a place.
 2. **Suggested Answer:** The Prime Meridian is the line of longitude marked at 0° . It passes through Greenwich. It is important because it divides the Earth into the eastern and western hemispheres and helps in calculating time.

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. Subject: All meridians, Predicate: have the same length.
 2. Subject: Meridians, Predicate: help us calculate time.

B. **Maths:** Accept all relevant responses.

- C. **Science:** They will use solar energy. This is because Brazil lies close to the Equator. Places near the Equator receive direct rays of the Sun.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. flattened, bulged
2. parallel/line of latitude
3. same 4. London 5. Meridian
- B. 1. e 2. d 3. a 4. b 5. c
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. imaginary 2. Poles 3. equal
4. four 5. locate
- B. 1. POLE 2. NORTH 3. GRID
4. TIME 5. AXIS
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Suggested Answer:

- Meridians or lines of longitude help locate places in the east or west directions.
- They are drawn from pole to pole and run from north to south.
- All meridians have the same length.
- Towards the Equator, meridians have the maximum distance between them.
- Prime Meridian is affixed as the starting point for numbering the meridians.

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Parallels/Lines of Latitude
2. Equator 3. Polar Circles
4. Greenwich 5. 9.5 to 13.5 hours
- B. 2
- C. 1. places 2. east to west
3. 0° 4. 24
5. International Date Line

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. imaginary 2. 181
3. 360 4. hemispheres
5. Northern and Western
- B. 3
- C. 3

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

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

- B. 1. spherical 2. axis 3. Equator
4. value 5. 181
- C. 1. Axis is an imaginary line drawn through the middle of the Earth. The Earth rotates on its own axis.
2. The Arctic circle and The Antarctic circles are also called polar circles.
3. In 1884, Greenwich, a place near London, was affixed as the starting point for numbering the meridians.
4. The point where parallel and meridian intersect on the globe is known as a grid.
5. There are 360 meridians in total

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. False 5. True
- B. 1. Parallels or lines of latitude are lines of reference drawn on a globe. These are set of circles, running from east to west.
2. The Equator is marked as 0° latitude. We take it as the starting point to number the parallels.
3. The important parallels are the Equator (0°), The North Pole (90° N), the South Pole (90° S), the Tropic of Cancer (23½° N), the Tropic of Capricorn (23½° S), the Arctic Circle (66½° N) and the Antarctic Circle (66½° S)
4. We may locate a place on the globe by knowing the value of its parallel and meridian.
5. Meridians help us calculate time.
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 2: What Helps Us Survive

Lesson-3: Natural Disasters – Times of Emergency

Main Coursebook

I am ready: flood- move to higher ground
earthquake- get low and cover
cyclone- stay indoors, away from windows

Catch Up (Page 16)

1. false 2. false

Catch Up (Page 17)

1. forest fires 2. 2024

I am a learner

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. c 5. b
B. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true
C. 1. Natural disasters refer to the forces of nature that cause destruction to life and property.

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. True
B. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b
C. 1. Natural disasters refer to forces of nature that cause destruction to life and property.
2. The point above the focus is called the epicentre.
3. The term tsunami means 'great harbour waves'.
4. Volcanic eruptions occur when molten rocks, called magma, comes up through an opening on the Earth's surface.
5. Community is always the first one to provide help during and after a disaster.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. malaria 2. seismograph
3. deforestation 4. Coastal
5. hospitals, police stations
B. 1. Floods 2. Earthquake
3. Tsunamis 4. Cyclone
5. Volcanoes
C. Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 3: Different Yet Alike Lesson-4: Life in the Frigid Zone

Main Coursebook

I am ready: GLACIER

Catch Up (Page 22)

- Greenland
- Kingdom of Denmark

Catch Up (Page 23)

- false
- true

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. a
B. 1. Polar Regions 2. arctic
3. thick 4. tou pigs
5. hunting
C. 1. An igloo is a snow-house made with large blocks of snow. They are dome-shaped.
2. Kayaks are small boats, used to hunt sea animals. Umiak is a broader boat used to hunt whales.
3. Saira does not undertake jungle safari because Greenland's arctic climate means that crops and forests cannot grow there. So, Greenland has no jungles.
D. 1. Greenland has a harsh Arctic climate with very long, extremely cold winters and short, cool summers. Most of the island

is covered by ice and snow almost all year, making temperatures very low and conditions severe for plants and people.

- Inuit are the original inhabitants of Greenland. Traditionally, they wear clothes made of seal skin to keep themselves warm and also wear parkas, which are hooded jackets, along with seal-skin boots. Those who live in the northernmost region of the island, build igloos or snow-houses for winters. In summer, people also live in animal hide tents or tou pigs. Inuit engage in hunting and fishing.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a doer: Ask an adult to help prepare warm tea and take it to them.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

- birds
- Circle

B. Maths: $\frac{1083}{50}$

- C. **Science:** This movement is known as migration. In winter, many birds move to warmer regions to escape the extreme cold.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Frigid 2. Greenland
3. Huskies 4. igloo 5. harpoons
B. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false
C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answers:

- Greenland is situated towards the north-east of North America.
- It is the world's largest island.
- Greenland has an Arctic climate with very long and extremely cold winters.
- Almost 80 per cent of Greenland is covered with ice and snow.
- Nuuk is the capital of Greenland.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Polar 2. North 3. Inuit
4. plants 5. sledges
B. 1. d 2. e 3. c 4. a 5. b
C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible answers: Greenland's climate is arctic. The long and cold winter lasts for

nine months. Chilly winds blow along with heavy snowfall. For many weeks, the Sun does not rise. Summer, on the other hand, are cool and short, lasting for only a couple of months. The coastal areas are very bright and sunny in summer.

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Icebergs 2. no 3. snow
4. Umiaks 5. Nuuk
- B. 4
- C. 1. Greenland 2. Arctic 3. Inuit
4. Igloos 5. Kayak

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Arctic Circle, North Pole 2. tou pigs
3. Inuit 4. parkas 5. Ilulissat
- B. 3
- C. 1. POLES 2. SNOW 3. SEAL
4. IGLOO 5. ISLAND

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true
- B. 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. c
- C. 1. The Earth has two Frigid Zones – The North Frigid Zone and The South Frigid Zone.
2. Greenland is situated towards the north-east of North America.
3. Almost 80 per cent of the island is always covered with ice and snow.
4. Very few plants like mosses, lichens, grasses and boshes grow in Greenland due to the arctic climate.
5. Inuits or Eskimos are the original inhabitants of Greenland.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Greenland 2. Inuits or Eskimos
3. thick 4. parkas
5. Umiak
- B. 1. DENMARK 2. DAVIS STRAIT
3. ICEBERGS 4. HUSKIES
5. GODTHAB
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 3: Different Yet Alike Lesson-5: The Temperate and Tropical Zones

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses.

Catch Up (Page 28)

- Downs
- The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers

Catch Up (Page 29)

- true
- true

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. b
- B. 1. True 2. True 3. True 4. True 5. True
- C. 1. Grasslands are vast plains covered with grass, situated in warm and dry places.
2. Coyotes, bison and Prairie dogs are found in the Prairies. (Accept any two)
3. Saima does not opt for a car or a bus because the roadways are not very well-developed. On the other hand, the waterways are extensively developed.
- D. 1. Wheat is cultivated in the central part, corn or maize in the eastern part and cattle is reared in the western part. In the Prairies, the wheat that is cultivated is sufficient for the country as well as for export. Thus, the Prairies are known as the 'Wheat Basket of the World.'
2. The Amazon Rainforest has a hot and rainy climate all year round. As a result, the trees and plants grow very quickly. Since the forests are always green, they are called evergreen forests. The Amazon Rainforest is also called the "Lungs of the Earth" because its trees produce a lot of oxygen. Some commonly found animals include the jaguar.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker: Very little sunlight reaches the ground because the tall trees block the sunlight.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

- reared
- engaged

B. **Maths:** Cows: $\frac{28}{40} = \frac{7}{10}$

Buffaloes: $\frac{12}{40} = \frac{3}{10}$

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

Suggested answer: Bison graze in fields. The seeds of plants can get stuck on their coat. These seeds will then be carried to another place where it will fall of the bison's coat and grow. Thus, bison can play an important role as an agent of dispersal.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Prairies 2. Wheat 3. South
4. Amazon 5. Tropical Zones
B. 1. d 2. c 3. a 4. e 5. b
C. 1. true 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. true

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. semi-arid 2. silos 3. humid
4. cassava 5. evergreen
B. 1. Cattle 2. Bison 3. Amazon
4. Kayak 5. Brazil
C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answers:

1. The Prairies are grasslands in North America.
2. They have a semi-arid climate.
3. Rainfall occurs mainly in summer.
4. Wheat is the main crop grown there.
5. Ranches are used for cattle rearing.

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. b
B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. false
C. 1. Bison, Prairie dog 2. Wheat, Maize
3. Jaguar, Manatee 4. Cassava, Cocoa
5. Brasília, Rio de Janeiro

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. grass 2. Canada, Mexico
3. tropical 4. Amazon 5. Equator
B. 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a
C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answers:

1. The Tropical Zone lies near the Equator.
2. It has a hot climate.
3. It receives heavy rainfall.
4. Dense forests grow in this zone.
5. The Amazon Rainforest lies in the Tropical Zone.

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Temperate 2. Grasslands
3. grassland 4. Mississippi, Missouri
5. Central Africa
B. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. False
C. Accept all relevant responses.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. STEPPES 2. VELDS 3. DOWNS
4. PAMPAS 5. PRAIRIES

- B. 1. Foxtail, Alfalfa 2. Coyotes, Bison
3. Silver, Gold 4. Copper, Petroleum
5. Kananga, Likasi
C. 1. The term Prairie (in French) means 'a grassland'. They are located in North America.
2. The DRC has nine neighbouring countries.
3. River Congo flows through the DRC.
4. Most people in the DRC are engaged in farming, fishing, forestry and mining.
5. Water transport is the chief mode of transport in the DRC.

Theme 3: Different Yet Alike

Lesson-6: The Hot Deserts of the World

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Camel

Catch Up (Page 35)

1. true 2. true

I am a learner

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. c
B. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. true
C. 1. Algeria, Egypt, Sudan and Chad (Accept any two).
2. The nomadic inhabitants of the Sahara Desert are called Tuareg and Bedouins.
3. Animals are adapted to desert conditions and can survive with very little water.
D. 1. We know that plants in a desert can keep up with the harsh climate. Many have deep roots to absorb water from the soil. A cactus has a thick and fleshy stem and roots to store water. Date palm, tamarisk and sedge are commonly found here. Very few crops grow here due to the arid climate. Wheat, rice, alfalfa, dates and vegetables are commonly grown near oases (singular, oasis).
2. Bedouins are nomads who inhabit the Sahara Deserts. Their livelihood depends on rearing sheep, camels and horses. In summers, Bedouins stay near an oasis. They trade animals and animal products for food grains, dates and so on.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a doer:

1. We should learn to adapt and stay prepared for changes in our environment.

I am an all-rounderA. **English:** 2B. **Maths:** $\frac{1}{4}$ C. **Science:** Accept all relevant responses.**I am a project whiz:** Accept all relevant responses.**I love my Little Book:** Accept all relevant responses.**Students' Worksheets****Worksheet 1**

- A. 1. 25 2. arid 3. hot.
4. cold 5. little
- B. 1. true 2. false 3. true 4. false 5. false
- C. 1. low 2. arid 3. scanty
4. sparse 5. cold

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Sahara 2. Africa
3. United States. 4. small 5. rocky
- B. 1. b 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. c
- C. 1. Africa 2. Hot 3. Rocky
4. Large 5. Sparse

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. roots 2. hide 3. oasis
4. water 5. harsh
- B. 1. false 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. true
- C. 1. Hardy plant (cactus) 2. Oasis
3. Camel 4. Bedouins 5. Oasis

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. nomads 2. Tuareg 3. oases
4. 45°C 5. adaptations
- B. 1. e 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. a
- C. 1. nomads 2. oasis 3. date palm
4. rearing animals 5. camel

Teacher's Worksheets**Worksheet 1**

- A. 1. Torrid 2. two 3. Saudi Arabia
4. tableland 5. sandy
- B. 1. The Great Australian Desrt (Australia), the Sahara and the Kalahari Desert (Africa), the Arabian Desert (Asia).
2. A desrt refers to a place that receives less than 25 cm of rainfall annually.
3. The peninsula is located in south-west Asia.
4. Bedouins are nomads who inhabit the Arabian and the Sahara Deserts.
5. The capital of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh.

C. Accept all relevant responses.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. west 2. fifth 3. nine
4. May, September
5. October, April
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 4: Living With Changes
Lesson-7: Quest for Freedom –
India's Freedom Struggle

Main Coursebook**I am ready:** Accept all relevant responses.**Catch Up (Page 41)**

1. Burma (now Myanmar)
2. Maharashtra, in Bombay (Mumbai)

Catch Up (Page 43)

1. false 2. false

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. a 5. c
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. False 4. True 5. False
- C. 1. Accept all relevant responses.
Suggested Answers: Raja Rammohun Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Debendranath Tagore (Accept any two)
2. The Quit India Movement in 1942 gave rise to the slogan 'do or die.'
3. Diana is in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
- D. 1. Accept all relevant responses.
Suggested Answer: The unfair policies of the British forced the Indians to revolt. The Sepoy Mutiny or the Great Revolt of 1857, was started by Indian soldiers in the British Army in India. The introduction of the Enfield Rifle hurt the sentiments of the soldiers following Hinduism and Islam. It was said that bullets with cow and pig fat were used in the rifle. It had to be torn using one's teeth before unloading. The soldiers revolted. From Meerut, the revolt spread to central and northern India. The soldiers chose Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal ruler, as their leader. Begum Hazrat Mahal headed the revolt at Awadh. Nana Sahib, Tantia Tope and Rani Lakshmi Bai led the revolt at Kanpur and Jhansi, respectively. The Sepoy Mutiny was not successful and was suppressed.

2. In 1930, Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. Its motive was to demand complete independence (Purna Swaraj) from the British. During the early 1930s, Gandhiji and his followers began the Dandi March. They wanted to protest against the unfair Salt Law introduced by the British. Under this law, Indians were not allowed to make salt. They had to buy it at high prices from the British. The March started from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad. It concluded at Dandi, a village on the Gujarat coast. Here, Gandhiji broke the Salt Law by picking up a handful of salt. Soon, this movement spread all over India. The movement ended in 1934, though the British government continued to rule India.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker: Mahatma Gandhi's approach towards the freedom struggle was based on non-violence. Whereas, the revolutionaries believed that the British could be only driven out of India by force.

I am an all-rounder

A. **English**

1. foes 2. toes

B. **Maths:**

3. Line Segment

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

Suggested Answer: After harvesting and before sowing the next round of crops, there is a period when the land is bare. Winds blow off the soil from the bare land easily. To protect this, farmers grow some cover crops, such as creepers and grasses. These crops prevent soil erosion.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. natural 2. British
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar
4. divide 5. Porbandar
- B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. false
- C. 1. d 2. c 3. e 4. b 5. a

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Bahadur Shah Zafar
2. 1885 3. one's country
4. Gandhiji 5. Rajendra Prasad
- B. 1
- C. 1. Lala Lajpat Rai/Bal Gangadhar Tilak/
Bipin Chandra Pal (Accept any one)
2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
3. Purna Swaraj
4. Second World War
5. Jai Hind

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Begum Hazrat Mahal
2. Burma
3. Allan Octavian Hume/A O Hume
4. Bengal 5. Quit India
- B. 2
- C. a. Jallianwala Bagh massacre
b. Simon Commission
c. Civil Disobedience Movement
d. Quit India Movement
e. India gains her freedom

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. weapons
2. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
3. Satyagraha
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. 15th August
- B. 1. Mangal Pandey 2. TantiaTope
3. Rani Lakshmi Bai
4. Bahadur Shah Zafar
5. Begum Hazrat Mahal
- C. 1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Subhas Chandra Bose
3. Rani Lakshmi Bai
4. Allan Octavian Hume/A O Hume
5. Mahatma Gandhi

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. British 2. British 3. 1857 4. 1885 5. 1911
- B. 1. c 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. a
- C. 1. The British operated through the East India Company. The first centre was in Surat.

- The soldiers chose Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal ruler, as their leader.
- Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Dadabhai Naoroji were Moderates. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were some popular Radicals.
- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915 from South Africa.
- India gained her freedom on 15 August 1947.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. True
 B. Accept all relevant responses.
 C. Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 5: Living Across Ages

Lesson-8: Elections – Governing Ourselves

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses.

Catch Up (Page 49)

- The President
- Rajya Sabha

I am a learner

- A. 1. b 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. a
 B. 1. states, 8 2. defending
 3. small, constituencies 4. six
 5. Governor
 C. 1. The Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the President constitute the Parliament.
 2. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India.
 3. The party that wins 26 seats will be invited by the Governor to form the government in the state.
 D. 1. In a general election, different parties field their candidates and people vote for them. The party that gets the maximum seats in the Lok Sabha forms the government at the Centre. The President appoints the leader of this party as the Prime Minister, who then forms the council of ministers. The council consists of cabinet ministers, ministers of state and deputy ministers. The ministers must be members of the Parliament.

Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha
The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the citizens of India.	The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the members of the state legislative assemblies and the Union Territories. They are not directly elected by the general public.
The members of the Lok Sabha are elected for a term of five years.	Of these, 238 are elected members and 12 are nominated by the President of India, for a term of six years.
Lok Sabha is called the Lower House.	This house is also known as the Upper House.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a doer: 1

I am an all-rounder

A. English

- office
- puff

B. Maths:

 Accept all relevant responses.

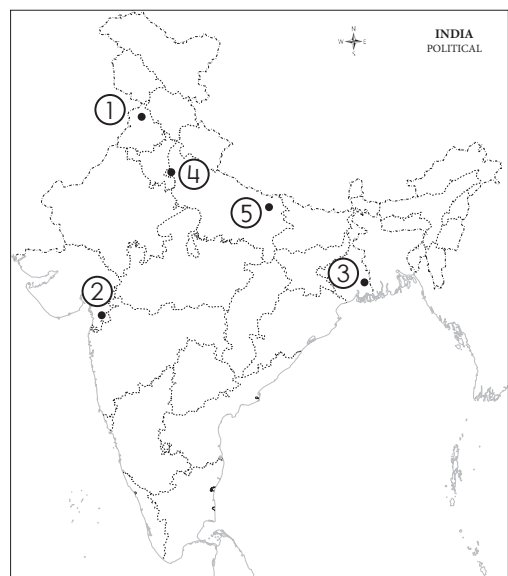
C. Science:

 Dust and smoke are major components of air pollution.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Map Activity (Page 53)



Worksheet 1

- A. 1. laws 2. The Parliament
 3. The Lok Sabha 4. Lower House
 5. 550
- B. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C. 1. The Constitution clearly details the powers of the central and state governments.
 2. India has been divided into a number of small areas called constituencies.
 3. The President of India is the head of the country.
 4. The Governor is the head of a state and is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years.
 5. The highest judicial body in our country is the Supreme Court, located in New Delhi.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. state 2. citizens
 3. Vice President 4. democracy
 5. High Court
- B. 1. d. 2. e. 3. a 4. b 5. a
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Enrichment Activities

- A. 1. Mountains 2. Plateaus 3. Plains
 4. Deserts 5. Rivers
- B. Accept all relevant responses.
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

D.	Greenland	Sahara Desert
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very few plants such as mosses, lichens, grasses and bushes grow here due to the arctic climate. Greenland does not have forests or crops due to the harsh climate. The animals here either have furry and thick coats or can withstand the extreme cold. Huskies are used for pulling sledges and hunting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sparse vegetation with drought-tolerant plants like date palms and acacia. Plants have deep roots, thick stems, and small leaves to save water. Animals like camels, gazelles, and fennec foxes are adapted to heat and low water. Many animals are nocturnal or burrow to avoid daytime heat.

- E. Accept all relevant responses.
- F. Accept all relevant responses.

Suggested answers:

- The central or the union government makes laws for the country.
- The law making body of the government is known as the Parliament.
- The President of India and the two houses – the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha constitute the Parliament.
- The Lok Sabha is the highest law-making body in India.
- The Vice President is the chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- The President of India is the head of the country.
(Accept any Five)

Revision Worksheet

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. b 4. b 5. a
- B. 1. Plateaus comprise grasslands. Cattle and sheep are reared here. Many tablelands have rich deposits of minerals.
2. Meridians help us calculate time. The time difference between two longitudes is 4 minutes. Let us understand how it is calculated. We know that the Earth takes 24 hours to complete one rotation. Also, 1 hour = 60 min. Thus, the Earth takes $24 \times 60 = 1440$ minutes for one complete rotation. Again, we know that there is a total of 360 meridians. So, if we divide the total number of minutes by the total number of meridians, we will get the time difference between two longitudes. That is, $1440 \div 360 = 4$
3. Volcanic eruptions occur when molten rocks, called magma, comes up through an opening on the Earth's surface.
4. Bedouins are nomads who inhabit the Arabian and Sahara Deserts.
5. MLAs refer to Members of the Legislative Assembly.
- C. 1. True 2. False 3. True 4. True 5. False

D.

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

- E. 1. summit 2. Parallels 3. Inuits
4. northern 5. President
- F. 1. g 2. f 3. a 4. b 5. c
6. e 7. d

Theme 6: Living Together

Lesson-9: India Through the Ages: Ancient and Medieval India

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. b 4. a 5. a
- B. 1. rectangular 2. Aryans 3. Ashoka
4. Raziya Sultan 5. Akbar
- C. 1. The Mauryan dynasty
2. Balban is the most powerful ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
3. The loss of life during the Kalinga War
- D. 1. The Vedic Age was marked by division of the society into numerous tribes, prevalence of the Painted Grey Ware pottery and a settled form of life. The people who composed the Vedas were referred to as the Aryans.

2.

Gupta Dynasty	Delhi Sultanate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gupta Dynasty ruled during the Ancient Era. They came to power at the end of the third century CE. The first powerful ruler of the Gupta dynasty was Chandragupta I. He was succeeded by Samudragupta, the greatest ruler of the dynasty. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription is the main source of information on Samudragupta's reign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Delhi Sultanate refers to a series of dynasties who reigned one after the other in Medieval India. The period from 1206 to 1526 is known as the age of the Delhi Sultanate. Delhi was the capital of the sultans who conquered a large part of the Indian subcontinent. The first ruler of the dynasty in 1206, was Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, who was a slave of Muhammad Ghori.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker

1. People began to settle down when they learnt to grow crops and domesticate animals.

The discovery of agriculture allowed them to produce their own food instead of depending on hunting and gathering. As a result, they started living in permanent homes near fertile lands and water sources, giving rise to villages and early civilizations.

2. The most important reason behind the rise of the English East India Company was trade.

India was rich in spices, silk, cotton, and other valuable goods that were in high demand in Europe. The British established the Company to control and profit from this trade. Gradually, the Company gained political and military power, leading to the establishment of British rule in India.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

1. India's
2. Babur's
3. Illutmish's
4. Ala-ud-din Khajji's

B. Maths

1. Arabian Sea
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands

C. Science: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. humans 2. Indus 3. Aryans
4. Mauryans 5. Qutb-ud-din Aibak
- B. 1. Gautama Budhha 2. Bindusara
3. Delhi 4. Raziya Sultan
5. Babur
- C. 1, 3, 5

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Ashoka 2. medicine 3. Illutmish
4. Sayyid 5. First
- B. 1. D 2. M 3. D 4. M 5. D
- C. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. false

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. shelter 2. Mahavira 3. Delhi
4. Prithviraj Chauhan 5. 1526
- B. 1. e 2. b 3. d 4. a 5. c
- C. 1, 2

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. The Great Bath
2. Painted Grey Ware pottery
3. Allahabad Pillar Inscription

4. Mahmud of Ghazni. 5. Alam Shah

- B. 2, 3, 4
C. 2, 5

Worksheet 5

- A. Muhammad Ghori invaded India for its wealth and to build an empire. He faced resistance in the form of the First Battle of Tarain in 1191 with Prithviraj Chauhan. Prithviraj defeated Muhammad Ghori but made no attempt to chase the Ghorids completely. Soon after, the two armies met once again in 1192 and this time, Prithviraj was defeated and captured.
- B. Accept all relevant responses.
- C. 1. Kalinga 2. Balban 3. Bahlul Lodi
4. Samudragupta 5. Mauryas

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Before humans started agriculture, people were hunter-gatherers and nomads. They were always travelling in search of food, water, and shelter.
2. The rectangular Great Bath
3. The people who composed the Vedas are referred to as the Aryans.
4. Mahmud was the first ruler to invade India. He was the ruler of Ghazni.
5. Muhammad Ghori, Qutb-ud-Din Aibak, Iltutmish, Raziya Sultan and Balban.
- B. 1. Buddhism and Jainism.
2. Chandragupta I 3. Ghorids
4. Khalji Dynasty 5. Babur
- C. 1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. NOMADS 2. SURPLUS 3. CAPTURED
4. EMPEROR 5. DECLINE
- B. 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d
- C. 1. Aryans 2. Samudragupta's
3. defeated and captured
4. 1266 5. 1600

Theme 6: Living Together Lesson-10: Events that Shaped the World

Main Coursebook

I am ready

- a. Emperor Ashoka
b. The War of Kalinga

Catch Up (Page 73)

1. The Central Powers 2. Italy

I am a learner

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

- B. 1. False 2. True 3. False 4. True 5. True
- C. 1. The First World War started on 28th July 1914. It ended on 11th November 1918.
2. The First World War was fought between the Allied Powers (Britain, France, Russia, Italy, the USA and Japan) and the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria).
3. The author of this book belongs to the Jewish community.
- D. 1. The enraged Germans started supporting Hitler after the Treaty of Versailles and its negative impact of Germany. Hitler led the Nazi Party. He strengthened the military of Germany, worrying the other Europeans nations. Germany attacked Poland in order to conquer it. Britain and France declared war on Germany. Thus began the Second World War.
2. After mid-1942, the Allied Powers defeated Japan and Germany. On 7 May 1945, Germany gave up. However, Japan did not stop fighting in the Pacific region. In response, the USA dropped two atomic bombs in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Japan then admitted defeat. This brought the war to an end.

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. puzzle 2. drizzle
B. **Maths:** The shopkeeper incurred a profit of ₹30.
C. **Science:** Remove clothing from the affected area. Use plenty of water to rinse off the chemical. Cover the area with sterile cotton or cloth and consult the doctor.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. 1914 2. trenches 3. European
4. 1st September 1939 5. Adolf Hitler
- B. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. false
- C. 1. e 2. c 3. a 4. b 5. d

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. 11th November 1918
2. artillery 3. Versailles
4. 1945 5. The United Nations/UN
- B. 1

C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answers:

1. The First World War began in 1914.
2. It was fought between the Allied Powers and the Central Powers.
3. Soldiers fought from trenches.
4. New weapons like tanks and poison gas were used.
5. The war ended in 1918 with the defeat of the Central Powers.

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Archduke Franz Ferdinand
2. Germany 3. Allied
4. Jews 5. Japan
- B. 1. GREAT WAR 2. TRENCHES
3. DICTATOR 4. HOLOCAUST 5. NATIONS
- C. 1, 2, 5

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. a Serbian 2. Allied Powers
3. destroyed 4. Holocaust
5. Hiroshima, Nagasaki
- B. 1. Britain 2. France 3. Russia
4. Italy 5. the USA 6. Japan
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answers:

1. The Second World War began on 1st September 1939.
2. It was fought between the Allied Powers and the Axis Powers.
3. Adolf Hitler, the leader of Germany, played a major role in the war.
4. Entire cities were destroyed, and millions of soldiers and civilians lost their lives.
5. The Second World War ended in 1945, and the United Nations was formed to promote world peace.

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The Great War started on 28 July 1914.
2. The immediate cause of the Great War was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian on 28 June 1914. He was the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. Which is when Austria started a war with Serbia and their allied countries joined in to protect themselves.
3. Heavy artillery and machine guns were the kinds of weapon widely used during the Great War.
4. The Holocaust refers to the killing of almost six million Jews in concentration camps by the Nazi army. It is one of the most horrific events in world history.
5. The two atomic bombs dropped by USA in the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

led to Japan admitting its defeat.

- B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False
- C. 1. BLOCS 2. ARMISTICE
3. DICTATORS 4. HOLOCAUST
5. NAGASAKI

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Europe 2. Jews
3. Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler
4. League of Nations 5. Nazi
- B. 1. VICTORY 2. CHANCELLOR
3. DECLARED 4. MAJOR
5. FACILITATE
- C. 1. 1918 2. The Central Powers
3. The League of Nations
4. Adolf Hitler 5. Japan

Theme 6: Living Together
Lesson-11: The United Nations

Main Coursebook

I am ready: a and d

Catch Up (Page 79)

1. 1945
2. Promote and maintain world peace.

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a 4. a 5. a
- B. 1. headquarters 2. 5
3. 193 4. Secretariat 5. 15
- C. 1. The Secretary-General
2. 5 active organs (The Trusteeship Council is no longer functional.)
3. The General Assembly
- D. 1. Accept all relevant responses.
Suggested Answer: The objectives of the UN are to promote and maintain world peace; promote cooperation among nations; improve the socio-economic conditions of people; and protect human rights. The UN works towards discussion and resolution of problems. The organisation works towards making the world a safer place for the present and future generations.
2. As the principal judicial organ, the International Court of Justice settles any dispute between countries and advises member states on matters of international law. The Court has 15 judges elected for a term of nine years. Its headquarters is in The Hague (the Netherlands).

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker

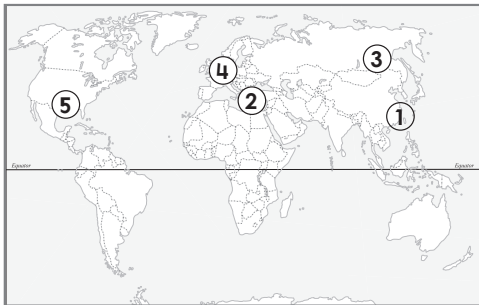
- The United Nations (UN) plays an important role in improving the lives of people around the world. It works to maintain peace and security, promote human rights, and encourage social and economic progress. The UN sends peacekeeping forces to areas affected by war, provides aid during natural disasters, supports education, health and food programmes.
- It would make the resolution of issues difficult since the UN is an international organisation that promotes cooperation among nations. It also works towards resolution of problems.

I am an all-rounder**A. English**

- the
- The, a

B. Maths: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the USA are the permanent members of the Security Council.

KEY: (1) China (2) France (3) Russia (4) the UK (5) the USA

**C. Science:** Rainwater

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets**Worksheet 1**

- A. 1. 24th October 1945 2. 193
3. New York 4. 15 5. Secretariat
- B. 1. false 2. true 3. true 4. false 5. false
- C. 1. d 2. e 3. a 4. b 5. c

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. World War II 2. world
3. vote 4. permanent
5. Secretariat
- B. 1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council
4. Secretariat

- International Court of Justice (ICJ)

C. 4.**Worksheet 3**

- A. 1. Second World War
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council
4. Secretary-General
5. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- B. 3
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answers:

- General Assembly: It is the main organ where all member countries have one vote.
- Security Council: It maintains international peace and security.
- Economic and Social Council: It coordinates the work of UN agencies.
- International Court of Justice: It settles disputes between countries.
- Secretariat: It carries out the daily work of the UN.

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. resolve 2. September
3. two 4. António Guterres
5. 15
- B. 3
- C. 1. General Assembly 2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council

Teacher's Worksheets**Worksheet 1**

- A. 1. The aftermath of the Second World War led to the signing of a charter to form the United Nations.
2. There are 193 member states in the United Nations.
3. The objectives of the UN are to promote and maintain world peace; promote cooperation among nations; improve the socio-economic conditions of people; and protect human rights. The UN works towards discussion and resolution of problems. The organisation works towards making the world a safer place for the present and future generations.
4. The six main organs of the UN are:
i. General Assembly
ii. Security Council
iii. Economic and Social Council
iv. Trusteeship Council

- v. Secretariat
- vi. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- 5. As the principal judicial organ, the International Court of Justice settles any dispute between countries and advises member states on matters of international law.

- B. 1. New York 2. safer 3. 15
4. functional 5. António Guterres
- C. 1. HEADQUARTERS 2. ORGANISATION
3. COUNCIL 4. SECRETARIAT
5. JUDICIAL

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. false 2. false 3. true 4. true 5. true
- B. 1. General Assembly 2. France
3. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
4. September 5. 15 judges
- C. 1. b 2. a 3. e 4. c 5. d

Theme 7: Keeping Us Strong Lesson-12: Protecting Our Environment – Our Activists

Main Coursebook

I am ready

- a. Mountain b. Valley c. Land
d. Lake/Pond e. River

Catch Up (Page 86)

1. Assam
2. Green Belt Movement

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. c
- B. 1. Molai
2. sand dunes, gardens
3. plants, herbs 4. pesticides
5. chimpanzees
- C. 1. Kinkri Devi protested against the uncontrolled quarrying practices in Himachal Pradesh.
2. Rachel Carson authored the book Silent Spring (1962).
3. Rina is enacting the Chipko Movement.
- D. 1. The Chipko Movement began in the 1970s as a protest against the forest contractors. They were cutting trees in Uttarakhand, recklessly. Villagers came together to 'chipko' or hug trees to prevent the cutting of the trees. Sunderlal Bahuguna led the Chipko Movement in the region.
2. Noted ethologist, Dr Jane Goodall, since the 1960s, has worked for the vital need to protect chimpanzees from extinction. She founded Roots & Shoots, a global

environmental programme to make positive changes for the community, animals and the environment.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a doer: 2, 3

I am an all-rounder

A. **English**

1. smoke 2. small

B. **Maths:** The weather is classified as hot.

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

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Chipko Movement 2. Forest Man
3. Rajendra Singh
4. 'Encyclopedia of Forests'
5. Wangari Maathai
- B. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. false
- C. 1. c 2. d 3. e 4. a 5. b

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Chipko Movement
2. Jadav Payeng 3. Kinkri Devi
4. Ranaram Bishnoi 5. Tulsi Gowda
- B. 1. Sunderlal Bahuguna
2. Jadav Payeng 3. Kinkri Devi
4. Rajendra Singh 5. Ranaram Bishnoi
6. Tulsi Gowda (Accept any five)
- C. 1. MOVEMENT 2. EROSION
3. DEGRADATION 4. CONSERVATION
5. EXTINCTION

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Brahmaputra 2. degradation
3. johad 4. 50,000
5. Honor the Earth
- B. 1
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answers:

1. International environmental activists work to protect nature, animals, forests and the environment.
2. Wangari Maathai founded the Green Belt Movement in Kenya to encourage people, especially women, to plant trees.
3. Dr Jane Goodall has worked since the 1960s to protect chimpanzees from

extinction and to care for animals and the environment.

4. Rachel Carson, through her book *Silent Spring*, warned people about the harmful effects of chemical pesticides.
5. Winona LaDuke works on issues of climate change and environmental justice through her organisation Honor the Earth.

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Molai Reserve 2. water
3. trees
4. Green Belt Movement
5. Rachel Carson
- B. 5
- C. 1

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The Chipko Movement began in the 1970s as a protest against the forest contractors.
2. Jadav Payeng is known as the 'Forest Man of India' who created the Molai Reserve, in the Majuli river island in Assam. He started his efforts, since 1979, have given rise to a man-made forest, the size of 15 football stadiums.
3. Rajendra Singh, also known as the 'Waterman of India', is known for his significant role in water conservation and management in the dry regions of India, since 1986. He has achieved his purpose through the use of jehad, rainwater storage tanks, check dams and other similar techniques.
4. Tulsi Gowda is a woman who has successfully planted more than 30,000 saplings since 1968. She is well versed in the knowledge of plants and herbs. This has earned Tulsi Gowda the title of 'Encyclopedia of Forests'.
5. Rachel Carson wrote the book *Silent Spring*.
- B. 1. False 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. True
- C. 1. MOVEMENT 2. CONSERVATION
3. ENCYCLOPEDIA 4. EXTINCT
5. INDEGENOUS

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Uttarakhand 2. 50,000
3. Waangari Mathai 4. Roots & Shoots
5. 1990s
- B. 1. Majuli 2. 1970s

3. 'Forest Man of India'

4. Himachal Pradesh

5. Honour the Earth

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

Theme 8: From Satellite to Satellite

Lesson-13: Weather and Climate

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Catch Up (Page 94)

1. Summer, winter and monsoon
2. moisture or water vapour present in the air.

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. a 4. a 5. c
- B. 1. Weather 2. Summer, monsoon
3. seven 4. Equator
5. temperature

C. 1.	Weather	Season
	The condition of air temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall in the atmosphere at a given place and time is known as weather. Weather changes every day. The weather conditions in the morning may be different from those in the evening.	The changes in weather conditions give rise to seasons. Summer, winter and monsoon are three types of seasons in India. The lifestyle of people, their eating habits, clothes and the type of houses they live in are affected by the seasons.

2. Most Himalayan peaks are covered with snow and ice even during summer. Therefore, places located at higher altitudes are colder than those at lower altitudes even if they are situated on the same latitude.
 3. Shyam checks the weather report to check for rains.
- D. 1. Different parts of the world experience different types of climate. This is dependent on the various factors that affect climate, such as, distance from the Equator, height above the sea level (altitude), distance from the sea, direction of winds, humidity and rainfall. The world is divided into seven major climatic regions.
2. Winds blowing from the hot regions increase the temperature of a place, while those blowing from the cold regions decrease the temperature.

Sometimes, winds also bring clouds with them and cause rainfall. In this way, winds influence the climate of a place from time to time.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

My Secret Journal: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker: Accept all relevant responses.

I am an all-rounder

A. **English**

1. grey 2. colours

B. **Maths:** 1500 ml

C. **Science:** 2. weather satellites

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my Little Book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. weather 2. surface 3. mountain
4. moderate 5. temperature
- B. 1. Equatorial 2. Savannah 3. Hot Desert
4. Mediterranean 5. Steppes
6. Tropical Monsoon (Accept any five)
- C. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. true 5. true

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. climate 2. seven 3. vertical
4. cooler 5. summer
- B. 1. FARMERS 2. ALTITUDE 3. BREEZE
4. HUMIDITY 5. SNOWFALL
- C. 2

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. climate 2. Equator 3. sea breeze
4. clouds 5. three
- B. 4
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answers:

1. Climate refers to the weather conditions that prevail in a large area over a long period of time.
2. The climate of a place remains almost the same every year.
3. Different parts of the world experience different types of climate.
4. Climate influences the lifestyle of people, plants and animals.
5. Factors like latitude, altitude, distance from the sea and winds affect the climate of a place.

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. seasons 2. summer, winter, monsoon
3. Rajasthan 4. cold 5. temperature
- B. 1
- C. 2

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The condition of air temperature, air pressure, wind, humidity and rainfall in the atmosphere at a given place and time is known as weather.
2. Climate refers to the weather conditions that prevail in a large area, over a long period of time. The climate of a place remains nearly the same, every year. Whereas the weather changes every day. For instance, it may be hot on a certain day and rainy on another.
3. The factors that influence the climate are:
- i. Distance from the Equator
 - ii. Height above the sea level (altitude)
 - iii. Distance from the sea
 - iv. Direction of winds
 - v. Humidity and rainfall
4. The places near the equator are hotter than places which are away from the Equator because they receive the vertical rays of the Sun.
5. The moisture present in the air refers to humidity. This moisture in the air causes rainfall.
- B. 1. crops 2. seven 3. sea breeze
4. extreme climate 5. three
- C. 1. AIR PRESSURE 2. EQUATOR
3. ALTITUDE 4. TORRID ZONE
5. CLIMATE

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. false 2. true 3. false 4. true 5. false
- B. 1. WEATHER 2. RAINFALL 3. SEASONS
4. COOLER 5. HIGHER
- C. Accept all the relevant responses.

Theme 9: From Signs to Signals Lesson-14: Communication – Past and Present

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses.

Catch Up (Page 101)

1. Subscriber Trunk Dialing

Theme 6:

1. Families bring and share their food, clothes, music, stories, and traditions from different cultures.
2. Because everyone's culture is special. Laughing or insulting can hurt people's feelings and make them feel unhappy.
3. Respecting different cultures helps people live peacefully and makes the community stronger.

Theme 7:

1. Arya sees butterflies returning to the flowers after the garden is cleaned and new plants are grown.
2. Cleaning removes waste and makes the soil and air healthier, which helps plants grow well.
3. All living things are important for nature and for keeping our environment healthy.

Theme 8:

1. Mumbai mostly has hot and sunny weather.
2. People in cold places wear warm woollen clothes, while people in hot places wear light cotton clothes.
3. Climate affects what people wear, what food they eat, and how they live.

Theme 9:

1. She used letters to share news.
2. Earlier people used letters, but now they use phones, video calls, and messages.
3. Technology helps people talk to each other quickly and stay connected easily.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Communication
2. Alexander Graham Bell
3. trunk 4. personal
5. Martin Cooper
- B. 1. true 2. false 3. false 4. false 5. true
- C. 1

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. long-distance 2. beeps
3. technology 4. telegraph 5. Internet
- B. 1. PAGER 2. TABLETS 3. LETTER
4. PARCELS 5. TELEGRAM
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Possible Answers:

1. A smartphone is a type of mobile phone.
2. It is used to send and receive calls and messages.

3. A smartphone helps us access the Internet.
4. The functions of a smartphone are similar to a computer.
5. Smartphones are widely used for communication today.

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. messages 2. short 3. computer
4. 2013 5. telephone
- B. 3, 4, 5
- C. 3

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. trunk 2. STD 3. smartphones
4. Speed Post 5. e-businesses
- B. 3, 4, 5
- C. 5

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Communication refers to sending and receiving messages.
2. A trunk call refers to a long-distance call within the same country.
3. A pager is an instrument used for personal communication. It is portable. The instrument 'beeps' to indicate that the user is being contacted. It is also used to send and receive short messages.
4. Martin Cooper is widely credited with the invention of mobile phones.
5. Selling and buying of commodities/ services through online platforms can be referred to as e-business.
- B. 1. Alexander Graham Bell
2. portable 3. computer
4. telegram 5. India Post
- C. 1. SMARTPHONES 2. TABLETS
3. INTERNET 4. MESSAGE
5. LETTERS

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. true 2. true 3. false 4. false 5. true
- B. 1. time duration 2. international
3. hospitals 4. digital maps
5. Money order service
- C. 1. OPERATOR 2. FIXED 3. ONLINE
4. PANDEMIC 5. INLAND

Enrichment Activities

- A. Accept all relevant responses.

