

Answers

Theme 1: What Makes Our Land Chapter 1: Major Landforms

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Possible answers

- mountains: The Himalayas
- hills: Aravalli Hills
- desert: Thar Desert
- plains: Northern Plains
- islands: Andaman and Nicobar Islands/
Lakshadweep Islands

Icebreaker: ISLAND

In-text Question (Page 3)

- Peak or summit
- The Tibetan Plateau

In-text Question (Page 4)

- false
- 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.

- At its old course, the river joins a larger water body, such as a sea or a lake. Here, its speed is very slow. The river creates a delta by depositing the silt it carries near the mouth. A delta is a land, triangular in shape.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker: Mountains have sharp slopes and a thin soil cover. This makes it difficult to grow crops there. Mountainous areas have less population due to unsuitable climate and lack of flat terrain that makes transportation difficult.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

- There are varied landforms on the Earth.
- Mountains are rich in pasture lands and forests.

B. Maths

Number	0	0	9	3	5	1	3	9
Place	Crores	Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones
Place Value			9,00,000	30,000	5,000	100	30	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. Plain
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. height 2. young 3. vast
4. level 5. western
- 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. sand
- B. 1. OLD 2. PEAK 3. YOUNG
4. HEIGHT 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 Chapter-2: Parallels and Meridians

Main Coursebook

I am ready

- a. Four b. South-East

Icebreaker: COMPASS

In-text Question (Page 9)

1. true 2. false

In-text Question (Page 10)

1. Prime Meridians 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. true
- 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:** In 1884, Greenwich, a place near London, was affixed as the starting point for numbering the meridians. Prime Meridian is a line of longitude that passes through Greenwich. It is marked as 0° . Any meridian of a place is measure east or west of the Prime Meridian. Meridians are marked at a gap of 1° each. The Prime Meridian divides the Earth into two hemispheres, namely, the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere. The Earth has 180 meridians each, towards the east and the west of the Prime Meridian. The longitude of 180° E and 180° W is the same line. If we travel halfway around the world from the Prime Meridian, we get the 180° longitude. Thus, there are 360 lines of longitude in total. The International Date Line is marked as 180° .
2. **Suggested Answer:** 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, $1440 \div 360 = 4$

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a doer: No, it is not the right time to call Rehmat since it is nighttime in her country.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

- Subject: All meridians, Predicate: have the same length.
- 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. spherical 2. parallel/line of latitude
3. same 4. London
5. Meridians
- B. 1. e 2. d 3. a
4. b 5. c
- C. 1. true 2. false 3. true
4. false 5. true

Worksheet 2

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

Suggested Answer:

- 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.
- 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. Prime Meridian 5. 12
- B. 2, 3
- 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. halves 5. Western
- B. 3.
- C. 2, 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 ($23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N), the Tropic of Capricorn ($23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ S), the Arctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ N) and the Antarctic Circle ($66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ 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

Chapter 3- Natural Disasters – Times of Emergency

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses.

Icebreaker: LIFT

In-text Question (Page 15)

1. false 2. false

In-text Question (Page 16)

1. Fires 2. 2020

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.
2. Tsunamis are caused by undersea earthquakes or cyclones. This causes the waves to rise (sometimes up to 15 metres) and spread across the ocean. These huge waves cause a lot of damage when they reach the shore.
3. They plan in advance so that they can minimize the impact of floods on crops.
- D.** 1. On 26 January 2001, a very powerful earthquake hit the state of Gujarat. The epicentre was near Bhuj, a town in Gujarat. Many people lost their homes and livelihoods. The relief workers played a crucial role in rescuing people, distributing food and medicines. They also set up temporary shelters for those who had lost their homes.
2. Cyclones are rough storms in which strong winds move in a circular motion. These storms begin above seas and oceans. They cause damage upon reaching the shore. Cyclones are followed by heavy rains and strong winds. Coastal states of India, such as West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, are prone to cyclones.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker: Uttarakhand is most likely to experience landslides because it is a mountainous region. Landslides are common in such areas.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

1. patch 2. batches

B. Maths: 2,950 families

C. Science: 2. Brick

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A.** 1. destruction 2. Seismology
3. deforestation 4. Japanese
5. hot
- B.** 1. c 2. e 3. d
4. b 5. a
- C.** 1. true 2. true 3. false
4. false 5. true

Worksheet 2

- A.** 1. sustain 2. flood 3. seismograph
4. deforestation 5. tsunami
- B.** 1. DESTRUCTION 2. CHOLERA
3. FOCUS 4. EPICENTRE 5. FIRES
- C.** 1. true 2. false 3. true
4. true 5. false

Worksheet 3

- A.** 1. flood 2. earthquake 3. landslide
4. cyclone 5. tsunami
- B.** 1. Yes 2. No 3. Yes
4. No 5. Yes
- C.** Accept all relevant responses.

Possible answers:

1. Earthquakes refer to the sudden shaking of the ground.
2. This happens when the tectonic plates, which compose the top layer of the Earth, clash.
3. The area where an earthquake begins is called the focus.
4. An instrument called a seismograph is used to document earthquake tremors.
5. Earthquakes frequently occur in the Himalayan area of India.

Worksheet 4

- A.** 1. northern 2. Richter scale
3. soil 4. Coastal 5. localities
- B.** 1. Cyclones 2. Richter scale
3. heavy showers 4. Gujarat
5. 2020

- C. 1. Tsunami 2. Earthquake 3. Forest fire
4. Volcanoes 5. Storms

Worksheet 5

- A. 4. earthquake
B. 5. volcanic eruptions
C. 1. The term tsunami means great harbour waves.
2. Cyclones are common in coastal states.
3. Floods cause water-borne diseases.
4. A seismograph documents the vibrations of an earthquake.
5. Landslides are caused by the movement of debris, mud or rocks down a mountain slope.

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 Chapter-4: The Frigid Zone – The Land of Snow

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Icebreaker: GLACIER

In-text Question (Page 21)

1. Greenland 2. North America

In-text Question (Page 22)

1. false 2. true

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. a
4. a 5. a
B. 1. Polar Regions 2. arctic
3. white 4. tou pigs
5. hunting
C. 1. An igloo is a snow-house made with large blocks of ice. 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 arctic climate means that crops and forests cannot grow there. So, Greenland has no jungles.
D. 1. Greenland is situated towards the north-east of North America. It is a part of Denmark. Greenland is separated from the northern islands of Canada through the Baffin Bay and the Davis Strait.
2. Inuits or Eskimos are the original inhabitants of Greenland. Eskimos wear clothes made of seal skin. They usually wear parkas, a special warm jacket with a hood to cover their heads. They also wear boots made of seal skin to keep themselves warm. 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. Inuits engage in hunting and fishing.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a doer: 1. Butter

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English**
1. birds 2. Circle
B. **Maths:** $\frac{215}{10}$
C. **Science:** This movement is known as migration.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses.

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses.

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. three 2. Greenland 3. Huskies
4. igloo 5. harpoons

- B. 1. false 2. false 3. true
4. false 5. false
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Polar 2. North
3. Inuits/Eskimos 4. transport
5. sledges
- B. 1. d 2. e 3. c
4. a 5. b
- C. 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. ice
4. Umiaks 5. Nuuk
- B. 4
- C. 1. Greenland 2. Arctic
3. Nuuk/Godthab 4. Igloos
5. Kayak

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Arctic Circle, North Pole 2. tou pigs
3. Inuits 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 Chapter-5: The Temperate and Tropical Zones

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses.

Icebreaker: FOREST

In-text Question (Page 27)

- Downs
- The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers

In-text Question (Page 28)

- false
- true

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. c 3. b
4. a 5. c
- B. 1. False 2. True 3. False
4. True 5. True
- C. 1. The term Prairie (in French) means 'a grassland'. They are located in North America.
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 of the DRC are not very well-developed. On the other hand, the waterways of the DRC 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 equatorial forests are also called evergreen forests as they remain green throughout the year. This is because the trees shed their leaves at different times of the year. Animals such as gorillas and monkeys live in the rainforests. Elephants and rhinoceros are found in marshy lands. The rivers are home to alligators

and crocodiles. The forests of Ituri house okapis and antelopes. The grasslands here house lions, cheetahs, giraffes and so on. Pelicans and eagles, live here.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker: Answer: Animals are reared in the western part of the Prairies because these areas are covered with vast open grounds, which are not fertile.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

1. reared 2. 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 off 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. Temperate 2. Prairies 3. moderate
4. Central 5. Lubumbashi
- B. 1. d 2. e 3. a
4. b 5. c
- C. 1. true 2. true 3. true
4. false 5. true

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. moderate 2. big 3. wheat
4. silos 5. cheetahs
- B. 1. e 2. a 3. d
4. b 5. c
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. French 2. conserved 3. Kinshasa
4. Steppes 5. evergreen
- B. 1. false 2. true 3. false
4. true 5. true
- C. 1. VELDS 2. SILOS 3. BISON
4. TORRID 5. COPPER

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. North America 2. fertile
3. milk, meat 4. Amazon Basin
5. Bantus
- B. 2, 3, 4, 5
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

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
Chapter-6: The Hot Deserts of the World

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses.

Icebreaker: JAIPUR/THE PINK CITY

In-text Question (Page 33)

1. Wadis 2. Cactus

In-text Question (Page 34)

1. false 2. false

I am a learner

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. a
4. a 5. c
- B. 1. false 2. false 3. true
4. false 5. true

- C. 1. The Kalahari Desert and the Sahara Desert are located in Africa.
 2. The nomadic inhabitants of the Arabian Desert are called the Bedouins.
 3. During summer, the Bedouins settle near an oasis. So, they do not face the problem of scarcity of 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 plump and soft 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 Arabian and 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. The Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert also live the same life. At present, many Bedouins have given up their nomadic life to settle in urban areas.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a doer: 2. Just take a sip of water.

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** 2
 B. **Maths:** $\frac{5}{11}$
 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. Torrid 2. Saudi Arabia
 3. sandy 4. camel 5. Riyadh
 B. 1. true 2. false 3. false
 4. true 5. false
 C. 1. Asia 2. Africa 3. Asia
 4. Africa 5. Australia

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. hot 2. nine 3. Camels
 4. oasis 5. skyscrapers

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

C. Accept all relevant responses.

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Africa 2. west 3. harsh
 4. desalinating 5. Bushmen
 B. 1. Arabian Peninsula 2. cactus
 3. baobab tree 4. camel 5. Jeddah
 C. 1. OASIS 2. CACTUS 3. SNAKES
 4. NOMAD 5. SCORPION

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. desert 2. September 3. water
 4. Riyadh 5. Medina
 B. 2
 C. Accept all relevant responses.

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 Chapter-7: Quest for Freedom — India's Freedom Struggle

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses.

Icebreaker: CONSTITUTION

In-text Question (Page 40)

1. Burma (now Myanmar)
 2. Bombay (Mumbai)

In-text Question (Page 42)

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 1929, INC launched the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. 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 making salt. Soon, this movement spread all over India. The movement ended in 1934, though the British government still ruled 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: The slogan was given by Lal Bahadur Shastri.

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. 1. The massacre in Amritsar
2. Civil Disobedience Movement
3. Simon Commission
4. Quit India Movement
5. India gains her freedom

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. weapons
2. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee
3. satyagraha
4. Jawaharlal Nehru
5. 15 August
- B. 1. Mangal Pandey 2. Tantia Tope
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.
2. The soldiers chose Bahadur Shah Zafar, the last Mughal ruler, as their leader.
3. Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Dadabhai Naoroji were Moderates. Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal were some popular Radicals.
4. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915 from South Africa.
5. 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

Chapter-8: Elections — Governing Ourselves

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses.

Icebreaker: VOTE

In-text Question (Page 48)

1. The President
2. Lok 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.

2.

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.

3. The Constitution of India provides an independent judiciary. The highest judicial body in our country is the Supreme Court, located in New Delhi. In any legal case, the final judgment is made by the Supreme Court. There can be a maximum of 31 judges in the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice occupies the highest judicial position. All the judges are appointed by the President of India. The High Court is the highest judicial body in a state. There are also lower courts in every state. Each district, in the state, has its own court, called the district court.

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

1. cuff 2. puff

B. Maths: Accept all relevant responses.

C. Science: Dust and smoke is a major component of air pollution.

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. Great Bath
2. Painted Grey Ware pottery
3. Allahabad Pillar Inscription
4. Mahmud Ghori
5. Alam Shah
- B. 2, 3, 4
- C. 2

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. 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	Saudi Arabia
<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"> • Plants in a desert can keep up with the harsh climate. • Many plants have deep roots to absorb water from the soil. • Date palm, tamarisk and sedge are commonly found in Saudi Arabia. • The camel is the most useful animal here.

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

Suggested answers:

1. The central or the union government makes laws for the country.
2. The law making body of the government is known as the Parliament.
3. The President of India and the two houses – the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha constitute the Parliament.
4. The Lok Sabha is the highest law-making body in India.
5. The Vice President is the chairman of Rajya Sabha.
6. The President of India is the head of the country.

Revision Worksheet

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. b
4. a 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
J	J	H	E	S	H	D	X	L
R	C	E	R	E	I	T	Q	T
B	A	O	B	A	B	I	T	A

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