

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

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. 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:

1. Meridians or lines of longitude locate places in the east or west directions.
2. They are drawn from pole to pole and run from north to south.
3. All meridians have the same length.
4. Towards the Equator, meridians have the maximum distance between them.

5. 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:

- Earthquakes refer to the sudden shaking of the ground.
- This happens when the tectonic plates, which compose the top layer of the Earth, clash.
- The area where an earthquake begins is called the focus.
- An instrument called a seismograph is used to document earthquake tremors.
- 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

Enrichment Activities

A. Accept all relevant responses

Suggested answer:

Greenland –

1. Greenland does not have forests or crops due to harsh climate.
2. The animals in Greenland have thick and funny coats.
3. Greenland has arctic climate.
4. Inuits or Eskimos are the original inhabitants of Greenland.

Saudi Arabia –

1. We can find cactus in Saudi Arabia.
 2. Date palm, tamarisk and sedge are commonly found in Saudi Arabia.
 3. Very few crops are grown here due to arid climate.
 4. Saudi Arabia is home to various insects, snakes, birds of prey and scorpions
- B. 1. Mountains 2. Tablelands 3. Plains
4. Deserts 5. Rivers
- C. 1. GREENWICH 2. PARALLELS
3. EQUATOR 4. MERIDIANS
5. GRID
- D. 1. Flood 2. Dengue 3. Earthquake
4. Cyclone 5. Tsunami
6. Volcanic eruption
- E. 1. Polar Bear 2. The Frigid Zone
3. It has a thick and furry coat.
- F. Accept all relevant responses

Suggested Answer:

1. The DRC is in Central Africa.
 2. The DRC has nine neighbour countries.
 3. River Congo flows through this country.
 4. The climate in the DRC is hot and rainy all round the year.
 5. Most people in the DRC are engaged in farming, fishing, forestry and mining.
- G. Accept all relevant responses

Mountains:

Any one feature – Mountains spread over 20 per cent of the Earth's total land area.

Example – The Himalayas

Importance – Mountains protect us from extreme hot and cold winds.

Tablelands:

Any one feature – Plateaus have many rivers and streams.

Example - The Tibetan Plateau

Importance - Many tablelands have rich deposits of minerals.

Plains:

Any one feature – More people live on plains, as compared to mountains and tablelands.

Example – The Northern plains of India

Importance – Plains are suitable for growing crops.

Rivers:

Any one feature – A river goes through three courses from its location of origin to its mouth.

Example – River Ganga

Importance - The rivers carry rainwater or water from melted snow and ice from mountains to plains, lakes and seas.

- H. 1. The Equator
2. The Arctic and the Antarctic Circles
3. 0°
4. Southern Hemisphere
5. Northern Hemisphere
- I. 1. c 2. b 3. a
4. a 5. c 6. c
- J. 1. A bison 2. A coyote 3. An okapi
4. A homestead
- K. 1. Gorilas 2. Monkeys 3. Elephants
4. Rhinoceros 5. Okapis
- L. 1. The Great Australian Desert (Australia)
2. The Sahara Desert (Africa)
3. The Kalahari Desert (Africa)
4. The Arabian Desert (Asia)
5. The Thar Desert (Asia)

Revision Worksheet

- A. 1. a 2. b 3. a
4. a 5. b 6. b
- B. 1. Plateaus comprise grasslands. Cattle and sheep are reared here. Many tablelands have rich deposits of minerals.
2. Volcanic eruptions occur when molten rocks, called magma, comes up through an opening on the Earth's surface.
3. The intersection point of a parallel and meridian is known as a Grid.
4. Prariries are known as the 'Wheat Basket of the World' because wheat that is cultivated is sufficient for the country as well as for export.
5. The Frigid Zone is the coldest heat zones on the Earth.
- C. 1. CANYON 2. EQUATOR 3. TSUNAMI
4. FRIGID 5. CONGO 6. KALAHARI
- D. 1. g 2. f 3. a
4. b 5. c 6. e
7. d
- E. Accept all relevant responses

Suggested Answers:

1. Mountains spread over 20 per cent of the Earth's total land area.
Mountains protect us from extreme hot and cold winds, by acting as a physical wall.
Mountains are home to many rivers that provide water for irrigation.

2. Cyclones are rough storms in which strong winds move in a circular motion.
Cyclones are followed by heavy rains and strong winds.
Coastal states of India are prone to cyclones, such as West Bengal, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh.
3. 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.
4. Deserts are dry landforms.
Deserts receive little or no rainfall.
Deserts are characterised by hot days, cold nights and recurrent dust storms.
5. The Earth has two Frigid Zones.
The North Frigid Zone is located between the North Pole and the Arctic Circle.
These places remain very cold throughout the year.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| F. 1. b | 2. b | 3. a |
| 4. b | 5. b | 6. a |
| G. 1. ARAVALLIS | 2. PLAINS | 3. LONDON |
| 4. DENGUE | 5. OKAPI | 6. MEDINA |
| H. 1. F | 2. F | 3. T |
| 4. T | 5. T | 6. T |
| I. 1. Tropic of Cancer, Arctic Circle | | |
| 2. The Torrid Zones | | |
| 3. The Frigid Zone | | |
| 4. The Torrid Zones | | |
| 5. The Tropical | | |
| 6. The Frigid Zones | | |
| J. 1. lower | 2. 23 ½ ° N | |
| 3. seismograph | 4. Eskimos or Inuits | |
| 5. ice | 6. hot | |

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

Theme 6: Living Together

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

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Icebreaker: STONE

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 slave dynasty.
 3. 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 are 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. The death and destruction caused by the Kalinga War led Emperor Ashoka to

give up the method of conquest through war.

2. The absence of centralised rule and weak policies led to the rise of the English East India Company in 1600.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

1. India's 2. Babur'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. 28 2. 8 3. laws
 4. President 5. Legislative
- B. 1. true 2. false 3. true
 4. false 5. true
- C. 1. The members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the state legislative assemblies
 2. President 3. citizens
 4. the members of the state legislative assemblies and the Union Territories
 5. citizens

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Constitution 2. five
 3. 250 4. Supreme Court
 5. District Court
- B. 1. CITIZEN 2. SPEAKER 3. ELECTION
 4. GOVERNOR 5. DISTRICT
- C. Accept all relevant responses

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President
 2. constituencies 3. five
 4. democracy 5. Parliament
- B. 1. false 2. true 3. false
 4. true 5. false
- C. 1. Rajya Sabha 2. Lok Sabha
 3. Lok Sabha 4. Rajya Sabha
 5. Lok Sabha

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Rajya Sabha
 2. Members of the Legislative Assembly/ MLAs
 3. New Delhi 4. 31 5. Chief Justice

- B. 2
C. Accept all relevant responses

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, Illutmish, 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 Chapter-10 Events that Shaped the World

Main Coursebook

I am ready

- a. Emperor Ashoka
b. The War of Kalinga

Icebreaker: EDICT

In-text Question (Page 72)

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 28 July 1914. It ended on 11 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: 1

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. 1 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. 11 November 1918
2. artillery 3. Versailles
4. 1945 5. The United Nations/UN
- B. 1
- C. Accept all relevant responses

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

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 Chapter 11: The United Nations

Main Coursebook

I am ready: a

Icebreaker: NEW YORK

In-text Question (Page 78)

- 1945
- Promote and maintain world peace.

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a
4. a 5. a
- B. 1. headquarters 2. 15
3. 193 4. Secretariat 5. 15
- C. 1. The Secretary-General
2. 4 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 are at the Hague (the Netherlands).

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

I am a thinker

- Accept all relevant responses
- It would make the resolution of issues difficult since the UN is an international organization that promote cooperation among nations. It also works towards resolution of problems.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

- the 2. 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. 24 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
 5. International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- C. 1, 2, 3, 5

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

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. resolution 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

Enrichment Activities

- A. 1. As India has always been rich in natural resources. Many countries have traded with us. The British East India Company being the most powerful of the traders became rulers by conquering large parts of India. The British oppressed most Indians which led to mass discontentment. Several revolts took place to fight them. It is for the brave freedom fighters of our country; India gained her freedom on 15 August 1947 from the British.

B.

	Elected by	Period of service	Maximum number of members, if any	Title of the elected representatives, if any
Lok Sabha	people of India	5 years	550	Member of Parliament
Rajya Sabha	Member of Parliament	6 years	250	
The President	The members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the state legislative assemblies	5 years		

- C. Accept all relevant responses
- D. Accept all relevant responses
- E. 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.
- F. 1. Queen Cleopatra Egypt
 2. Queen Elizabeth I England
 3. Queen Victoria Great Britain
 4. Empress Wu Zetian China
 5. Theodora Roman Empire
- G. 1. Trygve Lie 2. Kurt Waldheim
 3. Kofi Annan 4. Ban Ki-moon

Revision Worksheet

- A. 1. The first centre of the East Indian Company was located in Surat.
 2. The Constitution Day is also known as the National Law Day.
 3. Chandragupta Maurya was the first ruler of the Mauryan Dynasty.
 4. The immediate cause of the First World War was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand by a Serbian on 28 June 1914.
 5. The UN was formed on 24 October 1945.
- B. 1. a 2. c 3. b
 4. b 5. c
- C. 1. b 2. a 3. e
 4. c 5. d
- D. 1. False 2. False 3. True
 4. False 5. True
- E. 1. In 1885, the Indian National Congress was formed.
 2. The President appoints the Prime Minister of India.
 3. The founders of Buddhism and Jainism are Gautama Buddha and Mahavira, respectively.
 4. The Allied Powers won the First World War. The Allied Powers include, Britain, France, Russia, Italy, the USA and Japan.
 5. Trusteeship Council is no longer a functional organ of the UN.
- F. 1. Enfield 2. President
 3. Charaka Sushruta 4. Nazi
 5. The United States, China, France, Russia and the United Kingdom
- G. 1. i. Dadabhai Naoroji
 ii. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
 2. i. Lok Sabha
 ii. Rajya Sabha
 3. i. Buddhism
 ii. Jainism
 4. i. Benito Mussolini
 ii. Adolf Hitler
 5. i. to maintain and promote world peace and security
 ii. to promote cooperation among countries

Theme 7: Keeping Us Strong

Chapter 12: Protecting Our Environment—Our Activists

Main Coursebook

I am ready

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

Icebreaker: WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

In-text Question (Page 85)

1. Assam
2. Green Belt Movement

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. c
4. b 5. c
- B. 1. Mulai 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. Accept all relevant responses
2. Accept all relevant responses

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. Waangari Mathai
- 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 3. Kinkri Devi
2. Jadav Payeng 5. Tulsi Gowda
4. Ranaram Bishnoi
- 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. erosion 2. degradation
3. Johad 4. 50,000
5. Honor the Earth
- B. 1
- C. Accept all relevant responses

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Mulai Reserve
2. water
3. camel
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 Mulai 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 johad, 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 Chapter 13- Weather and Climate

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Icebreaker: SEASONS

In-text Question (Page 93)

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 and humidity and rainfall. The world is divided into seven major climatic regions.
2. Extreme climate means that a region is extremely hot in summers and extremely cold in winters. Moderate climate means that the climate is neither too hot nor too cold in a region. Places close to the coast experience a moderate climate.

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. gray 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. Himalayan
4. moderate 5. temperature
- B. 1. Equatorial 2. Savannah 3. Hot Desert
4. Mediterranean 5. Steppes
6. Taiga 7. Tundra
8. 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

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:
- Distance from the Equator
 - Height above the sea level (altitude)
 - Distance from the sea
 - Direction of winds
 - 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. <Take a physical map from G5_Pearls and mark it>

Theme 9: From Signs to Signals Chapter 14: Communication— Then and Now

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Icebreaker: LETTER

In-text Question (Page 100)

- Subscriber Trunk Dialing
- Hospitality sector

In-text Question (Page 101)

- false
- true

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b
4. c 5. c
- B. 1. true 2. false 3. true
4. false 5. true
- C. 1. A trunk call refers to a long-distance call within the same country. This was used initially. People had to pay an extra amount of money for it. This call was facilitated by a telephone operator.
2. A pager is an instrument used for personal communication.
3. Smartphones are a means of personal communication. They have technologically developed from mobile phones. Many functions of a smartphone are similar to a computer. Smartphones can be used to send and receive calls, text messages and emails through the Internet.
4. Shalini is talking on a smartphone.

D. 1.

Trunk Call	STD Call
Trunk call refers to a long-distance call within the same country. Such calls were facilitated by a telephone operator. This is rarely used these days.	STD calls allow those using landline phones to dial the telephonic code particular to a state, following the person's landline number to make a phone call. Such calls did not require a telephone operator. People could also avail the same facility from a phone booth.

2. The Internet is a system that uses computer networks. It allows people to communicate through emails, video calling portals and social media.
- a. During the recent lockdown during the pandemic, the Internet allowed various office people to work from the safety of their homes. Schools held online classes for students. Many people ran profitable online businesses, also called e-businesses.

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

- Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
- Martin Cooper is widely credited with the invention of the smartphone.

B. Maths: Accept all relevant responses

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. 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

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. messages 2. short 3. computer
4. 2013 5. emails
- 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

- Communication refers to sending and receiving messages.
- A trunk call refers to a long-distance call within the same country.
- 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.

- Martin Cooper is widely credited with the invention of mobile phones.
- Selling and buying of commodities/ services through online platforms can be referred to as e-business.

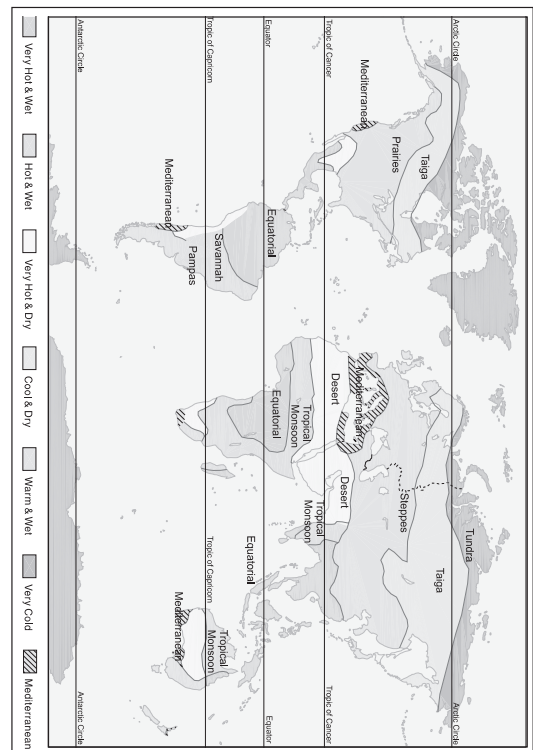
- B. 1. Alexander Graham Bell
2. portable 3. computer
4. telegram 5. India Post
- C. 1. SMARTPHONES 2. TABLETS
3. INTERNET 4. MESSAGE
5. LETTERS

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
- B.



C. Accept all relevant responses

D. Accept all relevant responses

E.

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.	Climate refers to the weather conditions that prevail in a large area, over a long period of time.
The weather changes every day.	The climate of a place remains nearly the same, every year.
The weather conditions in the morning may be different from those in the evening.	Different parts of the world experience different types of climate.
The changes in weather conditions give rise to seasons.	

F. Accept all relevant responses

G. 1. 3. 6.

H. Almost everyone living in this planet uses the Internet. Emails are sent with the help of the Internet. The Internet is a system that uses computer networks to work. It allows people to communicate through emails, video calling portals and social media. It is an instant mode of communication. It also allows us to share photos, videos, messages with people.

I.

Cities in India that experience a moderate climate	Hill Stations of India	Countries located near the Equator
Pune	Shimla	Indonesia
Bangaluru	Nainital	Kenya
Nashik	Darjeeling	Brazil

J. Accept all relevant responses

Revision Worksheet

A. 1. b 2. a 3. b

4. a 5. b

B. 1. d 2. a 3. f

4. b 5. c 6. e

C. 1. Kinkri Devi 2. Dr Jane Goodall

3. seven 4. Speed post

5. e-businesses

D. 1. a 2. b 3. a

4. a 5. c

E. 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.

3. Climate refers to the weather conditions that prevail in a large area, over a long period of time.

4. 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.

5. Communication refers to sending and receiving messages. Means of communication includes the different ways in which we communicate—personal communication and mass communication.

F. 1. True 2. True 3. True

4. False 5. True