

Theme 6: India – Our Country

Ch-7: Physical Features of India- I

Main Coursebook

I am ready

- A. Himachal Pradesh
- B. K2

Icebreaker: Mount Everest

In-text Question (Page 52)

- 1. false
- 2. false

In-text Question (Page 53)

- 1. true
- 2. false

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b
- 4. c 5. a
- B. 1. true 2. false 3. true
- 4. false 5. false
- C. 1. People living in hilly ranges are engaged in terrace farming. In terrace farming, farmers cut terraces or steps along the mountain slopes. A variety of crops, such as rice, maize, potatoes and barley.
- 2. The three river basins of the north are Satluj, Ganga, and Brahmaputra.
- 3. Neha is visiting the Purvanchal Hill Ranges.
- D. 1. The Himalayas extend from Jammu & Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh. This range lies between the borders of Nepal and China. The Himalayas are classified into three ranges that run parallel to each other. The Greater Himalaya/Himadri is the highest among the three ranges. It is home to glaciers that are the origins of rivers such as the Ganga, Brahmaputra and so on. The Middle Himalaya/Himachal is located south of the Himadri which has many hill stations. The Outer Himalaya/Shivalik is the lowest in height among the three and is full of forests and rich in wildlife.
- 2. The coastal plains are divided into two parts, namely, the western coastal plains and the eastern coastal plains. The western coastal plains are situated between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea. It stretches from Gujarat to Kerala. The eastern coastal plains are situated between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal. It stretched from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu. The northern part is called the Northern Circars. The

southern part is called the Coromandel Coast.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

I am a thinker: I'm more likely to find a port in Maharashtra because it is situated in the coastal region.

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** 1. Cold 2. fertile
- B. **Maths:** 1. Five point three three
- C. **Science:** rose marigold

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Indus
- 3. Terrace farming 4. Himalayan
- 5. coastal plain
- B. 1. Forests 2. Beas 3. basin
- 4. farming 5. Kanniyakumari
- C. 2. A coastal plain is a flat and level land that runs along the coast.
- 3. The northern part of the Eastern Coastal Plains is known as the Northern Circars.
- 4. The numerous ports located in coastal plains are used to export and import goods.

Worksheet 2

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

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. three 2. K2 3. south
- 4. Yamuna 5. Punjab
- B. 1. Bihar 2. Assam 3. Haryana
- 4. Gujarat
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. false
- 4. false 5. true

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. snow 2. Alluvium 3. Haryana
4. largest 5. Gujarat
- B. 1. e 2. a 3. b
4. c 5. d
- C. 2. Sikkim

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

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

Worksheet 2

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

Possible response:

- This is the northern most and the highest range of the Himalayas. It is home to glaciers that are origins of rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra. Kanchenjunga is one of its highest peaks.
- This is located at the south of the Himadri. It includes many hill stations like Shimla, Nainital, Darjeeling. It houses forests of fir, pine and deodar trees.

3. This is the lowest range of the Himalayas. It has forests and land that is suitable for cultivation. This region is thickly populated and rich in variety of flora and fauna.

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

Theme 6: India – Our Country Ch-8: Physical Features of India- II

Main Coursebook

I am ready

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

Icebreaker: Peninsula

In-text Question (Page 58)

1. Hot and dry 2. River Satluj

In-text Question (Page 60)

1. true 2. false

I am a learner

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. a
4. c 5. a
- B. 1. oasis 2. Ship 3. minerals
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- C. 1. Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh
6. A piece of land surrounded by water on all sides is called an island.
7. Naina is visiting Maharashtra.
- D. 1. The Thar Desert or the Great Indian Desert is a rocky and sandy land. It lies to the west of the Aravalli Hills, in Rajasthan. Its extent is from the Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat via Rajasthan to the borders of Haryana. Luni is a major river here. Oases are found in some places. People grow crops and settle surrounding this. Rainfall is scanty.
2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal are hilly islands. Here,

most people are engaged in fishing and farming. Arabian Sea houses the second-big island group of India, Lakshadweep. Their main crop is coconut. Coir industry is an important industry here. Most people speak Malayalam.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

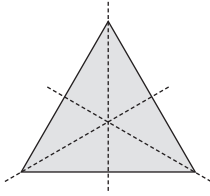
MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

I am a doer: Accept all relevant responses

I am an all-rounder

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

B. **Maths:**



C. **Science:** Cactus Agave

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

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

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. sand 2. Banjaras
3. southern plateaus 4. Bangla
5. coir
- B. 1. CH 2. DP 3. DP
4. DP 5. CH
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. true
4. false 5. true

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Luni 2. food 3. triangular
4. Jharkhand 5. coconut
- B. 1. c 2. d 3. e
4. b 5. a
- C. 5. Madhya Pradesh

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. sand dunes 2. River Satluj
3. River Godavari 4. mining
5. fishing
- B. 3. Jaipur is popularly known as the 'Blue City'.
5. The region supports the growth of bushes, thorny shrubs and rice.
- C. 1. rice 5. sugarcane

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

A.

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

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

Worksheet 2

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

Theme 7: Let Us Be Aware

Ch-9: Our Rights and Duties

I am ready

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

Icebreaker: GOVERNMENT

I am a learner

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

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

I am a thinker: Fundamental Rights are certain basic rights set out for the well-being of every citizen in the country. There are also certain responsibilities towards our country which are expected to perform as citizens of India. These are called the Fundamental Duties. So, as responsible citizens, it is our Fundamental Duty

to obey our Constitution, respect the national symbols, take good care of the environment, public property and work towards preserving our cultural heritage.

I am an all-rounder

A. English

1. Out of the blue
2. falls on deaf ears

B. Maths: 1 month/30 days are left for Hiya's birthday

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. rules and regulations
 2. India 3. 1950
 4. republic 5. 26th January
- B. 1. GOVERNMENT 2. CONSTITUTION
 3. REPUBLIC 4. EQUALITY
 5. FREEDOM
- C. 1. false 2. true 3. false
 4. false 5. true

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Government 2. B R Ambedkar
 3. 26th January 1950 4. Right to equality
 5. minorities
- B. 1. b 2. a 3. e
 4. c 5. d
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. false
 4. true 5. true

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. six 2. freedom 3. within
 4. unfairly 5. religion
- B. 1. FR 2. FD 3. FR
 4. FD 5. FR
- C. 1. EQUAL 2. FREE EDUCATION
 3. RELIGION 4. LAW 5. COURT

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. effect 2. Duties 3. without pay
 4. religion 5. welfare
- B. 2. Minorities can develop and protect their culture.
 5. There can be no discrimination based on caste, religion or gender.
- C. 2. Dr B R Ambedkar

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world.
2. The six Fundamental Rights are:
i. Right to equality
ii. Right to freedom
iii. Right against exploitation
iv. Right to freedom of religion
v. Cultural and educational rights
vi. Right to constitutional remedies
3. The Constitution also lists certain instructions for the government to ensure the welfare of citizens. These instructions are known as Directive Principles.
4. Under the right to equality, all citizens are equal before the law. All citizens, irrespective of their religion, caste, race, gender and place of birth, are treated as equals.
5. Under Right to Constitutional Remedies an Indian citizen can move court.
- B. 1. T 2. T 3. T
4. F 5. F
- C. 1. Directive Principles are the instructions listed by the constitution for the government.
3. Under the Directive Principles people should have proper living conditions.
4. Under the Directive Principles every person should get proper treatment when they fall sick.

Worksheet 2

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

Theme 7: Let Us Be Aware Ch-10: Self-Government

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Icebreaker: ASIA

In-text Question (Page 70)

1. false 2. true

I am a learner

- A. 1. b 2. a 3. b
4. a 5. c
- B. 1. Districts 2. three 3. Sarpanch
4. Panchayat 5. local
- C. 1. Panchayat is a local self-government system in the village or rural areas. This rural self-government works towards the development of agriculture, irrigation, health, education and rural development with the help of the local people.
2. Janvi is presenting her complaint to the Gram Panchayat.
- D. 1. All citizens of the country need some basic services or civic amenities, such as clean drinking water, electricity, roads, transport, schools, colleges and hospitals. The local self-government or the government elected by the people provides civic amenities at the local level.
2. The local self-governing bodies function to attend to the problems related to clean drinking water supply, electricity, maintenance of roads and sanitation.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

I am a doer: Accept all relevant responses

I am an all-rounder

A. **English:** 1. bridge 2. pledge

B. **Maths:** 2065 p

C. Science

- Always reach on time to avoid last minute rush due to delay.
- Stay alert for announcements, especially those that are made for passengers.
- Be aware of your surroundings. Do not talk to strangers.
- Avoid carrying sharp objects during journey.

(Accept any two)

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. districts 2. administrative
3. civic amenities 4. three
5. large
- B. 1. municipal corporation or committee
2. municipal corporation or committee
3. Pradhan or Sarpanch
4. ward
5. mayor
- C. 1. They are formed in rural areas.
3. The *Sarpanch* heads the Gram Panchayat.
4. The *Pradhan* is elected by the members of the Panchayat.
5. Panchayats work towards various development issues through local effort.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. 28 2. smaller 3. civic
4. Clean drinking water 5. local
- B. 3. chief minister 4. *sarpanch*
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. true
4. false 5. true

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. ROAD 2. SCHOOL 3. COLLEGE
4. TRANSPORT 5. DRINKING WATER
- B. 1. b 2. a 3. e
4. c 5. d.
- C. 4

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. states 2. state 3. rural
4. local 5. big
- B. 1. WARD 2. MAYOR 3. DISTRICT
4. NAGAR NIGAM
5. DEPUTY MAYOR
- C. 1. false 2. true 3. false
4. true 5. true

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The Panchayati Raj is a system of local self-government.
2. The municipal committee is also known as nagar palika.
5. The mayor is assisted by a deputy mayor.

- B. 1. DISTRICTS 2. CIVIC AMENITIES
3. ELECTIONS 4. MAYOR
5. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
- C. 1. True 2. False 3. True
4. False 5. True

Worksheet 2

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

B.

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

- C. Accept all relevant responses

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

Theme 8: Technology and Us

Ch-11: Agriculture in India

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Icebreaker: SUGARCANE

In-text Question (Page 75)

1. true 2. true

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a
4. a 5. a
- B. 1. false 2. false 3. true
4. true 5. false
- C. 1. Agriculture means growing plants or crops on land. Horticulture, livestock rearing and fishing are also included in agriculture.
2. Sugarcane and tea are cash crops.
3. Cash crop
- D. 1. Various factors have contributed to the increase in India's total agricultural production. They are as follows:

1. use of tractors and other modern machinery for agriculture,
 2. use of fertilisers and pesticides,
 3. use of better-quality seeds, and
 4. bringing more areas under irrigation
2. Difference between marine and inland fishing:

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

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

I am a thinker: Rice is a staple food in West Bengal along with fish because it is easily found there.

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** 1. inside 2. in
 B. **Maths:** 50 m
 C. **Science:** Tube well

I am a project whiz; Accept all relevant responses

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Agriculture 2. two-thirds
 3. Agriculture 4. soil
 5. food
- B. 1. RAGI 2. RICE 3. WHEAT
 4. PULSES 5. MILLET
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. false
 4. true 5. false

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. tea 2. wheat
 3. marine fishing 4. agriculture
 5. horticulture

- B. 1. b 2. e 3. a
 4. c 5. d
- C. 4. They are grown for consumption by people.

Worksheet 3

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

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. land 2. farming 3. Moong
 4. Coffee 5. market
- B. 1. F 2. F 3. F
 4. C 5. C
- C. 5. Marine fishing is popular in the states of India located close to river basins.

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

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

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. two 2. cash 3. keep
 4. Marine 5. Horticulture
- B. 1. Use of tractors and other modern machinery
 2. Use of fertilisers and pesticides
 3. Use of better-quality seeds
 4. Bringing more areas under irrigation.
- C. 1. Agriculture means to grow plants or crops on land.
 2. Crops grown in India can be classified as – food crops and cash crops.
 3. Cow, buffalo, sheep, goat, bullock, camel, mule and yak are some examples of livestock rearing.
 4. Horticulture means the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables. These are grown to be sold in the market.
 5. Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Assam and Himachal Pradesh.

Theme 8: Technology and Us

Ch-12: Industries in India

Main Coursebook

I am ready

- A. cotton B. Kanchipuram

Icebreaker: EMBROIDERY

In-text Question (Page 82)

1. true 2. false

I am a learner

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

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

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

MY SCRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

I am a doer: Accept all relevant responses

I am an all-rounder

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

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. cannot 2. silk 3. factory
4. cottage 5. Very few
- B. 1. RAW MATERIALS 2. MONEY
3. POWER SUPPLY 4. TRANSPORT
5. HUMAN LABOUR
- C. 1. S 2. L 3. S
4. S 5. L

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. raw 2. finished products
3. three 4. simple
5. cottage industries
- B. 1. b 2. a 3. d
4. e 5. c
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. true
4. false 5. false

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. logs of wood 2. machinery
3. houses 4. simple
5. Weaving
- B. 3. fertile soil
- C. 2. extracting oil
5. Electronic good manufacturing factory

Worksheet 4

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

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. No, natural resources cannot be used directly.
2. Cottage industries are industries that are set up in house where only a few people are engaged in work. Simple tools and raw materials are used. Some examples are extracting oil, weaving cloth, etc.
3. Small-scale industries are industries where few people are employed. They use small machines and work in small factories. Some examples are utensils, electrical goods, etc.

4. In large-scale industries, thousands of trained and skilled workers are engaged. Big machines are used to produce goods. Some examples are iron and steel plants, textile mills, oil refineries, chemical plants, etc.

5. Various coastal cities, such as Kochi (Kerala), Mumbai (Maharashtra) Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh), are home to shipbuilding industries.

B. 1. T 2. F 3. T

4. T 5. T

C. 2. The vast majority of large-scale industries are in or near big cities.

3. Machineries, chemicals, cement are important industries of India.

5. In a factory, raw material is turned into finished products.

Worksheet 2

A. 1. Raw materials 2. Power supply
3. Machinery 4. Money
5. Human Labour

B. 1. Srinagar, Ahmedabad
2. Bhilai, Visakhapatnam
3. Gurugram, Mumbai
4. Marmagao, Kochi
5. Kapurthala, Kolkata

C. 1. Grinding flour, Extracting oil, Weaving cloth
2. Hosiery items, garments, electrical goods
3. Iron and steel plants, textile mills, oil refineries

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

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Suggested answers: Carpenters, architects, potter, scientists

Icebreaker: BRIDGE

In-text Question (Page 87 Top)

1. false 2. true

In-text Question (Page 87 Bottom)

1. Meghalaya 2. Arunachal Pradesh

I am a learner

A. 1. a 2. c 3. c

4. a 5. c

B. 1. true 2. false 3. true

4. false 5. true

C. 1. A bridge is a physically built structure that helps us cross obstacles, such as rivers, roads, forests, etc.

2. Living tree bridges are some special bridges made by guiding the roots of trees to grow knitted patterns.

3. Mira stepped on asphalt. It is a material used to construct roads.

D. 1. Advantages of building a bridge:

i. helps us cross obstacles, such as rivers, roads, forests, etc.

ii. helps us connect to different parts of the country

iii. improves mobility

iv. helps people and vehicles move to and fro, without disturbing the life of fishes below

2. While constructing modern wonders of the world, we must ensure that there is no irreversible harmful impact on our environment. Constructing new buildings and bridges also results in the cutting down of trees and removal of natural vegetation that impacts the lives of many humans and animals, alike. We need to ensure that this loss of nature is minimal.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

I am a thinker: We cannot have tree bridges everywhere because we do not have such thick trees to build bridges out of.

I am an all-rounder

A. **English:** 1. Although 2. and

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

C. **Science:** Bicycle

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

A. 1. physically 2. cross 3. easily

4. development 5. high above

B. 1. STEEL 2. STONE 3. BRICK

4. CEMENT 5. ASPHALT

C. 1. false 2. false 3. true

4. false 5. true

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. bridge 2. mobility 3. access
4. special 5. 9.5 km
- B. 1. No 2. Yes 3. Yes
4. No 5. Yes
- C. 5. North-east

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. bridge 2. roads 3. ropes
4. roots of trees 5. Riwai village
- B. 4. They help people cross obstacles easily.
- C. 1. length

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

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

B.

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

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

Worksheet 2

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

Enrichment Activities

- A. 1. India works according to a set of rules and regulations that are written in the constitution.
2. The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution in the world.
3. The Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950, when India became a republic.
4. Since then, this day is celebrated as our Republic Day.
5. Dr B R Ambedkar is one of the founding fathers of our Constitution.
- B. Accept all relevant responses
- C. Accept all relevant responses
- D. Accept all relevant responses
- E. Accept all relevant responses
- F. Accept all relevant responses

Revision Worksheets

- A. 1. a 2. c 3. a
4. c 5. b
- B. 1. The instructions listed in the constitution to ensure the welfare of the citizens are known as the Directive Principles.
2. A Gram Panchayat is a system of local self government in the village or rural areas. The *Pradhan* or the *Sarpanch* is the head of the Panchayat who is elected by the members of the Panchayat.
3. Crops that are grown for sale in the market are called cash crops. Sugarcane and jute are examples of cash crops.
4. Agriculture means to grow plants or crops on land. Horticulture, livestock rearing and fishing are also included in agriculture.
5. Mumbai and Vishakhapatnam are home to shipbuilding industries.
6. Living tree bridges are bridges made by guiding the roots of trees to grow in knitted patterns.
- C. 1. Difference between food crop and cash crop:
Food crops are cultivated for consumption where as cash crops are grown for sale in the market.
2. Fundamental Rights are basic rights set out for the well-being of the citizens where as Fundamental Duties are certain duties the citizens are expected to perform towards the country.

3. Fundamental Rights are basic rights set out for the well-being of the citizens where as Directive Principles lists certain instructions for the government to ensure the welfare of the citizens.
 4. In a cottage industry, only a few people are engaged where as in a large-scale industry thousands of people are engaged.
 5. Living tree bridges were made by guiding the roots of trees to grow in knitted patterns where as modern-day bridges are built with steel, cement, stone, brick and asphalt to help them stand strong.
- D. 1. The citizens of India are expected to perform certain duties towards the country. These are known as Fundamental Duties. It is our Fundamental Duty to obey our Constitution and respect the national symbols. We should take care of the environment and public property. It is our Fundamental Duty to preserve our cultural heritage. Parents or guardians must send their children to school.

2. The local self-governing bodies attend to local problems related to clean drinking water supply, electricity, maintenance of roads and sanitation. People also learn to co-operate with each other and tackle their difficulties on their own, instead of being completely dependant on the state or central government.
 3. The two types of fishing are- inland fishing and marine fishing.
 4. Natural resources which cannot be used directly are called raw materials. For instance, silk or logs of wood, they cannot be used directly.
 5. Riwai is a village in Meghalaya.
- E. 1. b 2. a 3. d
4. e 5. c
- F. 1. c 2. b 3. c
4. a 5. c