

Answers

Theme 1: All About Us Ch-1: Early Civilizations

Main Coursebook

I am ready

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

Icebreaker: CIVILIZATION

In-text Question (Page 5)

1. false
2. false

In-text Question (Page 6)

1. false
2. true

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. b
4. c 5. b
- B. 1. fertile for farming 2. terracotta
3. Iraq 4. Ur
5. pharaoh
- C. 1. Early civilizations emerged close to rivers because rivers are an important mode of transport, and it encouraged trading between places.
2. Gurmeet is reading about the Mesopotamian civilization.
- D. 1. Following are some features of a civilization:
- large number of people living in an area
 - presence of towns and cities with well-planned houses, markets, and holy places
 - proper drainage system
 - trade with other places
2. In the beginning of the Indus Valley civilization, several cities, towns and villages emerged on the banks of the river Indus much before Christ was born. These together formed the Indus Valley Civilization. It had many important cities and towns. The two

most important cities were Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. The people were adept builders. This civilization was known for its well-planned cities and proper drainage system. The people were farmers, weavers, potters, metalworkers, toymakers, jewellers, stonecutters, seal makers, boat makers, masons and traders. Traders used different seals to ensure the quality of the goods being traded. The famous sculpture of the dancing girl belongs to this civilization.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses.

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses.

I am a thinker: A good drainage system helps drain excess water which prevents flooding. As still water encourages mosquito breeding, having a good drainage system helps in having a healthy environment.

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** 1. pieces 2. height
B. **Maths:** 4,000 + 700 + 0 + 0
C. **Science:** Carbohydrates, fats, proteins

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. well 2. developed 3. Indus
4. between two 5. laws
B. 1. false 2. true 3. false
4. false 5. false
C. 1. b 2. a 3. d
4. e 5. c

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. rivers 2. Mohenjo-daro
3. seals 4. Mesopotamians
5. pharaoh
B. 1. RIVER HWANG HO 2. KITE FLYING
3. BAMBOO PLATES 4. PAPER
5. GREAT WALL OF CHINA
C. 1. true 2. false 3. true
4. false 5. true

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Indus 2. Harappa
3. Mesopotamian Civilization
4. ziggurats 5. pharaohs

- B. 1. Mesopotamian Civilization
2. Chinese Civilization
3. Egyptian Civilization
4. Indus Valley Civilization
5. Indus Valley Civilization
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. false
4. true 5. false

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. drainage 2. terracotta 3. sculpture
4. ziggurats 5. The Sun god
- B. 1. Ur 3. Tigris 4. Ziggurats
5. Euphrates
- C. 1. Paper-like sheets

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. fertile 2. dancing girl
3. Iraq 4. boxing and wrestling
5. Egyptians
- B. 1. The Egyptians wrote on paper-like sheets made from a plant called papyrus.
2. They preserved the dead bodies of their kings.
5. They built magnificent buildings, called the Pyramids.
- C. 1. DRAINAGE 2. INDUS VALLEY
3. MASONS 4. ZIGGURATS
5. COMPASS

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. builders 2. Tigris and Euphrates
3. Mesopotamians 4. Sun
5. enemies
- B. 1. The Indus Valley Civilization
2. The Mesopotamian Civilization
3. The Egyptian Civilization
4. The Chinese Civilization
5. The Chinese Civilization
- C. 1. A developed and organised society is called a civilization.
2. The rivers provide a ready access to water for drinking and other purposes. The areas close to rivers are fertile. Rivers are important mode of transportation and they also encourage the growth of trade.
3. The Indus Valley Civilization is known for its well-planned cities and a proper drainage system.
4. The River Nile was a lifeline for the Egyptian Civilization.

5. The Chinese were the first to grow tea and produce silk. The technique of printing was also invented by them. They also invented the compass, the umbrella and paper money.

Theme 2: Resources We Care For Ch-2: Water Resources of India

Main Coursebook

I am ready

- A. three B. Yamuna

Icebreaker: INDIAN OCEAN

In-text Question (Page 13)

1. true 2. false
3. true

I am a learner

- A. 1. c 2. a 3. c
4. c 5. b
- B. 1. Farmers 2. groundwater
3. bigger 4. Tank
5. multi-purpose projects
- C. 1. When rainwater falls on Earth, much of it is absorbed by the ground. This is known as groundwater.
2. Neha sees a Persian wheel which is used to draw water.
- D. 1. Water covers three fourths of earth's surface. The following are the different sources of water.
- Rain – A majority of freshwater is obtained from rain.
 - Groundwater – When rainwater falls on Earth, much of it is absorbed by the ground.
 - Ponds and lakes – A pond is a small area of water surrounded by land. Lakes are bigger than ponds.
 - Rivers – This water body is of two types. Rivers that start from the mountains carry water from melted snow and rain. These rivers carry water throughout the year. Rivers that start in the plateaus get water only from rain. They almost disappear in summer.
 - Seas and oceans – They contain most of the water present on the Earth. This water is salty. Therefore, we cannot use it.
2. There are many different types of irrigation. Some of them are as follows:
- A Persian wheel, which is used to draw water.

- A Tube well, which is used to dig out water from the ground.
- Canals are small channels dug to take water from rivers to fields.
- Sometimes when it rains, low-lying areas get filled with water. These are called tanks.
- Sprinklers are used to spray water in the crops using a pipe.
- Dams are built across a river to stop the flow of water. It stores water, generates hydroelectricity, controls floods and provides water for irrigation.

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. splash 2. rustle
 B. **Maths:** 64, 615
 C. **Science:** We should wash and store woollen clothes because woollen clothes are sensitive and are easily attacked by insects.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. groundwater 2. crops
 3. small 4. rainwater 5. two
 B. 1. RAIN 2. GROUNDWATER
 3. PONDS 4. LAKES 5. RIVERS
 C. 1. false 2. false 3. true
 4. true 5. false

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. seas 2. irrigation 3. draw
 4. groundwater 5. channels
 B. 1. e 2. a 3. d
 4. b 5. c
 C. 1. false 2. false 3. false
 4. true 5. true

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. mountains 2. plateaus 3. salty
 4. Punjab 5. Rainwater
 B. 1. false 2. false 3. false
 4. true 5. true

- C. 1. Well and tube wells 2. Canals
 3. Tanks 4. Sprinklers 5. Dams

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Water 2. Farmers 3. summer
 4. tubewells 5. rivers
 B. 1. WELL 2. TANK 3. CANAL
 4. TUBEWELL 5. SPRINKLER
 C. 1. dam

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

A.

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

- B. 1. Wells are dug to use ground water.
 5. Wells and tube wells are extensively used in Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat.
 C. 1. False 2. False 3. True
 4. True 5. True

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Rain 2. Groundwater
 3. Ponds and lakes 4. Rivers
 5. Seas and oceans
 B. Accept all relevant responses.
 C. 1. When rainwater falls on the Earth, much of it is absorbed by the ground. This is known as groundwater.
 2. Canals are small channels dug to take water from rivers to fields.
 3. Tank irrigation is practiced mainly in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh.
 4. In this method, water is sprayed into the air using a pipe. It falls on the crops like rain.
 5. Dams generates hydroelectricity.

Theme 2: Resources We Care For Ch-3: Mineral Resources of India

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Icebreaker: RICE

In-text Question (Page 18)

1. Mining 2. Manganese

I am a learner

- A. 1. a 2. a 3. a
4. a 5. a
- B. 1. False 2. True 3. True
4. False 5. True
- C. 1. Mining is the process of obtaining minerals from under the ground.
2. Minerals from which we obtain metals like bauxite, copper, gold, iron ore, etc. are metallic minerals.
3. Maya uses a bicycle.
- D. 1. Copper, iron, manganese, bauxite and gold are metallic minerals. They are obtained from mines and melted in large factories to produce pure metals.
- Bauxite is mainly used to make aluminum, which is used to make aeroplanes, utensils, etc.
 - Copper is used to make tools, electrical wires, etc.
 - Gold is used to make jewellery.
2. Fossil and mineral fuels are non-metallic minerals. Minerals like limestone, salt, petroleum, coal, etc. are examples of non-metallic minerals. They are extracted from far down the earth. Special wells are dug to reach and extract minerals like oil.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

I am a thinker: Natural gas

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:** 1. faulty 2. caught
B. **Maths:** 2133 items
C. **Science:** Hot coal can be used in a steam iron to remove the creases of clothes.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Surface 2. Mining 3. holes
4. resources 5. jewellery
- B. 1. ORES 2. SEA 3. MINE
4. MINERALS 5. STEEL
- C. 1. false 2. true 3. false
4. false 5. false

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. deep inside the Earth's surface
2. mining 3. aluminium
4. gold 5. non-metallic minerals
- B. 1. M 2. M 3. N
4. M 5. N
- C. 1. b 2. a 3. e
4. c 5. d

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Metal 2. metallic 3. Manganese
4. non-metallic 5. oilfield
- B. 1. GOLD 2. IRON ORE 3. COPPER
4. COAL 5. NATURAL GAS
- C. 1. false 2. false 3. false
4. false 5. true

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. gold
- B. 1. salt
- C. 1. true 2. false 3. false
4. false 5. true

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Bauxite, copper, gold, iron ore, manganese
2. Limestone, salt, precious stones, coal and petroleum
3. Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh
4. Assam and Gujarat
5. Manganese is used to make steel and other alloys.
- B. 1. Oilfields 2. Petroleum coal
3. metals 4. Gold
5. compressed natural gas
- C. 1. GOLD 2. MANGANESE
2. PETROLEUM 4. FUEL
5. GAS

Worksheet 2

- A. Accept all relevant responses.
- B. 1. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible responses: Odisha
2. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible responses: Jharkhand
3. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible responses: Karnataka
4. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible responses: Goa
5. Accept all relevant responses.
Possible responses: Maharashtra
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Theme 3: We Adapt to Survive

Ch-4: Emperor Ashoka

Main Coursebook

I am ready: Accept all relevant responses

Icebreaker: NATIONAL EMBLEM

In-text Question (Page 26)

1. Lord Buddha
2. Public places

I am a learner

- A. 1. b 2. c 3. c
4. c 5. b
- B. 1. empire 2. Bindusara 3. Pataliputra
4. 30 5. edicts
- C. 1. Ashoka attacked Kalinga (present-day Odisha) to bring it under his empire.
2. It is situated in the eastern part of India.
D. 1. The death and destruction from the war made Ashoka remorseful. He decided not to fight any more wars. After the war, he devoted his life for the welfare and betterment of his people.
2. Ashoka began the *Dhamma* way of conquest and not war. He realized that fighting a war does no good. He spread messages of peace.
3. Ashoka issued edicts with principles of *Dhamma* to be put up in the public places. He went on regular tours to solve the problems of his people.

I am an artist: Accept all relevant responses

MY SECRET JOURNAL: Accept all relevant responses

I am a doer: Natural gas

I am an all-rounder

- A. **English:**
1. Ashoka rules over a major part of India.
2. Ashoka spreads the message of peace.
- B. **Maths:** 504 each
- C. **Science:** Accept all relevant responses
Suggested answer: Plants are important because they provide us with food, oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide.

I am a project whiz: Accept all relevant responses

I love my little book: Accept all relevant responses

Students' Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Mauryan Dynasty 2. Ashoka
3. Pataliputra 4. Odisha
5. Buddha

- B. 1. Mauryan Dynasty 2. Wood
3. edicts 4. public places
5. hospitals
- C. 2. The first ruler of the dynasty was Chandragupta Maurya.
4. Emperor Ashoka fought the Kalinga War.
5. Edicts were placed in different parts of the Mauryan Empire.

Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Mauryas 2. land 3. Bindusara
4. wooden 5. edicts
- B. 1. e 2. c 3. b
4. a 5. d
- C. 1. false 2. true 3. true
4. true 5. false

Worksheet 3

- A. 1. empire 2. dynasty
3. the royal palace 4. the Kalinga War
5. pillars
- B. 1. They established the first ever empire in the history of India.
2. They controlled less land than any previous ruler or dynasty.
4. Ashoka became the emperor after Bindusara.
5. The capital of Ashoka's empire was Pataliputra.
- C. 1. Babur 4. Shah Jahan

Worksheet 4

- A. 1. 2000 2. first 3. 30
4. Kalinga 5. rest
- B. 1. Odisha
2. tolerance, coexistence, non-violence and respect for elders
3. temples 4. wells 5. hospitals
- C. 3. The capital was surrounded by a steel wall to keep enemies away.
4. There were houses, temples, shops and marketplaces only in the city.

Teacher's Worksheets

Worksheet 1

- A. 1. The Mauryas established the first ever empire in India.
2. A committee of 30 members looked after the administration of the city.
3. The Ashokan empire won the Kalinga War.
4. The policy of conquest through the teachings of Lord Buddha is known as the path of *Dhamma*.

5. Ashoka took many welfare measures after the Kalinga War. He built roads, and rest houses, planted trees, dug wells, built hospitals for people and animals. He even went on regular tours and tried to solve the problems of the people.

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

Worksheet 2

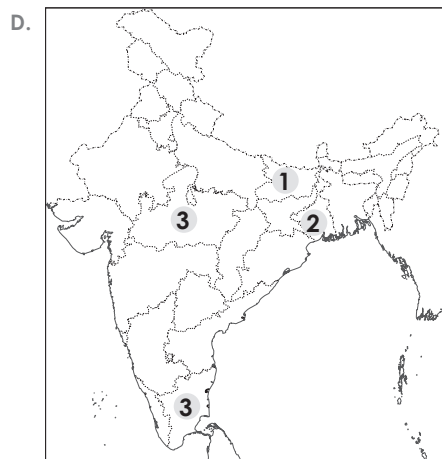
- A. 1. True 2. False 3. True
 4. True 5. True
- B. 1. Bindusara 2. wooden 3. 30
 4. Dhamma 5. tours
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

Enrichment Activities

- A. Accept all relevant responses
- B. 1. Indus Valley Civilization
 2. Egyptian Civilization
 3. Mesopotamian Civilization

C.

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



- E. 1. COPPER 2. MANGANESE
 3. GOLD 4. COAL
 5. PETROLEUM
- F. 1. Accept all relevant responses.
- G. 1. rain 2. two
 3. groundwater 4. water
 5. channels

H.

Name of the Minerals	Their uses
Copper	to make tools, electrical wires and utensils
Gold	to make jewellery
Coal	as a fuel
Manganese	to make steel and other alloys
Natural Gas	as a fuel
Iron Ore	to make machines, bridges, railway engines and tools

- I. Accept all relevant responses.

Revision Worksheet

- A. 1. Indus Valley 2. enemies
 3. coastal 4. rivers 5. Mauryan
- B. 1. Papyrus is a plant. The Egyptians made a paper-like sheet from this plant.
 2. Some non-metallic minerals, such as limestone, salt, precious stones, coal and petroleum are fossils. Of them, petroleum and coal are used as fuel. Thus, they are also called fossil fuels.
 3. Sprinklers are a method of irrigation sprayed into the air using a pipe. It falls on the crops like rain. It is majorly used in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana.
 4. Through the teachings of Lord Buddha, also known as the path of Dhamma, Emperor Ashoka gave up on the policy of conquest through war.
 5. Emperor Ashoka followed the teachings of Lord Buddha.
- C. 1. c 2. a 3. e
 4. b 5. d
- D. 1. paper printing
 2. rain groundwater
 3. sprinklers tube well
 4. copper bauxite
 5. petroleum coal
- E. 1. b 2. a 3. a
 4. c 5. b

- F. 1. ZIGGURATS 2. COMPASS 3. SPRINKLERS
4. COAL 5. GOLD

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

- G. 1. b 2. a 3. b
4. a 5. c
- H. 1. A developed and organised society is called a civilization.
2. The Mesopotamians built big buildings, called ziggurats, to worship different gods and goddesses.
3. Two sources of water: i. ground water
ii. rain
4. A tube well is a well dug to use groundwater. Mostly when the groundwater lies at great depth. A tube is put through the dug hole and an electric pump is used to draw water through it.
5. Minerals such as limestone, salt, precious stones, coal and petroleum are non-metallic minerals.
6. Emperor Ashoka belonged to the Mauryan Dynasty. He was a great ruler. He was the successor of Bindusara.

- I. 1. Indus Valley Civilization.
2. Mesopotamians
3. southern plateaus
4. multi-purpose projects
5. ores
6. Patna
7. Dhamma

J. **DOWN**

1. TIGRIS
3. LIMESTONE

ACROSS

2. INDUS
4. PYRAMIDS
5. TOLERANCE
6. CANALS

