

# Answers

## Theme 1: Why Do We Need Land? Lesson-1: Landforms of the Earth

### Main Coursebook

#### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Auditory:

1. White
2. Two features of the Thar Desert are:
  1. Hot and Arid: The Thar Desert is described as a hot and dry region.
  2. Scarcity of Water: Water is barely available in this desert.

#### Pictorial:



Plains



Desert

**Interacting better:** Island

#### Understanding better: (Page 7)

1. Peak or summit
2. Age, different weather or composition of rocks.

#### Understanding better: (Page 8)

1. true
2. false

#### Learning better:

- 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 names of two old mountains are:  
     a. The Appalachians  
     b. The Aravallis
2. The names of two deserts located in Africa are:  
     a. The Sahara Desert  
     b. The Kalahari Desert
3. Accept all relevant responses.
- D. 1. Young mountains, like the Himalayas and the Alps, are tall and have sharp peaks. Old mountains, like the Appalachians and the Aravallis, are shorter and have rounded peaks due to their age, weathering, and rock composition.

2. A river flows through three stages: the upper course, where it starts in mountains with high speed and forms canyons and waterfalls; the middle course, where it slows down in plains and creates loops called meanders; and the lower course, where it joins a larger water body, forming deltas like the Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta which is the world's largest.

**STEM:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Thinking better:

Accept all relevant responses. **Possible answer:** Human activities like mining, construction and deforestation can change the shape of landforms, causing soil erosion, pollution and loss of natural habitats.

#### Choosing better:

Answer: 1

#### Revising better:

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. False            4. True  
 5. True
- C. 1. MOUNTAINS    2. PLATEAUS  
 3. PLAINS           4. DESERTS  
 5. RIVERS

#### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. height          2. young  
 3. large              4. flat  
 5. leeward
- B. 1. mountains      b. peaks  
 2. plateaus          a. tablelands  
 3. plains             e. lowlands  
 4. deserts            c. sand dunes  
 5. rivers              d. middle course
- C. 5

### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. age                      2. flat                      3. Asia  
4. plains                      5. dust
- B. 1. OLD                      2. PEAK                      3. YOUNG  
4. HEIGHT                      5. SNOW
- 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. Appalachians                      b. old mountains  
2. Bolivian Plateau                      a. South America  
3. Kalahari Desert                      e. Africa  
4. Arabian Desert                      c. Asia  
5. meanders                      d. rivers
- C. 1. False                      2. True                      3. False  
4. True                      5. True

### Book of Holistic Teaching

#### Developing better

- A. **English**  
1. landforms                      2. forests
- B. **Maths:** Nine lakhs thirty-five thousand one hundred thirty-nine
- C. **Science:** Igneous rocks

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Chapter 2: Latitudes and Longitudes

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Auditory:

- Punjab - North
- Kerala - South
- Patna - East
- Madhya Pradesh - Central India
- Assam - North-East
- Gujarat - West

#### Pictorial:

1. Four                      2. South-East  
3. North-West                      4. West

**Interacting better:** COMPASS

#### Understanding better: (Page 14)

1. true                      2. false

#### Understanding better: (Page 15)

1. Prime Meridian                      2. Grid

#### Learning better

- A. 1. b                      2. a                      3. a                      4. a                      5. a
- B. 1. false                      2. true                      3. true
- C. 1. Parallels, or lines of latitude, are lines of reference drawn on a globe. Parallels are 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. India is in the Northern Hemisphere.
- D. 1. The equator is the longest parallel. It divides the Earth into two equal halves, the Northern Hemisphere which means northern half and the Southern Hemisphere which means southern half.
2. Meridians help us calculate time by dividing the Earth into 360 parts. Each part (or degree of longitude) represents a 4-minute time difference. The Prime Meridian ( $0^\circ$  longitude) is the starting point and time differences are calculated based on how far east or west a location is from it.

**STEM:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Thinking better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Choosing better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Revising better:

Accept all relevant responses.

### Students' Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. spherical                      2. latitude  
3. same                      4. London  
5. Meridians
- B. 1. the Equator                      e.  $0^\circ$   
2. the North Pole                      d.  $90^\circ$  N  
3. the South Pole                      a.  $90^\circ$  S  
4. the Arctic Circle                      b.  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  N  
5. the Tropic of Cancer                      c.  $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  N

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

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Parallels                      2. Equator  
3. Tropics                      4. Greenwich  
5. 10
- B. 1. True                      2. False                      3. True  
4. True                      5. True
- C. 1. places                      2. west to east  
3. 0 (degree symbol)                      4. 24  
5. International Date Line

### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. imaginary                      2. 180  
3. 360                      4. hemispheres  
5. 181
- B. 3
- C. Accept all relevant responses

## Book of Holistic Teaching

### Developing better

- A. **English**
- Subject: All meridians (blue crayon)  
Predicate: have the same length.  
(green crayon)
  - Subject: Meridians (blue crayon)  
Predicate: help us calculate time.  
(green crayon)
- B. **Maths:** Accept all relevant responses
- C. **Science:** Accept all relevant responses

## Book of Project Ideas

### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Theme 2: Why Do Disasters Happen? Chapter 3. Natural Disasters

## Main Coursebook

### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

### Auditory:

- Earthquake
- Trees, buildings and electrical poles

### Pictorial: 1

**Interacting better:** Accept all relevant responses.

### Understanding better: (Page 22)

- false
- true

### Understanding better: (Page 23)

- Wildfires
- Cyclones

### Learning better:

- A. 1. b                      2. a                      3. a  
4. c                      5. c
- B. 1. true                      2. true                      3. false  
4. true                      5. true
- C. 1. Natural disasters are forces of nature that cause destruction to life and property.  
2. Tsunamis are huge sea waves.  
3. Landslides refer to the sudden movement of debris, rocks or mud down a mountain slope.
- D. 1. Wildfires are uncontrolled large fires that take place in forests, grasslands and so on. Wildfires can start with natural occurrences, such as lightning or a human-made spark. The weather of the place (wind, high temperature, rainfall) determines the spread and growth of a wildfire.  
2. The community is always the first one to provide help during and after a disaster. They play an active role during such times. Being prepared at the community and individual levels reduces the impact of a natural disaster. One should keep the contact numbers of hospitals, police stations, ambulances and shelters handy. Public places and residential areas should have a steady supply of first aid at all times.

### Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.

### Thinking better:

A mountainous region is more likely to experience a landslide because the steep slopes make the soil and rocks more prone to sliding, especially during heavy rain or earthquakes.

### Choosing better: 1

## Students' Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. destruction  
2. Seismology  
3. rain/earthquake/volcanoes  
4. Japanese  
5. hot

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

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. sustain              2. flood                  3. seismograph  
          4. flood                  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. northern              2. Richter Scale  
          3. soil                      4. Coastal  
          5. public places/residential areas  
 B. 1. The term 'tsunami' means 'harbourwaves'.  
          2. Cyclones are common in coastal states.  
          3. Floods cause water-borne diseases.  
          4. Landslides are caused by movement of debris, rocks or mud down a mountain slope.  
 C. 1. Tsunami                  2. Earthquake  
          3. Forest fire              4. Volcanoes  
          5. Storms

### Worksheet 4

- A. 4.  
 B. 1. Floods  
          2. Richter Scale  
          3. heavy showers  
          4. southern Türkiye, Syria border  
          5. rain/earthquakes/volcanoes  
 C. 5.

### Book of Holistic Teaching

#### Developing better

- A. **English:**  
          1. patch  
          2. batches  
 B. **Maths:** 20 kg of flour, 30 kg of rice, and 18 kg of pulses  
 C. **Science:** 2

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Theme 3: Why Are We Different? Chapter 4. The Frigid Zone – The Land of Snow

### Main Coursebook

#### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Auditory:

1. The Himalayas
2. Three (Himadri, Himachal and Shiwalik)

#### Pictorial:

1. Winter
2. Accept all relevant responses.

**Interacting better:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Understanding better: (Page 29)

1. Greenland
2. Denmark

#### Learning better:

- A. 1. a snow, ice  
          2. the North Pole  
          3. cold winters  
          4. huskies  
          5. Nuuk  
 B. 1. Polar Regions  
          2. cold  
          3. thick  
          4. igloos  
          5. hunting  
 C. 1. Those who live in the northernmost region of the island, build igloos or snow-houses for winters. An igloo is made with large blocks of ice. It is dome-shaped.  
          2. Kayaks are small boats, used to hunt sea animals. They use a broader boat called umiak to hunt whales.  
          3. Saira couldn't go on a jungle safari in Greenland because it lacks forests and jungles, being mostly covered by ice and tundra.  
 D. 1. Greenland is cold year-round because it is located near the Arctic Circle, covered with ice and snow, and receives limited sunlight. Almost 80 per cent of the island is always covered with ice and snow. Icebergs are a common phenomenon here.

2. Inuits engage in fishing and hunting. Boats are of great importance to Inuits. They are used as a means of transportation as well as for hunting. Kayaks are small boats, used to hunt sea animals. They use a broader boat called umiak to hunt whales. Inuits use sledges to move from one place to another on land.

#### Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Thinking better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Choosing better: 1

### Students' Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. Heat                      2. Greenland  
3. Huskies                  4. igloo  
5. Umiak
- B. 1. False                  2. False                  3. True  
4. False                  5. False
- C. Accept all relevant responses. Possible answer:  
The long and cold winter lasts for nine months. Chilly winds blow along with heavy snowfall. Polar nights take place during winters. This means that the Sun does not rise for more than 24 hours. The summer season, on the other hand, is cool and short, lasting for only a couple of months. The coastal areas of Greenland are very bright and sunny during summer.

#### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Icebergs                  2. no                      3. ice  
4. Umiaks                  5. Nuuk
- B. 1. False                  2. False                  3. False  
4. True                      5. False
- C. 1. Greenland                  2. arctic  
3. Nuuk/Godthab                  4. igloo  
5. kayak

#### Worksheet 3

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

### Book of Holistic Teaching

#### Developing better

##### A. English:

1. birds
2. circle

##### B. Maths: $\frac{43}{2}$

##### C. Science:

The movement of animals from colder regions to warmer places during winter is known as migration.

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Chapter 5. Exploring Rainforests and Grasslands

### Main Coursebook

#### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Auditory:

1. Pine
2. Needle-like leaves

#### Pictorial:

Terrace farming is practised in the picture. Rice, maize, potato, tea and coffee are some crops that are cultivated.

**Interacting better:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Understanding better: (Page 35)

1. Downs
2. The Rivers Mississippi and Missouri

#### Understanding better: (Page 36)

1. The Torrid or Tropical Zones
2. River Congo

#### Learning better:

- A. 1. c                      2. c                      3. a  
4. a                      5. c
- B. 1. false                  2. false                  3. true  
4. true                      5. true
- C. 1. Prairie is a French word. It means 'a grassland'. They are located in North America. The prairies stretch from Canada to Mexico (north-south), thereby covering the land in the middle of North America.

2. Coyotes, bison and Prairie dogs are some animals found here.
  3. Saima does not opt for a car or bus because the DRC (Democratic Republic of Congo) is separated by water, making ship travel the only option.
- D.
1. The prairies are flat and fertile lands. The Rivers Mississippi and Missouri run through the prairies. They are big rivers. The prairies experience hot summers and cold winters. Moderate rainfall takes place in summer. The grasslands have a semi-arid climate.
  2. The Tropical rainforests play a significant role in producing oxygen through the process of photosynthesis. Thus, they are also known as the 'lungs of the Earth'.

#### Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Thinking better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Choosing better: 2

### Students' Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A.
1. Temperate Zones
  2. prairies
  3. semi-arid
  4. Central
  5. Kinshasa
- B.
1. e.
  2. a.
  3. d.
  4. b.
  5. c.
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

#### Worksheet 2

- A.
1. French
  2. Torrid or Tropical Zones
  3. Kinshasa
  4. Steppes
  5. evergreen
- B.
1. False
  2. False
  3. False
  4. True
  5. True
- C.
1. VELDS
  2. SILOS
  3. BISON
  4. TORRID
  5. PRAIRIES

#### Worksheet 3

- A.
1. North America
  2. fertile
  3. milk, meat
  4. Amazon basin
  5. Bantus

- B.
1. False
  2. True
  3. True
  4. True
  5. True
- C. Accept all relevant responses. Possible answer:
1. The Torrid Zones are the closest to the equator on both sides.
  2. These Zones lie between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn and the equator.
  3. They are also called Tropic Zones.
  4. These regions experience hot and humid climate all year round.
  5. The Tropical Zone is home to equatorial rainforests and hot deserts.

### Book of Holistic Teaching

#### Developing better

##### A. English:

1. reared
2. engaged

##### B. Maths:

What fraction of these animals are cows?

Total animals = 28 cows + 12 buffaloes = 40 animals.

$$\text{Fraction of cows} = \frac{28}{40} = \frac{7}{10}$$

What fraction of these animals are buffaloes?

$$\text{Fraction of buffaloes} = \frac{12}{40} = \frac{3}{10}$$

##### C. Science:

Yes, bison can play a role in seed dispersal. Reason:

Bison eat plants and fruits, and the seeds pass through their digestive system unharmed. When they excrete in different areas, the seeds are dispersed, allowing plants to grow in new locations. Additionally, their movement can help bury seeds into the soil.

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Chapter 6. Hot Deserts

### Main Coursebook

#### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Auditory:** Deserts



### Pictorial: Desert



**Interacting better:** Accept all relevant responses.

### Understanding better: (Page 41)

1. Wadis                      2. Cactus

### Understanding better: (Page 42)

1. false                      2. false

## Learning better

- A.
1. Africa
  2. Arid
- B.
1. false
  2. false
  3. true
  4. false
  5. true
- C.
1. The Sahara and the Kalahari Deserts are in Africa.
  2. Bedouins are the nomadic inhabitants of the Arabian Desert.
  3. The Bedouins do not face water scarcity in summer because they are skilled at finding water sources like wells and oases in the desert.
- D.
1. A cactus has a fleshy stem and roots that store water. This is how a cactus can survive the harsh climate of a hot desert.
  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, etc.

**STEM:** Accept all relevant responses.

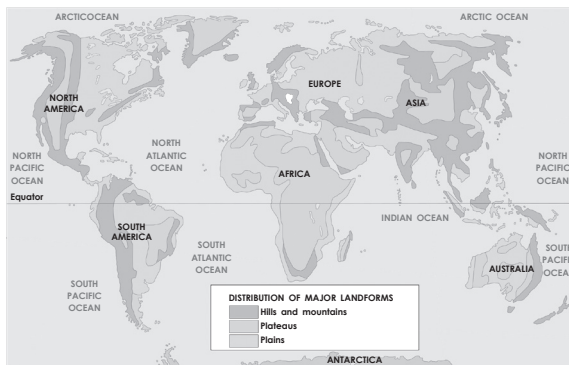
**Creating better:** Accept all relevant responses.

### Thinking better:

No, a polar bear would not survive in a hot desert because it is adapted to cold climates and lacks the ability to handle extreme heat.

### Choosing better: 1

### Through My Eyes (Page 45)



Name of the Continent	Name of the Countries
ASIA	JAPAN INDIA BHUTAN
SOUTH AMERICA	PERU BRAZIL ARGENTINA
NORTH AMERICA	CANADA UNITED STATES OF AMERICA MEXICO
EUROPE	ITALY FRANCE GREECE DENMARK
AFRICA	EGYPT SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA

## 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

- [illegible]

- C. Accept all relevant responses. Possible answer:
1. Summer in Saudi Arabia spans from May to September.
  2. The days are very hot and dry. Nights are relatively cool.
  3. Winter lasts from October to April, during which the days are warm and the nights are very cold.
  4. The regions near the coast experience a moderate temperature.
  5. Sandstorms blow during all seasons.

#### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Africa                      2. west  
3. harsh                      4. desalinating  
5. Bushmen
- B. 1. Arabian      2. cactus      3. baobab  
4. camel      5. Jeddah
- C. 1. OASIS      2. CACTUS      3. SAND  
4. SEDGE      5. SCORPION

#### Worksheet 4

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

### Book of Holistic Teaching

#### Developing better

- A. **English:** 2
- B. **Maths:** The summer season lasts 5 months (May, June, July, August, September).  
Total months in a year = 12.  
Fraction of summer months =  $5/12$ .
- C. **Science:**
1. Camel
  2. Desert fox

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Theme 4: Why Do We Need to Think?

### Chapter 7. The Path to Freedom

### Main Coursebook

#### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Auditory:** 1,3,4,5

**Pictorial:** Take care of the environment

#### Interacting better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Understanding better: (Page 49)

1. Lord Dalhousie
2. Begum Hazrat Mahal

#### Understanding better: (Page 52)

1. false
2. false

#### Learning better

- A. 1. c                      2. a                      3. c  
4. a                      5. a
- B. 1. true                      2. false                      3. true  
4. true                      5. true
- C. 1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Debendranath Tagore were some reformers.
2. Quit India Movement in 1942 gave rise to the slogan of Mahatma Gandhi, 'Do or Die'.
3. First session of INC took place in Bombay (Mumbai) on 28 December 1885.
- D. 1. Farmers had to pay very high taxes, even if their crop failed due to floods or droughts. They were pressurised to grow indigo and cotton instead of food crops. The weavers and the handloom industry suffered as the British imported cheap mill-made cloth from England. Indian traders were not allowed to open factories and mills and trade in goods of their choice.
2. 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. There, Gandhiji broke the Salt Law by picking a handful of salt from the seashore, thus breaking the Salt Law. Soon, this movement spread all over India. The movement ended in 1934, though the British government still ruled India.

#### Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.



### Thinking better:

The British suffered a lot of losses due to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movements because they faced a decline in trade and profits from Indian goods and industries.

### Choosing better: 1

#### Page 56

1. Allan Octavian Hume
2. Bahadur Shah Zafar
3. Begum Hazrat Mahal
4. Bhagat Singh
5. Bipin Chandra Pal
6. Chandra Shekhar Azad
7. Dadabhai Naoroji
8. Jawaharlal Nehru
9. Khudiram Bose

#### Page 57

1. Rani of Jhansi
2. Lala Lajpat Rai
3. Mahatma Gandhi
4. Sri Aurobindo
5. Womesh Chandra Banerjee
6. V D Savarkar
7. Sarojini Naidu
8. Sardar Vallabhai Patel
9. Ram Prasad Bismil

### Students' Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. natural      2. British  
3. Bahadur Shah Zafar  
4. divide  
5. 1920
- 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. Accept all relevant responses.  
2. Jallianwalabagh massacre

3. Purna Swaraj
4. Second World War
5. 'Jai Hind'

#### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Begum Hazrat Mahal  
2. Burma  
3. Allan Octavian Hume  
4. Bengal  
5. Quit India
- B. 2.
- C. a. 2.      b. 1.      c. 5.  
d. 4.      e. 3.

#### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. weapons  
2. Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee  
3. satyagraha  
4. Pt Jawaharlal Nehru  
5. 15 August
- B. 1. Bahadur Shah Zafar  
2. Begum Hazrat Mahal  
3. Nana Sahib  
4. Tantia Tope  
5. Rani Lakshmi Bai
- C. 1. Mahatma Gandhi  
2. Subhas Chandra Bose  
3. Rani Lakshmi Bai  
4. Allan Octavian Hume  
5. Mahatma Gandhi

### Book of Holistic Teaching

#### Developing better

- A. **English:**  
1. foes  
2. toe
- B. Maths: 1
- C. **Science:** Lal Bahadur Shastri, gave the famous slogan "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan".  
After the harvesting season, farmers grow cover crops such as creepers and grasses on bare lands. These crops hold the soil in place and prevent it from being blown away by the wind, thus protecting the soil from erosion.

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Theme 5: Why Do We Need Systems?

### Chapter 8. Elections – Governing Ourselves

#### Main Coursebook

##### Re-KAP

##### Kinaesthetic:

Accept all relevant responses.

##### Auditory:

- Leh
- Daman and Diu
- Chandigarh

##### Pictorial:



**Interacting better:** Accept all relevant responses.

##### Understanding better: (Page 61)

1. The Governor
2. Rajya Sabha

##### Learning better

- A. 1. b                      2. b                      3. c  
4. b                      5. a
- B. 1. states, 8  
2. defending  
3. small, constituencies  
4. six  
5. The Governor
- C. 1. The President of India and the two houses—the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha—constitutes the Parliament.  
2. Five years  
3. President of India
- D. 1. In a general election, different parties field their candidates and people vote for them. The elections are held in a free and fair manner. 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.
2. 1. Lok Sabha: Lok Sabha members are

directly elected by the citizens of India.

Rajya Sabha: Rajya Sabha members are elected by the state legislative assemblies and Union Territories or nominated by the President.

2. Lok Sabha: Lok Sabha members serve for five years.

Rajya Sabha: Rajya Sabha members serve for six years.

3. Lok Sabha: The Speaker guides the Lok Sabha.

Rajya Sabha: The Vice President of India is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

3. The highest judicial body in our country is the Supreme Court, located in New Delhi. In any legal case, the final judgement is made by the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice occupies the highest judicial position. All the judges are appointed by the President of India.

##### Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.

##### Thinking better:

The members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the people because it is the house of representatives where people choose their leaders to speak and make decisions on their behalf in the government.

##### Choosing better: 2

#### 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. False
- C. 1. the members of the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the state legislative assemblies  
2. President of India  
3. citizens of India  
4. members of the state legislative assemblies and the Union Territories, the President  
5. people of their region

##### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Constitution                      2. five  
3. Vice President                      4. Supreme Court  
5. District Court
- B. 1. CITIZEN                      2. SPEAKER

3. ELECTION                      4. GOVERNMENT

5. DISTRICT

C. Accept all relevant responses. Possible answer:

1. The central government makes laws for the country.
2. It is also known as the union government.
3. The central government is entrusted with the responsibility of defending the country.
4. The law-making body of the government is known as the Parliament.
5. The President of India and the two houses—the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha—constitute the Parliament.

### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, President  
2. constituencies  
3. five  
4. democracy  
5. Parliament

B. 1. False                      2. True                      3. False

4. True                      5. False

C. 1. RS                      2. LS                      3. LS

4. RS                      5. LS

### Worksheet 4

- A. 1. Rajya Sabha  
2. Members of the Legislative Assembly  
3. New Delhi  
4. 34  
5. Chief Justice of India

B. 2.

C. Accept all relevant responses. Possible answer:

1. Maintaining law and order within a state is the duty of the state government.
2. There is a Legislative Assembly in every state. It makes laws for the state.
3. The Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected for a term of five years.
4. The Governor is the head of a state.
5. The leader of the majority party becomes the Chief Minister.

### Book of Holistic Teaching

#### Developing better

A. English:

1. offices                      2. puff

B. Maths:

- flag- symmetrical  
peacock - asymmetrical  
tiger – symmetrical  
lotus - symmetrical

C. Science: Accept all relevant responses.

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

### Theme 6: Why Is Change Important? Chapter 9. India: Ancient and Medieval Times

### Main Coursebook

#### Re-KAP

Kinaesthetic: Accept all relevant responses.

Auditory:

1. true                      2. true                      3. false

Pictorial:



Interacting better: Accept all relevant responses.

Understanding better: (Page 67)

1. Mohenjo-daro
2. Chandragupta Maurya

Learning better:

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 concept of India, as we understand today, is attributed to the Mauryan dynasty as they established the first-ever empire in India.
2. In 1266, Balban emerged as the most powerful ruler of the Delhi Sultanate.
3. Agra fort was built by Akbar. He became emperor of India in 1556.

- D. 1. Vedas were composed by the Aryans during the Vedic age. This Age was marked by the division of the society into numerous tribes, prevalence of a style of pottery (known as the Painted Gray Ware Pottery) and a settled form of life.
2. The reign of the Delhi Sultanate differed from the Gupta dynasty in several ways:
- Political Leadership:** The Gupta dynasty was a native Indian empire with rulers like Chandragupta I and Samudragupta, focusing on consolidating Indian culture. The Delhi Sultanate was led by sultans of Turkish and Afghan origin, like Qutb-ud-Din Aibak and Iltutmish, who introduced Persian and Islamic cultural influences.
  - Cultural Developments:** The Gupta period is often called the "Golden Age" of India, excelling in art, literature, architecture, and sciences, with contributions by Aryabhata, Sushruta, and others. The Delhi Sultanate introduced Indo-Islamic art and architecture, such as the Qutb Minar.
  - Administration:** The Gupta dynasty relied on decentralized administration with local autonomy, whereas the Delhi Sultanate had a centralized administration with military control to maintain authority.
  - Social and Religious Influence:** The Gupta dynasty promoted Hinduism and Buddhism while supporting art and education. The Delhi Sultanate introduced Islam as a major influence, with a focus on religious policies and spread through conquest.

**Creating better:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Thinking better:** The Harappans stored surplus grains in granaries to save food for future use, especially during times of drought or bad harvests, and to ensure they had enough food for their growing population.

**Choosing better:** Accept all relevant responses.

## Students' Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. humans 2. Indus  
3. Mohenjo-daro 4. Mauryan  
5. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak

- B. 1. Gautama Buddha  
2. Bindusara  
3. Delhi  
4. Raziya Sultan  
5. Babur

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

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. Ashoka 2. medicine 3. Iltutmish  
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. Great Bath  
2. Painted Gray Ware Pottery  
3. Allahabad Pillar Inscription  
4. Mahmud Ghazni  
5. Ala-ud-din Alam Shah Sayyid  
B. 1. True 2. False 3. False  
4. False 5. True  
C. 1. Aryans  
2. Chandragupta I  
3. Aryabhata, Varahamihira  
4. sixth  
5. hunters

### Worksheet 4

- A. Accept all relevant responses. Possible answer: During the Vedic Age, the Vedas were composed by the Aryans. This Age was marked by the division of the society into numerous tribes, prevalence of a style of pottery (known as the Painted Gray Ware Pottery) and a settled form of life.
- B. Accept all relevant responses.
- C. 1. Kalinga 2. Balban  
3. Bahlul Lodi 4. Samudragupta  
5. Mauryas

## Book of Holistic Teaching

### Developing better

#### A. English:

1. India's  
2. Babur's

#### B. Maths:

1. Arabian Sea

2. Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
 C. **Science:** Baking soda and water

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Chapter 10. Towards World Peace: Major Wars

### Main Coursebook

#### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Auditory:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Pictorial:

1. India Gate, New Delhi
2. Accept all relevant responses.
3. Accept all relevant responses.

**Interacting better:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Understanding better: (Page 76)

1. The Central Powers
2. Italy

#### Learning better:

- A. 1. a                      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 in 1914 and ended in 1918.  
       2. The First World War took place between the Allied Powers and the Central Powers. The Allied Powers won the war.  
       3. 24 October 1945
- D. 1. The enraged Germans started supporting Adolf Hitler after the Treaty of Versailles and its negative impact. Hitler led the Nazi Party. He strengthened the military of Germany, worrying the other European nations. Germany attacked Poland in order to conquer it. To support Poland, Britain and France declared war on Germany. Thus began the Second World War.  
       2. The Second World War came to an end after Germany surrendered on 7 May 1945. However, Japan continued fighting in the Pacific region. In response, the USA dropped atomic bombs on

the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, leading to Japan's surrender and bringing the war to an end. Following the war, the United Nations was formed on 24 October 1945 to promote world peace.

#### Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Thinking better:

After the Second World War, there was a need to facilitate world peace to prevent future wars, promote cooperation between countries, and rebuild nations that had been severely affected by the conflict.

**Choosing better:** 2

### Students' Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. 11 November 1918  
       2. artillery  
       3. Versailles  
       4. 1945  
       5. United Nations
- B. 1.
- C. 1. e.                      2. c.                      3. a.  
       4. b.                      5. d.

#### Worksheet 2

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

#### Worksheet 3

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

1. The Second World War began on 1 September 1939.
2. It ended in the year 1945.
3. This war was fought between two blocs – the Axis Powers (Germany, Italy, Japan) and the Allied Powers (Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the USA).
4. Battles took place in air, land and water. Soldiers and common people were attacked using poison gas.
5. To facilitate world peace, the United Nations was formed on 24 October 1945.

### Book of Holistic Teaching

#### Developing better

##### A. English:

1. puzzle
2. drizzle

- B. Maths:** War leads to loss of lives, destruction of property, and disruption of economies. There is no true 'profit' as the costs, both human and material, are devastating and long-lasting.

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

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Chapter 11. Towards World Peace: The United Nations

#### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Auditory:

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1. true | 2. true |
| 3. true | 4. true |

#### Pictorial:

Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar. The Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950.

#### Interacting better:

Accept all relevant responses.

#### Understanding better: (Page 81)

1. 1945
2. The objectives of the UN are to promote and maintain world peace.

#### Learning better:

- 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 is the head of the Secretariat.
- 2.** The International Court of Justice settles any dispute between countries and advises member states on matters of international law.
- 3.** Rahul is reading about the General Assembly.
- D. 1.** 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 the discussion and resolution of problems. The organisation works towards making the world a safer place for the present and future generations.
- 2.** The aftermath of the Second World War led to the signing of a charter\* for the formation of the UN. It was signed by the representatives of 51 countries on 24 October 1945 in the USA. As on date, the UN has 193 member states and its headquarters are in New York.

**Creating better:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Thinking better:

1. It is important for countries to work together through the United Nations because it helps maintain peace, solve global problems and ensures cooperation between nations.
2. The absence of the UN would make the resolution of issues more difficult because countries might not have a platform to discuss and solve problems peacefully, leading to conflicts and misunderstandings.

#### Choosing better: 2

#### Through My Eyes: (Page 85)

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. Trusteeship Council  
       5. Secretariat  
       6. International Court of Justice (ICJ)  
 C. 4.

### Worksheet 3

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

### Worksheet 4

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

## Book of Holistic Teaching

### Developing better

#### A. English:

1. In which continent is **the** UN headquartered?
2. **The** General Assembly meets once a year in September.

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

#### C. Science:

Drinking water comes from various sources of water, primarily:

1. Rivers and streams
2. Lakes and ponds
3. Groundwater
4. Reservoirs

## Book of Project Ideas

### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Theme 7: Why Do We Need Support? Chapter 12. Our Green Friends

### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Auditory:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Pictorial:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Interacting better:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Understanding better:** (Page 90)

1. Tulsi Gowda
2. Green Belt Movement

### Learning better:

- A. 1. c                              2. a                              3. a  
       4. b                              5. a
- B. 1. Molai  
       2. sand dunes, green gardens  
       3. plants, herbs  
       4. pesticides  
       5. chimpanzees
- C. 1. Kinkri Devi, in the 1980s, protested against the uncontrolled quarrying practices in Sirmaur district, Himachal Pradesh.  
       2. *Silent Spring* is the name of the Rachel Carson book.  
       3. Chipko Movement
- D. 1. The Chipko Movement began in the 1970s as a protest against the forest contractors. They were cutting trees in the forests of Uttarakhand, recklessly. The trees were being cut for infrastructural development in the region. Villagers of that area came together to hug trees to prevent the cutting of the trees. The name of the movement 'chipko' comes from the word 'hugging.' Sunderlal Bahuguna led the Chipko Movement in the region.  
       2. Accept all relevant responses.

### Creating better:

Accept all relevant responses.

### Thinking better:

Water conservation is important because it helps ensure there is enough clean water for all living things, especially as water resources

are limited and can be polluted easily. Saving water also helps protect the environment and reduces the cost of water treatment.

**Choosing better:**

Accept all relevant responses.

### Students' Worksheets

#### Worksheet 1

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

#### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. erosion                      2. degradation  
3. Johad                      4. 50,000  
5. Honor The Earth
- B. 1.
- C. Accept all relevant responses.

#### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. Molai Reserve  
2. water  
3. camel  
4. Green Belt Movement  
5. Rachel Carson
- B. 1. False                      2. False                      3. False  
4. False                      5. True
- C. 1. d.                      2. e.                      3. a.  
4. c.                      5. b.

### Book of Holistic Teaching

#### Developing better

- A. **English:** often, sometimes, carelessly
- B. **Maths:** The weather is hot.
- C. **Science:**
1. Difficulty in concentration.
  2. Increased risk of strokes.
  3. Headaches and dizziness.

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Theme 8: Why Is Technology Important? Chapter 13. Climate and Weather

#### Re-KAP

##### Kinaesthetic:

Accept all relevant responses.

##### Auditory:

Some of the key features of the Thar Desert mentioned in the description are:

1. Sandy terrain – The desert has a landscape dominated by sand.
2. Extreme temperatures – The climate is very hot, with harsh conditions.
3. Sparse vegetation – There is very little plant life due to the dry environment.

**Pictorial:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Interacting better:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Understanding better: (Page 95)

1. Summer, winter and monsoon
2. The sea is cooler than the land and the air over the sea is cooler than that over the land. This cool air, known as sea breeze.

#### Understanding better: (Page 97)

1. Humidity
2. The Torrid Zone, the Temperate Zone and the Frigid Zone

#### Learning better:

- A. 1. b                      2. b                      3. a  
4. a                      5. c
- B. 1. Weather                      2. Summer, monsoon  
3. seven                      4. equator  
5. temperature
- C. 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. The weather changes every day. The weather conditions in the morning may be different from those in the evening. Periods of the year where we have similar weather are called seasons. Summer, winter and monsoon are three types of seasons in India. Seasons also have an impact on the crops grown by farmers.
2. Hill stations, such as Shimla, Nainital, Ooty and Darjeeling, remain cool even in summer. Places located at higher altitudes are colder than those at lower

altitudes even if they are situated on the same latitude.

3. Shyam needs to check the weather report to ensure the right weather conditions for sowing his crops and to avoid damage from unexpected weather.
- D. 1. Different parts of the world experience different types of climate. Based on the prevailing climatic conditions, the world is divided into seven major climatic regions. (The student can paste the map as well)
2. Winds blowing from hot regions increase the temperature of a place, while those blowing from cold regions decrease the temperature. So, as a result, Delhi is hot in summer due to the dry, hot winds that blow from Rajasthan. In winter, cold winds from the Himalayas make northern India very cold. Winds blowing from the sea make the lands close to the sea cool and moist. Sometimes, winds bring clouds with them and cause rainfall. An anemometer is an instrument that measures wind speed.
3. Places located near the coast experience a moderate climate. This is primarily due to the effect of sea breezes. Water bodies heat up and cool down at a slower rate than land. In summer, therefore, the sea is cooler than the land and the air over the sea is cooler than that over the land. This cool air, known as sea breeze, blows from sea to land, making the land cool. In winter, the opposite action takes place and the land becomes warmer. Places, such as Delhi and Lucknow, located far away from the sea, do not experience sea breezes. As a result, they are extremely hot in summer and very cold in winter. Such a climate is called extreme climate.

**STEM:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Creating better:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Thinking better:**

Changes in climate and weather can affect plants and animals by altering their habitats, food sources, and growth patterns.

**Choosing better:** 1

## Students' Worksheets

### Worksheet 1

- A. 1. weather 2. surface  
3. mountain 4. moderate  
5. temperature
- B. 1. Very Hot & Wet  
2. Hot & Wet  
3. Very Hot & Dry  
4. Cool & Dry  
5. Warm & Wet  
6. Very Cold  
7. Mediterranean (Accept any five responses.)
- C. 1. True 2. False 3. False  
4. True 5. True

### Worksheet 2

- A. 1. climate 2. seven  
3. direct 4. colder  
5. night
- B. 1. FARMERS 2. ALTITUDE  
3. BREEZE 4. HUMIDITY  
5. SNOWFALL
- C. 2.

### Worksheet 3

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

## Book of Holistic Teaching

### Developing better

- A. **English:**
  1. gray
  2. colours
- B. **Maths:** The conversion from litres to millilitres is: 1 litre = 1000 millilitres.
- C. Science: Weather satellites

## Book of Project Ideas

### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.

## Theme 9: Why Do We Look Ahead?

### Chapter 14. Means of Communication: Then and Now

#### Re-KAP

**Kinaesthetic:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Auditory:

1. TRUE                      2. FALSE
3. TRUE                      4. TRUE

**Pictorial:** Weather Satellite, GPS

**Interacting better:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Understanding better:** (Page 102)

1. STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialing)
2. Hospitality sector

**Understanding better:** (Page 103)

1. true                      2. true

#### Learning better

- A. 1. c                      2. a                      3. b
4. c                      5. c
- B. 1. true                      2. false                      3. true
4. false                      5. true
- C. 1. Communication refers to sending and receiving messages. Means of communication includes the different ways in which we communicate – personal communication and mass communication.
2. 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.
3. The latest mobile phones are smartphones. Many functions of a smartphone are similar to that of a computer.
- D. 1. STD calls allowed those using landline phones to dial the telephonic code of any state, following the person's landline number to make a phone call. If people did not have this facility at home, they could call from a telephone booth. STD calls made it easier to make calls to people living in different parts of the country. Also, STD did not require a telephone operator.
2. Mass communication is important because it helps us stay connected and informed about the world. It allows us to learn new things and share ideas with people far away.

**Creating better:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Thinking better:** Accept all relevant responses.

**Choosing better:** Accept all relevant responses.

#### Through My Eyes (Page 109)



## 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. Internet
4. telegraph
5. technology
- B. 1. PAGER    2. TABLETS    3. LETTER
4. PARCEL    5. TELEGRAM
- C. A smartphone helps you locate a place, through digital maps. You may listen to music or watch movies online. You can also read eBooks on a smartphone. These days, some smartphone applications also allow

one to send or receive money, without going to a bank or an ATM. Tablets are also a popular variation of smartphones. They have a bigger screen.

### Worksheet 3

- A. 1. messages    2. short    3. computer  
 4. 2013    5. Emails  
 B. 1. False    2. True    3. True  
 4. True    5. True  
 C. 3.

### Worksheet 4

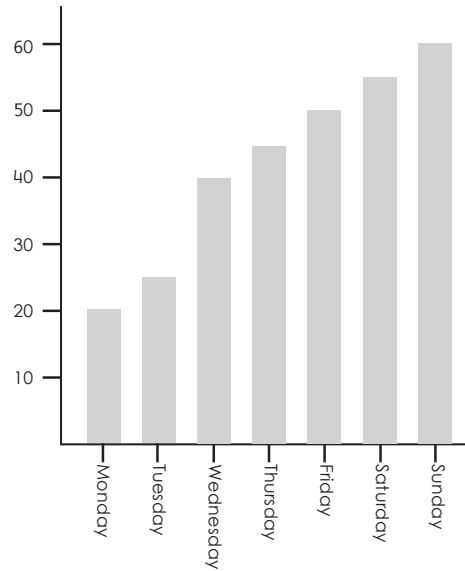
- A. 1. trunk    2. STD  
 3. smartphone    4. Speed Post  
 5. e-businesses  
 B. 3., 4. and 5  
 C. 5.

### Book of Holistic Teaching

#### Developing better

- A. English:  
 1. and  
 2. since

### B. Maths:



- C. Science: Accept all relevant responses.

### Book of Project Ideas

#### Making better

Accept all relevant responses.