

Chapter 1

Myths - Tales surrounding animals

Page 6–7

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. b. Changpa | 5. c. Sri Lanka |
| 2. c. mammals | 6. b. Blue Whale |
| 3. b. crow | 7. a. Mariana Trench |
| 4. b. Central America | 8. b. Octopus |

Project Work

The Rabari, the Banni and the Ahir are some of the tribals who look after birds as they follow a migratory route across Kutch. They protect the natural habitat of birds and do not allow the use of harmful pesticides which can poison the natural plants that are the food of the birds. Their organic lifestyle and reduced carbon footprints also help in protecting these birds.

Chapter 2

Plants and their diversity

Page 11–12

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. b. Socotra | 5. a. Indian |
| 2. b. Laxmi | 6. a. nitrogen |
| 3. d. Ayurveda | 7. d. Neem |
| 4. c. Mistletoe | 8. c. cockroaches |

Project Work

Two myths about plants

1. In England, the holly plant was used as a charm by young girls to reveal the identity of their future husbands; however, it wasn't successful.
2. In India, Hindus believe that plants with trifoliate leaves are associated with the Trimurthi: Brahmna, Vishnu and Shiva. Such leaves are offered in worship.

Two myths about flowers

1. It is believed that the Buddha originally appeared floating on a lotus.
2. The Romans associated the rose with death and rebirth.

Chapter 3

Ecosystems

Page 17

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. c. Producers | 5. a. Canopy |
| 2. b. South America | 6. c. symbiotic |
| 3. c. Brazil nut | 7. b. Blue Whale |
| 4. c. Alaotra Grebe | 8. b. Atacama |

Project Work

There are many factors that affect an eco system. They can be classified as direct factors and indirect factors.

Direct factors

- Change in the habitat
- Climate Change
- Exploitation of natural resources
- Pollution
- Threats by invasive species

Indirect factors

- Population
- Economic changes
- Socio political changes
- Science and technology
- Religious and cultural factors

Chapter 4

Trail of Indian wonders

Page 20–21

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. b. 52,000 | 6. a. Magnetic |
| 2. b. Arizona | 7. b. Greenland |
| 3. b. Bananal | 8. e. Jamuna (this option is not available in the text Page 20) |
| 4. a. Cochin | |
| 5. a. Hirakud | |

Project Work

1. About fifty two thousand years ago a meteor crashed into Maharashtra in a place called Lonar, which is close to Aurangabad. Its impact was felt in many parts of Maharashtra.
2. The impact created a huge hole in the earth and this area is called Lonar Lake.
3. The weight of the meteor is said to be 2 million tonnes. It had a speed of 90,000 km/hr.
4. Meteors have hit earth and have been recorded; however a few asteroids have also had an impact on earth and recently space debris from crashing satellites, rockets etc also fall back to earth or to the oceans.
5. Yes they cause some damage to life on earth.
6. Leonids are spectacular meteor showers seen in the month of November. They are associated with the comet Temple-Tuttle.

Chapter 5

Fun time with Maths

Page 25–26

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. b. Nobel Prize | 5. b. Galileo |
| 2. b. 90 degrees | 6. c. Norwegian |
| 3. b. Aryabhatia | 7. c. Greek |
| 4. a. Issac Newton | 8. c. Google |

Project Work

Archimedes Principle

Archimedes Principle is called the law of buoyancy. It states that any body that is partially or completely submerged in a fluid (liquid or gas) at rest is acted upon by a buoyant, upward force, the magnitude of which is equal to the weight of fluid displaced by that body.

Archimedes Screw

It was used to transfer water from a low lying water body to irrigation channels or to drain out water from mines.

Fibonacci Numbers

These numbers follow a sequence where every number after the first two numbers is the sum of the two preceding ones.

1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55

Chapter 6

Schools of paintings and sculptures

Page 31

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. b. Kalighat | 5. b. Mathura |
| 2. b. Bhimbetka | 6. b. John Whistler |
| 3. b. John Smith | 7. a. The Lion Capital |
| 4. b. Anish Kapoor | 8. c. Tanjore |

Project Work

- a. Asoka
Ashoka created the Ashoka Chakra, The Lion Capital of Sarnath and the Ashoka Pillar.
- b. Indus Valley Civilisation
The Priest King and The Dancing Girl are famous sculptures. Seals, toys and jewellery have also been excavated from the sites.
- c. Rashtrakutas
Ellora and Elephanta caves were renovated by them. The Kailash Nath temple, the largest monolithic temple, is associated with them.
- d. Satavahanas
The earliest Satavahana inscription is found in Nashik Cave 19. Some inscription also appears on the Stupa 1 at Sanchi.

Chapter 7

Come on everybody let's dance!

Page 36

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. b. Ravi Shankar | 5. c. Alfalfa |
| 2. c. ABBA | 6. b. Birju Maharaj |
| 3. b. Bharatnatyam | 7. a. Bhangra |
| 4. b. Anna Pavlova | 8. b. Flamenco |

Project Work

Some of the popular folk dances in India:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Assam | - Bihu |
| Jammu and Kashmir | - Rouff |
| Punjab | - Bhangra |
| Uttar Pradesh | - Ras Leela |
| Gujarat | - Garba |

Rajasthan	-	Ghoomar
Maharashtra	-	Lavani
Kerala	-	Kanniyar Kali
Tamil Nadu	-	Karakattam

Chapter 8

Cinema - Across the ages

Page 40

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. c. The Great Train Robbery | 5. b. Julie Andrews |
| 2. c. Pandora | 6. b. JK Rowling |
| 3. c. Lord Shiva | 7. b. France |
| 4. a. Raja Harishchandra | 8. d. Brothers Grimm |

Project Work

History of Indian Cinema

1913 Raja Harishchandra - Dadasaheb Phalke - Silent Film

1917 Nal Damyanti - J F Madan first regional film - Bengali

1919 Keechaka Vadham R Natraja Mudaliar first regional Tamil film

1931 Alam Ara - Ardeshir Irani - first sound film

1947 -1960 Directors like Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen, Religious movies, Patriotic movies

1970 onwards Masala and entertainment movies with music and dance

1980 onwards many women directors enter the field

2000 onwards block buster movies, advance special effects

Chapter 9

Evolution of language

Page 43

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. b. Devanagri | 4. a. Hangal |
| 2. b. proto-language | 5. c. Mandarin (Chinese) |
| 3. c. Panini | 6. b. Devabasha |
| 7. b. Hebrew (not proven historically according to many) | |
| 8. b. Iraq | |

Project Work

The English language has its origins in Germany when Anglo-Frisian dialects were brought to Britain by Germanic settlers and invaders in the mid 5th to 7th century.

It has changed over six centuries due to the influence of other languages on it.

English literature is very vast. Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare and Charles Dickens are among its most influential writers. In modern times JK Rowling is the most popular English writer.

Chapter 10

Sports - Adventure and bizarre!

Page 47

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1. b. Puck | 5. b. Rishikesh |
| 2. b. Gulmarg | 6. d. Himalayas |
| 3. b. writer | 7. a. Karate |
| 4. b. oscillates | |
| 8. e. Snake (*Correction in textbook: Options are incorrect - The right answer is snake) | |

Project Work

Some of the sports played at The Olympics

Most sports that are played in the Olympics are sports which are played by many countries all over the world. That is why adventure and bizarre sports are rarely if ever introduced in the Olympics.

Some of the major sports played in the Olympics

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| • Aquatics | • Hockey |
| • Archery | • Judo |
| • Badminton | • Karate |
| • Baseball | • Modern Pentathlon |
| • Basketball | • Rowing |
| • Boxing | • Rugby |
| • Canoe | • Sailing |
| • Cycling | • Shooting |
| • Equestrian | • Skateboarding |
| • Fencing | • Sport Climbing |
| • Football | • Surfing |
| • Golf | • Table Tennis |
| • Gymnastics | • Taekwondo |
| • Handball | • Tennis |

- ▼ Track & Field
- Triathlon
- Volley Ball
- Weightlifting
- Wrestling

Chapter 11

Africa - A diverse continent

Page 52

1. b. Homo habilis
2. e. 63 percent in 2015 (all the choices in the text are irrelevant)
3. b. Cocoa
4. b. Bushmen
5. a. Deforestation
6. c. Water
7. c. Ebola
8. b. Afrikaans (correct spelling, wrong spelling in the text)

Project Work

Tribes of India

There are 645 district tribes in India.

The Todas are one among the 36 tribes in Tamil Nadu. They live in the Nilgiris. They live in settlements called mund. They are pastoral. The Toda dress consists of a single piece of cloth worn over a dhoti for men and a skirt for women with a shalya wrap.

They are vegetarians. They have a holy milkman who acts like their priest. Their language belongs to the Dravidian family. They are known for their unique crafts especially embroidery.

Chapter 12

For the citizens of India

Page 56

1. c. Narendra Modi
2. c. Gujarat
3. b. 1988
4. a. Saakshar Bharat
5. c. Madras
6. d. Kerala
7. c. Kerala
8. b. Scholarship

Project Work

Save the Children

They stand up for a children's rights. They help in health and nutrition, education, children protection and emergencies.

CRY (Child Rights and You)

They work to secure, protect and honour the rights of children.

Smile Foundation

Although they focus on the education of the child, they also look after relevant issues in the children's the family like health, skills etc which have an impact on their education.

Chapter 13

Pillars of administration

Page 60–61

1. b. Constable
2. c. Prime Minister
3. b. District Judge
4. b. Media
5. b. 5
6. b. Director General of Police
7. c. Chennai
8. b. H J Kania

United States of America

The government is a federal government and has three branches.

1. The executive power invested in the President
2. The legislative power invested in the Congress (House of Representatives and Senate)
3. The judicial power invested in the Supreme Court and other federal courts created by the Congress.

United Kingdom

The Prime Minister is the head of the country and leads the government with the support of the Cabinet and Ministers. The Parliament consists of The House of Commons and The House of Lords. It is separate from the government and looks at what the government does, sets taxes, debates issues and passes laws. There is a civil service and local councils to help in the functioning of the country.