

9

Rhythms of Nature

Section A – Fill in the Blanks.

1. The Earth rotates on its _____.
2. The blue part of the globe represents _____.
3. Leaves fall and dry up in _____.
4. The _____ changes when the Earth rotates. weather
5. Some changes happen in minutes, while some take _____ to occur. years
6. The side of Earth facing the Sun has _____, while the other side has _____.
7. Leaves fall and dry up in the _____ season.
8. Pre-winter is also known as _____.
9. A major summer crop grown in India is _____.
10. Farmers sow seeds during the monsoon because the soil has more _____.

Section B – Multiple Choice Questions.

1. A major reason India is called a festive country is because it has _____.

a) Only religious	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Once a year	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) 1,000+ festivals	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Only in villages	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Which of these changes happen in a few seconds?

a) A tree growing	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Clouds moving	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Construction work	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) A child growing	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. In India, the Sun rises first in _____

a) Rajasthan	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Punjab	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Kerala	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Arunachal Pradesh	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Which season brings rainfall?

a) Monsoon	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Spring	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Autumn	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Pre-winter	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Flowers bloom in _____.

a) Winter	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Summer	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Spring	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Monsoon	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Which crop grows mainly in winter?

a) Bajra	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Sugarcane	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Rice	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Wheat	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Which crop is commonly grown in the monsoon season?

a) Paddy	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Carrot	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Cabbage	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Mustard	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. What do ants carry before rain?

a) Leaves ☐

c) Sand ☐

b) Ant eggs ☐

d) Stones ☐

9. Which of the following changes every month?

a) Alphabet ☐

c) Temperature ☐

b) Seasons ☐

d) Shape of Earth ☐

10. How much of the Earth is covered with water?

a) One-fourth ☐

c) One-third ☐

b) One-half ☐

d) Three-fourths ☐

Section C – True or False.

1. Trees grow fully in just a few days. ☐
2. All countries are found on the water bodies on the globe. ☐
3. All seasons occur randomly without any fixed pattern. ☐
4. Seasons affect our food, clothes, festivals and crops. ☐
5. Seasons give rhythm to our lives and to nature. ☐
6. The sun rises in the west. ☐
7. Diwali is a very special festival in India. ☐
8. There are six seasons recognised in India. ☐
9. The Earth is shaped like a cube and is completely flat. ☐
10. Seas are smaller than oceans. ☐

Section D – Match the Following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Spring	(a) Rainy season	1. ____
2. Summer	(b) Leaves fall and dry	2. ____
3. Monsoon	(c) Cold weather	3. ____
4. Autumn	(d) Pleasant weather and flowers bloom	4. ____
5. Winter	(e) Very hot days	5. ____

Section E – Short Answer Questions (2–3 sentences).

1. Why do we wear cotton clothes in summer?

Ans. _____

2. Why are festivals important in seasons?

Ans. _____

3. Name festivals linked to seasons.

Ans. _____

4. How are summer crops different from winter crops?

Ans. _____

5. Explain how day and night take place on Earth.

Ans. _____

Section F – Long Answer Questions (4–6 sentences).

1. Explain how day and night occur and their representation on a globe.

Ans. _____

2. Describe India's six seasons and their impact on life.

Ans. _____

3. How do natural signs and places reflect seasonal rhythms?

Ans. _____

4. Discuss the role of journaling in understanding seasonal changes.

Ans. _____

5. Why are seasons connected to festivals and agriculture in India?

Ans. _____

Section G – Give one word answer.

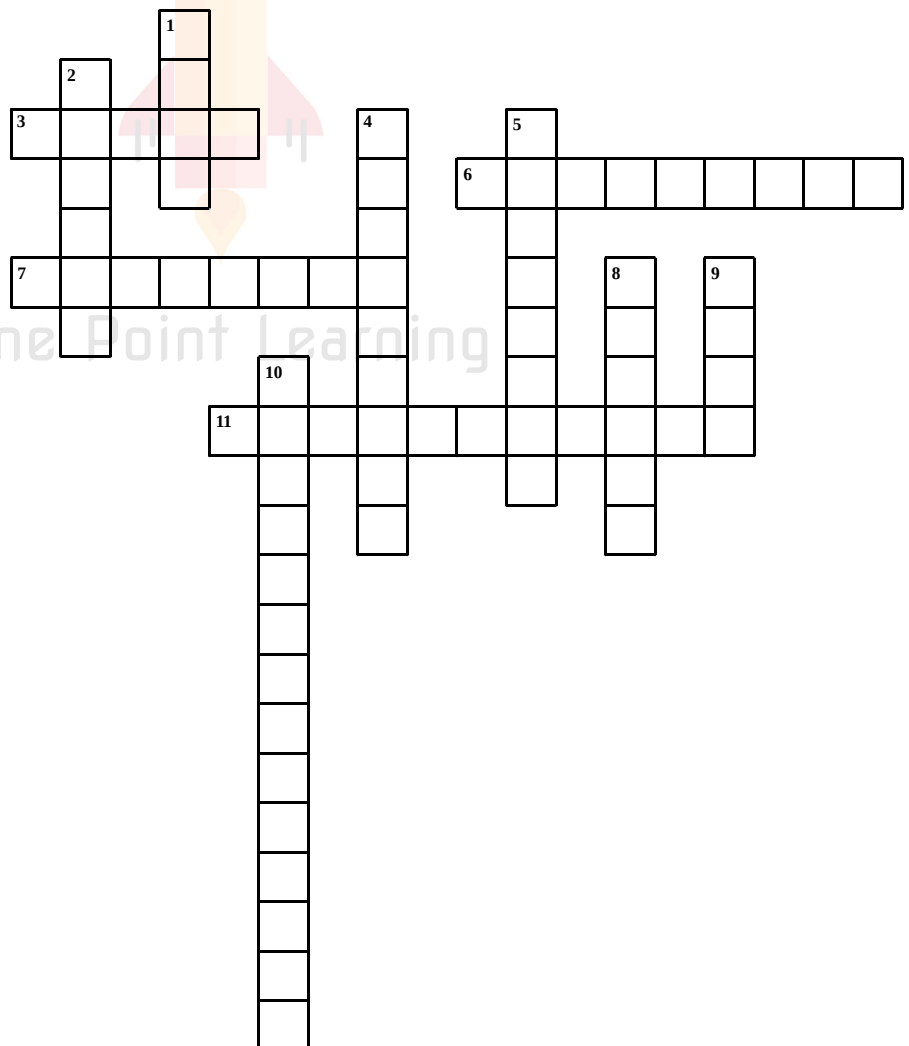
1. The repeating pattern of weather changes every year is called _____
2. The movement of Earth that causes day and night _____
3. A model that represents our Earth _____
4. Monsoon season is called in India _____
5. The bird whose singing indicates rains in Odisha _____
6. The wettest place on Earth _____
7. One of the driest deserts _____
8. India's first village to receive sunrise _____
9. Which state in India receives very little rain during the monsoon _____
10. Clothes worn in winter _____

Section H – Solve the crossword.**ACROSS**

3. Punjabi winter festival with bonfires (5)
6. Famous chariot festival of Odisha (8)
7. Nine-night festival dedicated to the Goddess (8)
11. Birthday of Lord Krishna (11)

DOWN

1. Festival to honour spiritual teachers (11): _____
2. South Indian harvest festival (6)
4. A Christian festival on 25th December (9)
5. Spring harvest festival celebrated in Punjab (8)
8. Festival of lights (6)
9. Festival of colours celebrated in spring (4)
10. Solar-harvest festival celebrated in January (14)



Answer**Section A – Fill in the Blanks**

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. Axis | 2. Oceans | 3. Autumn | 4. Weather | 5. Years |
| 6. Day, Night | 7. Autumn | 8. Hemant | 9. Rice | 10. Water |

Section B – Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. c) 1,000+ festivals | 2. b) Clouds moving | 3. d) Arunachal Pradesh |
| 4. a) Monsoon | 5. c) Spring | 6. d) Wheat |
| 7. a) Paddy | | |
| 8. b) Ant eggs | 9. c) Temperature | 10. d) Three-fourths |

Section C – True or False

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. False | 3. False | 4. True | 5. True |
| 6. False | 7. True | 8. True | 9. False | 10. True |

Section D – Short Answer Questions

- 1 → (b) 2 → (a) 3 → (c) 4 → (d) 5 → (e)

Section E – Short Answer Questions

1. We wear cotton clothes in summer because cotton absorbs sweat and keeps the body cool. It allows air to pass through and helps the skin breathe.
2. Festivals are linked with seasons because they celebrate harvests, weather changes and cultural traditions. They bring people together and help us understand the rhythm of nature.
3. Examples of festivals linked to seasons are Holi, Baisakhi, Rath Yatra, Pongal, Makar Sankranti, Diwali and Christmas. Each of these festivals is celebrated during a particular season or harvest phase.
4. Summer crops need more water and grow well in hot and rainy weather, while winter crops grow in cold weather with less water. For example, rice is a summer crop and wheat is a winter crop.
5. Day and night occur because the Earth rotates on its axis. The side of the Earth facing the Sun has day while the opposite side experiences night.

Section E – Long Answer Questions

1. Day and night occur due to the rotation of the Earth on its axis. When a part of the Earth faces the Sun, it experiences day, and the part away from the Sun has night. On a globe, we can see land and water bodies, and we can understand which side of the Earth is lit by the Sun. The rotation of the globe helps us imagine how day and night keep changing. Thus, the globe helps us understand the daily change in time across the world.
2. India has six seasons: Spring, Summer, Monsoon, Autumn, Pre-winter and Winter. Each season brings changes in weather, food, clothing and human activities. Festivals are also linked to different seasons. Farmers grow different crops depending on the season. These seasonal changes show the rhythm of nature in our lives.
3. Nature shows signals when seasons change, such as ants carrying eggs before rain and the Koel singing in Odisha to indicate monsoon. Mawsynram receives very heavy rainfall, while the Thar Desert receives very little. These signs help humans predict seasons for farming and festivals. Natural rhythms guide farming activities and daily life.
4. Season journaling helps students record changes in weather, plants, animals and festivals across the year. By observing the environment month by month, we learn how seasons follow a cycle. Keeping a journal builds awareness of nature and climate patterns. It also helps compare seasonal patterns across years.

5. Different seasons bring changes in climate and crop growth, so farmers celebrate harvests during seasonal changes. Many festivals are linked with sowing or harvesting crops, such as Pongal, Baisakhi and Makar Sankranti. Spring and autumn also bring major cultural festivals like Holi and Diwali. Thus, seasons play a major role in Indian lifestyle, agriculture and celebrations.

Section F – One Word Answers

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Season | 2. Rotation | 3. Globe | 4. Varsha | 5. Koel |
| 6. Mawsynram | 7. Thar | 8. Dong | 9. Rajasthan | 10. Woollen |

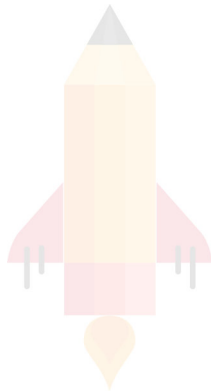
Section H – Crossword (Only Answers)

ACROSS

- 3. Lohri
- 6. RathYatra
- 7. Navratri
- 11. Janmashtami

DOWN

- 1. Guru
- 2. Pongal
- 4. Christmas
- 5. Baisakhi
- 8. Diwali
- 9. Holi
- 10. MakarSankranti



One Point Learning