

Earth—Our Shared Home

Section A – Fill in the Blanks.

1. From space, the Earth looks mostly _____.
2. Borders are not visible from space because _____ has no boundaries.
3. Our home planet is called _____.
4. India lies in the _____ and _____ hemispheres.
5. Rosy starlings come to India from _____ and _____.
6. Marigolds are used widely in India during festivals like _____.
7. Clothes, food, toys, and ideas shared across the world show that people are _____ in many ways.
8. Rosy starlings visit India mostly in the _____ season.
9. The Fishing Cat, found in India's wetlands, has partially _____ paws.
10. _____ is made from sugarcane and was first discovered in India.

Section B – Match the Following.

Column A

- (a) Earth
- (b) Nature
- (c) Oceans
- (d) Planting trees
- (e) Water
- (f) Recycling

Column B

- (i) No borders from space
- (ii) Keeps air clean
- (iii) Our home planet
- (iv) Separating and reusing waste materials
- (v) Connected with each other
- (vi) Save and avoid wasting

Section C – True or False.

1. Yoga keeps our body healthy and our mind peaceful. ☐
2. Black pepper was used after chillies were introduced to India. ☐
3. Before sugar, people used honey to sweeten food. ☐
4. Caring for the environment means caring for ourselves too. ☐
5. The marigold flower originally comes from India. ☐
6. The first Indian in space said India looked "Saare Jahaan Se Achcha" from space. ☐
7. Chillies were always grown in India. ☐
8. People from Brazil learned yoga from Indian teachers. ☐
9. The Earth is the only planet we know that supports life. ☐
10. Spices like pepper and cardamom were not traded outside India. ☐

Section D – Multiple Choice Questions.

1. How many characters does a DIGIPIN have?

a) 5 characters	<input type="text"/>	b) 10 characters	<input type="text"/>
c) 15 characters	<input type="text"/>	d) 20 characters	<input type="text"/>
2. Who can use DIGIPIN to locate you faster?

a) Ambulance	<input type="text"/>	b) Delivery person	<input type="text"/>
c) Postman	<input type="text"/>	d) All of these	<input type="text"/>
3. "Black gold" refers to:

a) Pepper & cardamom	<input type="text"/>	b) Gold mined in India	<input type="text"/>
c) Coal used for fuel	<input type="text"/>	d) Rare black stones	<input type="text"/>
4. When did the United Nations declare International Day of Yoga?

a) 21 March 2014	<input type="text"/>	b) 21 June 2014	<input type="text"/>
c) 15 August 2014	<input type="text"/>	d) 2 October 2014	<input type="text"/>
5. Indian indigo dye was used to colour clothes in:

a) Only India	<input type="text"/>	b) Africa and Europe	<input type="text"/>
c) South America	<input type="text"/>	d) China and Japan	<input type="text"/>
6. What did Arab traders take back from India in return?

a) Dates and lemons	<input type="text"/>	b) Rice and cloth	<input type="text"/>
c) Gold and silver	<input type="text"/>	d) Chilli and cardamom	<input type="text"/>
7. Which is the largest temple in the world?

a) Taj Mahal, India	<input type="text"/>	b) Angkor Wat, Cambodia	<input type="text"/>
c) Borobudur, Indonesia	<input type="text"/>	d) Pyramids of Giza, Egypt	<input type="text"/>
8. Yoga has been practised in India for more than:

a) 500 years	<input type="text"/>	b) 1,000 years	<input type="text"/>
c) 2,000 years	<input type="text"/>	d) 3,000 years	<input type="text"/>
9. Chilli plants came to India from:

a) Africa	<input type="text"/>	b) South America	<input type="text"/>
c) China	<input type="text"/>	d) Mexico	<input type="text"/>
10. What is the full form of MoEFCC?

a) Ministry of Education, Forest and Climate Change	<input type="text"/>
b) Ministry of Energy, Food and Climate Control	<input type="text"/>
c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	<input type="text"/>
d) Ministry of Economy, Forest and Community Care	<input type="text"/>

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

1. Why does the Earth look blue from space?

Ans. _____

2. Name the four major world religions that began in India.

Ans. _____

3. Which two popular games originated in India?

Ans. _____

4. What are rosy starlings?

Ans. _____

5. How did yoga spread to the world?

Ans. _____

6. What does the MoEFCC logo remind us?

Ans. _____

7. Why was Indian indigo special and where was it used?

Ans. _____

8. How did sugar spread to the world?

Ans. _____

9. Why are marigold flowers popular in India today?

Ans. _____

10. Which Indian cow breeds became important in Brazil?

Ans. _____

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

1. Explain what a DIGIPIN is and how it is useful.

Ans. _____

2. How does nature show that the whole Earth is connected? Explain with examples.

Ans. _____

3. Describe the journey of chillies to India. How did they become important in Indian food?

Ans. _____

4. How did India help the world learn about sugar? Explain.

Ans. _____

5. What does the story of Indian cows in Brazil teach us about the movement of animals?

Ans. _____

6. What does 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' teach us? Why is it important today?

Ans. _____

Section G – One Word Answers.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1. A model of the Earth. | - | _____ |
| 2. Seasonal movement of birds. | - | _____ |
| 3. Country where Indian cows became important. | - | _____ |
| 4. Indian idea meaning "world is one family." | - | _____ |
| 5. Natural colour dye from India. | - | _____ |
| 6. First Indian to reach the International Space Station. | - | _____ |
| 7. First Indian to travel to space. | - | _____ |
| 8. Paper first came to India from this country. | - | _____ |
| 9. The idea of zero was first written down in this country. | - | _____ |
| 10. One of the oldest forms of medicine developed in India. | - | _____ |

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

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. blue | 2. nature | 3. Earth | 4. northern, eastern | 5. Russia, Mongolia |
| 6. Diwali | 7. connected | 8. winter | 9. webbed | 10. sugar |

Section B – Match the Following

Column A

- (a) Earth
- (b) Nature
- (c) Oceans
- (d) Planting trees
- (e) Water
- (f) Recycling

Column B

- (iii) Our home planet
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- (vi) Save and avoid wasting
- (iv) Separating and reusing waste materials

Section C – True or False

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

Section D – Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. b) 10 characters | 2. d) All of these | 3. a) Pepper & cardamom |
| 4. b) 21 June 2014 | 5. b) Africa and Europe | 6. b) Rice and cloth |
| 7. b) Angkor Wat, Cambodia | 8. d) 3,000 years | 9. b) South America |
| 10. c) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change | | |

Section E – Short Answer Questions

- Because most of the Earth's surface is covered with oceans, and water reflects blue light, making the Earth look blue from space.
- Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism.
- Chess and Snakes and Ladders.
- Rosy starlings are pink and black migratory birds that fly from Russia and Mongolia to India during winter. They help farmers by eating locusts and insects.
- Yoga spread through Indian teachers, travellers, and international events that promoted its health benefits. Today, people everywhere practise yoga for peace and fitness.
- It reminds us that humans and nature are connected and must live in harmony.
- Indian indigo was deep blue and highly valued. It was used to colour clothes in Africa and Europe.
- Sugar was first made in India from sugarcane juice. Traders and travellers carried the technique to other countries.
- Marigolds are used for decoration and worship in festivals like Diwali and Dussehra because of their bright colour and pleasant smell.
- Gir and Kankrej cow breeds became important in Brazil for their strength and milk.

Section F – Long Answer Questions

- A DIGIPIN is a 10-character digital code that works like a digital address for every home or building. It helps identify locations quickly and accurately. With a DIGIPIN, an ambulance, postman or delivery

person can reach the correct place without confusion. It makes navigation easier even in crowded cities and remote villages.

2. Nature shows connection in many ways. Birds like rosy starlings travel across countries without needing passports. Oceans are linked and allow water, fish and ships to move freely. Winds and clouds travel from one region to another, bringing rain. This shows that the Earth is one shared home for all living things.
3. Chillies originally came from South America. Traders brought them to India hundreds of years ago. People liked their spicy flavour, and soon chillies became a major part of Indian cooking. Today, many Indian dishes use chillies for taste and colour, making them an important food item.
4. India was the first country to discover how to make sugar from sugarcane juice. People learned to boil the juice and make crystals. Traders carried this method to other countries, and soon sugar became popular worldwide. India helped the world enjoy a sweet taste we use every day.
5. When Indian cow breeds like Gir and Kankrej were taken to Brazil, they adapted well and became important for farming and milk production. This shows that animals can travel across the world and still be useful in new places. It also shows how countries help each other by sharing resources.
6. 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' means the whole world is one family. It teaches us to live with kindness, peace and respect for everyone. In today's world, countries trade, travel and share ideas more than ever. This idea reminds us that we must care for each other and protect our planet together.

Section G – One Word Answers

- | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| 1. Globe | 2. Migration | 3. Brazil | 4. Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam | |
| 5. Indigo | 6. Shubhanshu Shukla | 7. Rakesh Sharma | 8. China | 9. India |
| 10. Ayurveda | | | | |

One Point Learning