

A. Tick (✓) the correct option.

1. (b) Animal stories teaching life lessons 2. (b) Classical music from North India
3. (b) diversity 4. (d) Jammu and Kashmir

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. spices 2. Staple grains 3. secular 4. 22

C. Very short answer type questions

1. Diversity refers to the presence of a wide range of different characteristics within a group of people which can include culture, language, religion, race, gender and abilities.
2. Mohd. Iqbal wrote 'Saare Jahaan Se Achcha, Hindustan Hamara'.
3. India's national festivals include Republic Day, Independence Day and Gandhi Jayanti.
4. Some classical dance forms of India are Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Kathak, Kuchipudi, Manipuri, Odissi, Mohiniyattam and Sattriya.

D. Short answer type questions

1. (i) India boasts a diverse geographical landscape, ranging from the snow-capped Himalayas in the north to the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains in the south and the arid.

(ii) Thar Desert in the west to the lush forests and tea gardens in the east and the coastlines along the Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean. This diverse geography influences India's climate, flora, fauna and cultural diversity.

2. In Gujarat, women wear lehenga-choli, in Assam they wear Mekhela Chador and in Punjab, they wear salwar-kurta.
3. The Pañchatantra is an ancient Indian collection of fables and stories, primarily featuring animals as characters. It teaches valuable life lessons through engaging narratives.
4. Major grains like rice, barley, wheat, bajra, jowar, ragi, spices like cumin, ginger, turmeric, cardamom red chillies and different types of pulses are used in Indian food preparation.

E. Long answer type questions

1. (i) Indian dance and music traditions showcase the country's rich cultural diversity.

(ii) Classical dance forms like Bharatanatyam, Kathakali and Kathak, originating from different regions, have unique styles, costumes and storytelling techniques.

(iii) Similarly, Hindustani and Carnatic music, the two primary classical music traditions, have distinct melodies, rhythms and instruments.

(iv) Folk music and dance forms, varying from region to region, reflect local customs, beliefs and celebrations.

2. (i) Indian festivals bring people together, uniting them beyond religion and region.

(ii) Festivals like Diwali, Holi and Eid spread joy and community spirit.

(iii) Harvest festivals show gratitude for nature's gifts, while national festivals teach us about India's

history and inspire patriotism.

(iv) These celebrations strengthen relationships and promote harmony.

3.(i) Indian textiles showcase the country's cultural diversity through unique weaving techniques, colours and designs.

(ii) Each region has its specialties, like khadi symbolizing simplicity, bandhani tie-dye from Rajasthan, ikkat from Odisha and Andhra Pradesh, and chikankari embroidery from Lucknow.

(iii) These fabrics reflect the rich traditions and artistic heritage of India's diverse communities.

4.(i) India's literary works unite people through shared stories and values.

(ii) Epics like the Rāmāyan. and Mahābhārata, the Pañchatantra, and works by authors like Tagore.

(iii) R.K. Narayan, and Premchand connect diverse communities, reflecting unity in diversity and preserving cultural heritage.