

## **1 - Going to School**

**1.**

- a) Steel, cement, bamboo, wood and bricks are the materials which are used to make a bridge.
- b) Yes, I did. That experience was good and I felt very safe because our workers work very hard to make this bridge safe for travelling.
- c) We need bridges to connect with villages, cities and other places where we can't reach by roads because of the river, pond etc.
- d) Bamboo bridges are made by local villagers and cement bridges are made by engineers. The cement bridge can bear the weight of heavy vehicles like trucks, buses, etc. whereas a bamboo bridge cannot bear heavy weight. The durability of Bamboo Bridge is short whereas the durability of Cement Bridge is long.

**2.**

- a) Using Pulley.
- b) The pulley is a wheel attached with a rope that supports or help to drag the heavy object from down to up both. The pulley wheel moves clockwise and anti-clockwise to drag the object upward by the rope.

**3.**

- a) Do it yourself.
- b) Do it yourself .
- c) Do it yourself.
- d) Do it yourself.

**4.**

- a) Trolley : A wheeled carriage running on an overhead rail or track.
- b) Vallam : Vallam is small boat used in Kerela.
- c) Jugaad : Jugaad is a quadricycle which made of wooden planks and old jeep parts widely used in Rajasthan.

d) Camel-Cart : A The cart which are drag by camel mostly seen in desert areas.

5.

a) Do it yourself.

6.

i. (b)

ii. (d)

iii. (a)

iv. (c)

## **2 - Ear to Ear**

**1.**

- i. (d)
- ii. (a)
- iii. (b)
- iv. (f)
- v. (e)
- vi. (c)

**2.**

### **Animals whose ears can be seen**

Deer  
Cat  
Giraffe  
Pig  
Elephant  
Cow  
Buffalo  
Tiger

**Animals whose ears cannot be seen**

Snake

Ant

Lizard

Sparrow

Duck

Frog

Fish

**3.**

- a) Do it yourself
- b) Snake and Sparrow
- c) Birds hear with the tiny holes.
- d) Animals need ears because without ears they cannot hear the sound of predators so that they can escape and prevent themselves from them etc.
- e) Animals have different patterns on their body because every animal has different skin and hair which makes them different from each other.

**4.**

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) No
- d) Yes
- e) No

5.

- a) Tiger
- b) Zebra
- c) Snake
- d) Fox
- e) Giraffe
- f) Crocodile
- g) Deer
- h) Squirrel

6.

Name of the animals	Ears can be seen	Has Hair on Skin	Has Feather on skin
a. Frog			
b. Fish			
c. Deer	✓	✓	
d. Crow			✓
e. Mouse	✓	✓	
f. Hen			✓
g. Buffalo	✓	✓	
h. Duck			✓
i. Peacock			✓
j. Sparrow			✓

7.

- a) Lioness , Tigress
- b) Hen , Duck
- c) Deer, Tiger
- d) Cow, Horse
- e) Snake, Duck
- f) Birds, Hen

### **3 - A Day with Nandu**

**1.**

- a) Some animals move in groups because living in groups helps them to avoid getting eaten by predators and working together can also help them find more food.
- b) A group of elephants is called a herd or a parade.
- c) '*Nani ma*' means Mother's mother. Nani ma was the oldest member in Nandu's herd and she made a loud trumpet sound to lead the herd.
- d) An adult elephant sleep only two to four hours in a day.
- e) The herd is led by the oldest female elephant.
- f) The male elephant not live in the herd forever. They leave the herd when they become 14-15 years old.

**2.**

- a) Do it yourself
- b) Do it yourself
- c) Do it yourself
- d) Do it yourself
- e) Do it yourself
- f) Do it yourself

**3.**

Column A	Column B
i. Ants	g. Colony
ii. Camels	d. Caravan
iii. Cats	a. Clowder
iv. Crows	e. Murder
v. Deer	f. Herd
vi. Elephants	h. Memory
vii. Fish	b. Shoal
viii. Horses	c. Troop

4.

a. Yes, animals are very useful to us and they provide many things to us.

- Provide a protected and clean living environment for your dog.
- Always keep fresh water available.
- Try to feed them with good food
- Be kind to all animals.
- When you see animals in trouble, try to help them.

b. Do it yourself.

5.

- Colour the given picture by yourself.

- Sentences

- a. Sound – Elephants make a sound, known as a trumpet.
- b. Size – Elephants are huge in size.
- c. Food – Elephant's foods are twigs and leaves.
- d. Group – Elephants always move in groups.
- e. Nature- Elephants are very friendly in nature.
- f. 6. Ears – Elephants have large ears.

## **4 - The Story of Amrita**

**1.**

- a) Trees are very important for us they give us oxygen and food to live a healthy life. Three ways of why trees and plants are vital.:
  - Trees maintain the balance in the environment.
  - Trees help in the formation of rain.
  - Trees are the living place for many birds and animals.
- b) The khejadi tree can survive in very poor conditions because It can grow without much water and Its wood is such that it will not be affected by insects.
- c) The Bishnois are a Hindu sect in Rajasthan Worshipping Lord Vishnu. They believe that cutting trees will bring bad luck & so protect the forests.
- d) Amrita and other villagers hugged the trees in order not to let them be felled down by the strangers.
- e) ' Agar perh hain to hum hain' this slogan means without trees we cannot live.
- f) the name of the village was derived from khejadi trees which grow here aplenty.

**2.**

- a) Jodhpur
- b) Amrita
- c) care
- d) strangers
- e) Trees

**3.**

- a) Maple leaf
- b) Ester flower
- c) Orange fruit
- d) Banyan Tree roots



4.

- Use paper wisely. We can save trees from being cut down by using less paper.
- Planting more trees.
- Properly watering them.
- Educate people about the tree's benefits.
- Use paperless option always for billing and other works.

5.

- Plants and trees help to regulate the water cycle.
- Trees help to reduce harmful gases in Big cities.
- Trees absorb sound and reduce noise pollution.
- Plants and trees make the air cool and pure.
- **Trees** prevent soil erosion against floods
- **Trees fight water pollution.**
- Trees maintain the balance in the environment

## **5 - Anita and The Honeybees**

**1.**

- a) Anita lived in Muzaffarpur district in the Bihar state of India.
- b) Anita was not able to go to school because her parents did not like the idea of girls going to school.
- c) Anita convinced her parents to send her to school with the help of a village school teacher.
- d) Anita started taught to younger for money that's how she was able to continue her studies after completed class V.
- e) Spring is the best time in year to start bee- keeping.
- f) No, bee-keeping is not an easy task. If bees would sting you that body part get swollen and pain a lot.

**2.**

- a) Queen Bee: Every beehive has one Queen Bee and her role is to lay new eggs.
- b) Male Bee: There are few male bees in every hive. And they have no special role.
- c) Worker Bee: Most of the bees in the hive are worker-bees. These bees work all day. They make the hive and also look after the baby bees. They fly around flowers in search of nectar. They collect nectar from flowers for honey. The worker bees are very important for the hive. Without worker-bees there would be neither hive nor any nectar collection.

**3.**

- a) When she was young, she used to spend all her time with her goats to feed them and play with them.
- b) When she needed more money to spend after her, she complete class V, she started teaching to younger children.
- c) She continued to teach young children and collect `5000 from her fees to buy things for beekeeping.
- d) She travels 5 kilometers by cycling to reach her college. When she goes to college, her mother prepares the syrup for the bees. And her father Looks after the bees and takes the honey Out of the boxes.

**4.**

- a) Ants live in groups because they help each other get protected from attack threats from people and other animals. And they also help each other to collect food and store them.
- b) Ants are fond of sweet foods.
- c) Do it yourself.
- d) Bees, Ants, Wasps and Termites.

**5.**

- a) False
- b) False
- c) True
- d) True
- e) False
- f) False
- g) False
- h) False

## **6 - Omana's Journey**

**1.**

- a) Do it yourself.
- b) Radha couldn't go with Oman to Kerala because her leg was fractured.
- c) Railway stations, mostly crowded because the train is the cheapest and the fastest land transport to travel distance places.
- d) I would prefer to carry food which is healthy, light, and digestive and does not getting rotten fast.
- e) Do it yourself

**2.**

- a) Platform: A platform is a plane area beside of railway track where people can stand and wait for the train or people.
- b) Ticket Checker: A ticket checker is a person who checks tickets before allowing them to the train and to some area where only limited people can allow entering.
- c) Berth: Berth is a fixed bed on a ship, train, or other means of transport.
- d) Signal: The medium, whether it is electric waves, sign or sound used to convey the information or instruction is called signals.

**3.**

- 1. People checking their names on the reservation chart.
  - 2. Station vendors selling their items.
  - 3. People are roaming and running on the platform to find their seat on the train.
  - 4. Few people saying bye to each other through train's window .
  - 5. Few people are getting off from train and others are trying to put their luggage inside the train.
- 
- a) Do it yourself.
  - b) Do it yourself.
  - c) Do it yourself.

## **7 - From the Window**

**1.**

- a) Do it yourself
- b) People were waiting on both sides of the crossing for when will train pass and then they will go to their work.
- c) Omana and her family members bought hot tea and filled their water bottles at Madgoan railway station.
- d) Buses, Cars, Trucks, Auto rickshaws, Cycles, Motor cycles, Scooters, Tongas and Bullock carts.

**2.**

- a) Kottayam
- b) Goa
- c) 2000
- d) Idli-vada
- e) 17 May
- f) All of these

**3.**

- a) Madgaon: Madgoan Station is a station in Goa, India. Omana described the scene of the outside was so beautiful. There was green everywhere- fields with red soil and green crops, hills covered with trees.
- b) Level Crossing: Omana saw at level crossing how people waste petrol, diesel and make noise pollution as well as air pollution. Also he saw some people are going under the bars of the level crossing which is quite dangerous.

- c) c)Tunnels: Oman said the tunnels were cold, dark and bit scary from inside. But he felt interesting when he got to know by tunnels train was cross huge mountains.
- d) Udupi : Oman saw the scene of the outside was changed again. Now he could see many coconut trees and green fields everywhere. The houses, villages were looking very different and people's clothes were also different from Ahmadabad. Most people are wearing white or cream-colored dhotis and sarees.

4.

- I. b
- II. a
- III. e
- IV. f
- V. c
- VI. d

5.

- a) Kerala
- b) b)Punjab
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Goa
- e) Karnataka
- f) Assam

6.

- a) The tunnel is an underground or underwater passage, while a bridge is an overhead passage of rivers or valley. But both are helping us to cross obstacles.

## **8 - Reaching Grandmother's House**

**1.**

- a) I have travelled by auto-rickshaw, bus and ferry after I got down from the train. I liked the ferry ride.
- b) When the boat landed the shore the big rush started from our side. Everyone had to pay the fare before getting on. Very soon the ferry was full. It started off again.
- c) Just before the sun disappeared into the water, the ferry reached the island and stopped. It was time for us to get off. At last, we reached *Ammamma's* place. It had been a long and interesting journey.
- d) Omana and her family members managed to get seats in the bus. As it went along, the bus got very crowded. People were sharing the seats. We also had to share our seats.
- e) Local as well as long distance train time table is the running schedule of a particular train. The train time table contains train timing — from its departure station to its termination station. Halting time for the train at stoppages along the way, are also mentioned in the time table.

**2.**

- a)→5      b) →8      c) →2      d) →3  
e) →4      f) →1      g) →6      h) →7

**3.**

Means of air transport—Helicopter; Airplane; Cargo plane

Means of water transport—Ship; Submarine; Yacht

Means of land Transport—Train; Bus; Auto rickshaw

4.

- a) 12430
- b) 14-12-2012
- c) 21 A1
- d) ` 3240
- e) 2365 km

5.

- a) In principal, both are means of transportation to get from place A to place B. The major difference is that one needs tracks, while the other just requires a road.
- b) A bicycle, also called cycle, is a human-powered, pedal-driven, single-track vehicle, having two wheels attached to a frame, one behind the other. A bicycle rider is called a cyclist. A rickshaw originally denoted a two or three-wheeled passenger cart, now known as a pulled rickshaw, which is generally pulled by one man carrying one passenger.
- c) A ship is a large watercraft that travels the world's oceans and other sufficiently deep waterways, carrying goods or passengers, or in support of specialized missions, such as defense, research, and fishing. A **boat** is a watercraft of a large range of types and sizes, but generally smaller than a ship. Small boats are typically found on inland waterways such as rivers and lakes, or in protected coastal areas.



## **9 - Changing Families**

**1.**

- a) When there is an arrival of a new baby in the family every member of the family will have to play with new baby and will have to look after her also. As Nimmi's mother would be busy with the baby, the other members will have to help her more.
- b) Everyone has started planning about the new member. Some of the work which the mother did before, has to be done by other members. To look after the new baby will be the new work for her mother now.
- c) To look after the new baby will be the new work for her mother now.
- d) Everyone has become very happy in the family.
- e) Yes, I will take care of my younger brother and sister at home.

**2.**

- a) In the "quiet alert" state, infants become more physically active, stretching and stirring. You may notice that baby open their mouth and begin to root, turning their head to one side as they start nuzzling and moving their chin, mouth and nose around (as if they're looking for a nipple or a bottle).
- b) All newborns cry and get fussy sometimes. It's normal for a baby to cry for 2–3 hours a day for the first 6 weeks. During the first three months of life, they cry more than at any other time. New parents often are low on sleep and getting used to life with their little one.
- c) Generally, if your baby is active when awake, feeding well, and can be comforted when crying, small differences in activity level or crying are normal. However, if your baby becomes very sleepy or fussy, it may be time to see a doctor. Fussiness and decreased energy may be signs that an illness is present.
- d) When infants display anger and aggression, it is often due to discomfort, pain or frustration. Older babies will use aggression to protect themselves, to express anger or to get what they want. When your baby is aggressive, it is because he has not learned a better way of behaving.

**3.**

- a) He/She likes the new place because everything here is new to him/her. New people, new language, new food, new friends, etc. make him feel so excited.
- b) She/He has come from Uttar Pradesh.
- c) There are four members in his/her family.

**4. It's Wedding**

- a) Yes, there will be some changes in the family because a new member will come to their house after this wedding.
- b) Yes, there will be many changes, when bride enters in the new family because now all the family members are new to her. Now slowly she will adjust herself with traditions and cultures of the new family.
- c) Do it yourself after talking with your mother.
- d) Different types of vegetables, sweet dishes, snacks are cooked in a wedding.

**5.**

Attempt yourself.

## **10 - HU TU TU, HU TU TU**

**1.**

- a) There are twelve players in a *Kabaddi* team. Seven players play on the ground and five players are reserved in each team.
- b) Karnam Malleswari was born on 1 June, 1975 is a retired Indian weightlifter. She is from Andhra Pradesh. She has got 29 medals in international competitions. She is the first Indian woman to win a medal at the Olympics. In 1995, she received the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, India's highest sporting honour, and in 1999, the civilian Padma Shri award. In the men's 56 kg category, Sukhen Dey won gold and Ganaesh Mali won bronze and Sathish Sivalingam won the gold medal in the 77 kg category, with 149 kg snatch, and 179 kg clean and jerk lifts, totalling 328 kg. His lift of 149 kg in the snatch, set a new games record.
- c) The three sisters, viz., Jwala, Leela and Hira played kabaddi.
- d) Losing games is helpful for us because it teaches us to show empathy and cope with the experience of losing. When we improve our skills and win the next time, we do not only get better at the sport or game, but we also learn something new. We feel frustrating and unexpected to lose a game.
- e) Do it yourself.

**2.**

- I. Pusarla Venkata Sindhu is an Indian professional badminton player.
- II. Mahendra Singh Dhoni, is an Indian international cricketer.
- III. Leander Adrian Paes is an Indian professional tennis player.
- IV. Abhinav Bindra is an Indian retired sport shooter.

**3.**

- a) They are playing Kho-kho.

- b) It is a team game. A team consists of twelve players, one coach, one manager and other supporting staff. Nine players will take the field in the beginning to start the match and three defenders of opposite team try to avoid being touched by the chasers.
- c) The three runners can go between two players of Team A who are sitting in a zigzag alignment. The chaser team member is not to go through their sitting team members failing to it is a penalty. He can only turn back and chase after he touches the pole at either end of the line. These are basic kho kho rules to follow on the ground.

#### 4.

Pusarla Venkata Sindhu was born on 5 July, 1995 is an Indian professional badminton player. Having made her international debut in 2009, she rose to a career high ranking of No. 2 in April, 2017. Over the course of her career, Pusarla has won medals at multiple tournaments including Olympics and on the BWF circuit including a gold at the 2019 World Championships. She is the first Indian to become the Badminton World Champion. She is the recipient of the sports honour Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna, and India's fourth highest civilian award, the Padma Shri. She was also honoured with Padma Bhushan, the third highest civilian award in India, in January, 2020.

## **11 - The Valley of Flowers**

**1.**

- a) In the hills of Uttaranchal (present Uttarakhand) there is a place where there are flowers everywhere. This place is called the 'Valley of Flowers'.
- b) Yes, I love flowers. Answer if you have planted in your house garden.
- c) Flowers for decoration are used in Diwali, Navratri, Ganesh Chaturthi, etc. Even flowers decoration we can have on our national festivals also.

**2.**

From left Hand Side—Rose; Sunflower; Hibiscus

From left Hand Side—jasmine; Champa; Marigold

**3.**

- |              |             |             |              |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| a) Kumudini  | b) Jasmine  | c) Marigold | d) Waterlily |
| e) Sunflower | f) Gulmohar | g) Hibiscus | h) Champa    |

**4.**

- a) White rose flower; White lily flower
- b) Calla Lily; Amaryllis
- c) Jasmine: Rose
- d) Lotus; Jasmine
- e) Night Gladiolus; Casablanca Lily

**5.**

- a) It is originated from Madhubani district of the Mithila region of Bihar.
- b) Original Madhubani is painted using natural colours. These paintings

are made out of paste of powdered rice in which colour has been mixed. The colours used in Madhubani painting are very special too. To make them, indigo (*Neel*), turmeric (*Haldi*), colours from flowers and trees, etc., are used.

- c) Madhubani paintings mostly depict people and their association with nature and scenes and deities from the ancient epics. The paintings show human beings, animals, trees, flowers, birds, etc.
- d) Do it yourself.

6. a- F,    b-T ,    c-T ,    d-T ,    e- T ,    f-T

7.

- a) They sell rose, jasmine and dahlia.
- b) They bring these flowers from gardens or horticulture farms.
- c) People buy flowers daily or 22ccasions22ly for different purposes like for decoration, to worship god or to gift to others.
- d) there are many 22ccasions when people buy more flowers that is on valentine day—Red Rose; Friendship Day—Pink Rose; Lakshmi Puja—Lotus, etc.

## **12. Changing Times**

**1.**

- a) Do it yourself.
- b) Yes, I like shifting my house from one place to another because when we are moving home and baggage to a new location, there is an opportunity to explore the magical beauty of the nature at the new place. You get an opportunity to explore yourself, to see your existence from yet another aspect of the way of living from an altogether new point of view.
- c) Do it yourself.
- d) The materials required in building a house such as wood, cement, aggregates, metals, bricks, concrete, clay are the most common type of building material used in construction.
- e) No, the same materials are not required when a house is built in a village.

**2.**

Doctor— A doctor is someone who maintains or restores human health through the practice of medicine.

Electrician— is a person who installs, operates, maintains, or repairs electric devices or electrical wiring.

Cable Technician— is a person who install, repair, and maintain residential cabling for internet and television services.

Car Driver—To drive car

Computer— A computer is a machine that can be instructed to carry out sequences of arithmetic or logical operations automatically via computer programming.

3.

- a) Different people are doing construction of roof top. Mason is mixing sand and cement with the help of trowel and hammer. Labourer are carrying big wooden sticks. Some people are making the frame and platform with the help of wood and iron. Some other are welding the iron rods used to make pillars.
- b) Various tools used in the house construction are trowel, hammer, spade, iron pans, different types of machines like drill machine, welding machine, cranes, screw driver, pipe cutter, pliers, wrench, etc.

4.

- i. When Chetandas was a child his house was made of mud, straw, wood, rope and bamboo sticks. No, they did not have a toilet in their house. They had a separate kitchen to cook food. A lot of mud was used when Chetandas' house was made because mud protects the house from cold and heat.
- ii. When Chetandas got married one room was constructed with iron and cement. Unbaked bricks were used to make walls of the room. The kitchen was made in the courtyard with the mud chulah. Small toilet was made of unbaked bricks behind the house.
- iii. When Chetandas son Raju got married then they made a new house by using baked bricks. They also used them for the walls and put a lintel for the roof. They used marble chips and cement for a strong and fancy floor. In the toilet they put pipes to take away the waste. The kitchen was made bigger. Now, Raju's wife does not use the clay *chulha*. She stands while cooking on the gas stove.



## **13 – A River’s Tale**

### **1.**

- a) There are two main sources of water— surface water and groundwater. Surface water is found in lakes, rivers, and reservoirs. Groundwater lies under the surface of the land, where it travels through and fills openings in the rocks.
- b) The colour of the water in the river changes when it enters the city, town or village. This happens because the industrial waste, garbage and sewage are thrown into it which makes it highly polluted.
- c) Dysentery, Malaria, Cholera, Diarrhoea, etc., are some of the diseases that dirty and impure water causes.
- d) One of the best ways to clean dirty water is to boil the water.
- e) A river forms from water moving from a higher elevation to a lower elevation, all due to gravity. When rain falls on the land, it either seeps into the ground or becomes runoff, which flows downhill into rivers and lakes, on its journey towards the seas.

### **2.**

Preparation of food;	Washing of clothes
Watering plants;	Taking bath
Drip-feed irrigation;	Water for drinking

### **3.**

- a) Snails, worms, turtles, frogs, marsh birds, mollusks, alligators, beavers, otters, snakes, and many types of insects live there too. Some unusual animals, like the river dolphin and the diving bell spider, are freshwater creatures.
- b) Heavy rainfall can lead to numerous hazards, for example: flooding, including risk to human life, damage to buildings and infrastructure, and loss of crops and livestock. Landslides, which can threaten human life,

disrupt transport and communications, and cause damage to buildings and infrastructure.

- c) Many large and thick trees and bushy plants grow around the water body.
- d) If you want to prevent water pollution, you can prevent water pollution of nearby rivers and lakes as well as groundwater and drinking water by following some simple guidelines in your everyday life. Conserve water by turning off the tap when running water is not necessary. This helps prevent water shortages and reduces the amount of contaminated water that needs treatment. Be careful about what you throw down your sink or toilet. Don't throw paints, oils or other forms of litter down the drain. This will prevent runoffs of the material into nearby water sources. Don't throw litter into rivers, lakes or oceans. Help clean up any litter you see on beaches or in rivers and lakes, make sure it is safe to collect the litter and put it in a nearby dustbin.

#### 4.

- a) Many things are soluble in water such as common salt, sugar, honey, jaggery, alcohol, acetone, glycerine, baking soda, etc. dissolve in water.
- b) "Insoluble" generally means that a substance does not dissolve in water. Some examples include: sand, fats, wood, metals, and plastic. When we put them in water and try to mix them, they will not dissolve.

#### 5. Do it yourself.

## **14 - Basva's Farm**

**1.**

- a) We must remove the weeds so that they do not take up all the water and fertilisers. If there are too many weeds, then the plants will not be healthy.
- b) If farmers are late to take out the onions, the onions will rot in the ground itself and all our hard work will be wasted.
- c) Along with crop grown, weeds have also come up. Weeds grow in fields and gardens, without being planted. If it is not removed then it will take up all the water and fertilisers. Moreover, the plants will not be healthy.
- d) When the leaves have started turning yellow and drying up. This means that the onions are ready to be taken out.
- e) Tractors, balers, combines, plows, mowers, planters and sprayers are some of the agricultural machineries used in crop cultivation.

**2.**

*Khunti* Name (in this chapter)—It is (an iron rod) to dig the soil, loosen it and make it soft.

*Kurige* Name (in this chapter)—A plough or plow is a farm tool for loosening or turning the soil before sowing seed or planting. Ploughs were traditionally drawn by oxen. A plough may have a wooden, iron or steel frame, with a blade attached to cut and loosen the soil.

Weeds—A valueless plant growing wild, especially one that grows on cultivated ground to the exclusion or injury of the desired crop.

*Illige* Name (in this chapter)—A sickle, bagging hook or reaping-hook is a single-handed agricultural tool designed with variously curved blades and typically used for harvesting, or reaping, grain crops or cutting succulent forage chiefly for feeding livestock, either freshly cut or dried as hay.

**3.**

Yes, I help the elders in my family in their work. I help my mother to clean and arrange the house. I also helped her in serving food to all the family members. I help my father while purchasing the essentials for our house.

**4.**

Do Yourself.

## **15 - From Market to Home**

**1.**

- a) Vaishali's family start working very early in the morning because they have to take out the previous day's vegetables from the gunny bags and baskets. They prepared themselves for bringing the fresh vegetables from the *mandi*. *Babuji* and *Bhaiya* have to leave for *mandi* to bring fresh vegetables. Her family members sprinkled water on previous day's vegetables to sell them in *bazaar*.
- b) By 6.30 a.m. *Babuji* is back from the *mandi* with baskets and sacks full of fresh vegetables.
- c) Chhotu attends school in the afternoon because he rests for a while and goes to the bazaar later with food for *Babuji* and *Bhaiya*. He stays with them at the vegetable cart, until it is time for him to go to school.
- d) *Babuji* tries to sell the previous day's vegetables first because they may get spoilt if kept for long time.
- e) Do it yourself.
- f) We preserve vegetables at home by putting them in refrigerator so that they don't spoil.

**2.** Yes, I help the elders in my family by providing support when they are walking and pick up things which are heavy or distant to them and hand it to them.

**3.** Cabbage, spinach, beetroot, tomatoes, cucumber, carrots, radish, etc. are some of the vegetables that can be eaten raw.

**4.**

- a) Do it yourself.
- b) Ask your vegetable seller and answer the question.
- c) Answer yourself.

d) Do it yourself.

e) Do it yourself.

**5.**

Share your experience after buying the vegetables.

**6.**

Do it yourself.

## **16 - A Busy Month**

**1.**

- a) The letter in the text was written on 13 April, 1936.
- b) The nest of Melvin Robin was made of grass. On top there were soft twigs, roots, wool, hair and cotton wool.
- c) Koel lays eggs in a crow's nest because this bird does not make its own nest. The crow hatches them along with its own eggs.
- d) Birds use their beaks to cut and eat many kinds of food and to make holes in wood and tree trunks.
- e) The birds use their feet and claws to hold the tree branches and to catch the prey (what it hunts).

**2.**

i.→b.      ii.→c.      iii.→a.      iv.→f.      v.→d.      vi.→e.

**3.**

Do it yourself.

**4.**

i.→(a)      ii.→ (c)      iii. → (c)      iv. → (d)  
v. → (b)      vi. → (d)

**5.**

Do it yourself.

## **17 - Nandita In Mumbai**

**1.**

- a) It was crowded everywhere. They all have to live in one room. There were no separate places for cooking and bathing. The toilet was used by everyone in the street. It was always extremely dirty and smelled very bad. There is no tap in Nandita's Mama's house for water. These were some of the difficulties that Nandita had to face in Mumbai.
- b) Cities like Mumbai have better medical facilities than the village has. Nandita had to bring her mother from the village to Mumbai for her treatment.
- c) Mami, Seema and I got up at 4 o'clock every morning and went to the public-tap to fill water. I won't believe how many fights there were for water. If we were just a little late, then we were not able to fill water for the day.
- d) In the street where Mama lived, there was a toilet at one end. Everyone in the street used that toilet. It was always very dirty and smells so bad. There was no water. We had to take water with us.
- e) The toilet was used by everyone in the street. It was always extremely dirty and smelled very bad. That's why Nandita used to feel like vomiting when at first she had to use the toilet where Mama lived.

**2.**

Houses in area where Mama lived there were public toilet. No separate kitchen. No water taps in the house. No ventilation facility.

But houses in a high rise building there were personal toilets for each family. Separate kitchens. Water taps in every house. There were glass windows for ventilation.

There were differences because Mama didn't have money so that he could buy or build or rent a house in one of the houses in the high-rise buildings. These houses



in the high-rise buildings are very costly and are equipped with all kinds of amenities, which poor people cannot afford.

**3.**

- a) for the treatment of her mother.
- b) she was frightened after seeing the crowd.
- c) to fill water from the public-tap.
- d) it was always extremely dirty and smelled very bad.
- e) there were four-five rooms in his house to clean.
- f) Mama had to change his house because he was given a notice to move out from his place. The place where Mama currently lived would be demolished and a big hotel was constructed there.
- g) it would disturb there life and work badly.

**4.** Attempt yourself.

**5.**

a) Yes, I have visited Chowpatty in Mumbai. The things I like to eat are Sevपुरi, Bhelpuri, PavBhaji, etc.

b) No, it is not a good habit because it spread diseases as flies and mosquitoes tend to sit on the garbage which contaminates our food. Also, they cause malaria, jaundice, etc., that severely affect human health. Garbage contains litter, blades, broken glass pieces, needles, etc. which can lead to physical injury. I throw garbage in the dustbin at home.

c) Some of the tourist places of Mumbai are as follows:

Gateway of India

Elephanta Caves

Marine Drive

Haji Ali Shrine

Sanjay Gandhi National Park

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vastu Sangrahalaya

**6.**

Moving to a new city is always exciting. However, with the excitement we have to face difficulties. Sometimes, essentials such as food, transportation, water, accommodation, etc. need more focus and planning.

## **18 - Too Much Water, Too Little Water**

**1.**

- a) When I am thirsty I will drink water.
- b) Drinking high amounts of sugar-sweetened beverages can have various adverse impacts on your health. They may cause issues in the digestive system of the body. These range from increased chances of tooth decay to a higher risk of heart disease and metabolic disorders.
- c) Unclean and dirty water contains many harmful chemicals and micro-organisms which can cause various diseases like Dengu, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Malaria, etc.
- d) Yes, we clean the water before drinking either by boiling it or by adding chlorine tablets or alum to it.
- e) Most of the time, these two symptoms are the result of a stomach bug or food poisoning and resolve within a couple of days. Getting some rest and drinking plenty of fluids to avoid dehydration is usually the only treatment needed.
- f) There is no harm in drinking water left overnight if it is stored properly. Always cover the water kept in a glass or open container. We can use this water in washing, bathing, cleaning purposes, etc.
- g) If we drink eight to ten glasses of water, it is advisable to drink twelve to fifteen glasses of fluids which include water, tea, buttermilk, soup, etc. will keep us healthy.

**2.** Coca Cola and Diet Coke are not good for health.

**3.** When we have diarrhoea and vomiting, we lose a lot of water from our body. This can be dangerous, if we do not take care. It is important that we make up for the water that we lose from our body. We should drink a lot of water when this happens. We should also mix some salt and sugar in the water.

For this, mix one teaspoon sugar and a pinch of salt in one glass of boiled and cooled water. Taste it to make sure that there is not too much salt. The water should not taste more salty than our tears.

When a person has diarrhoea and vomiting, the water must be sipped slowly by them. Light food must be taken. Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) solution is given as supplemental fluid to those at increased risk of dehydration. If the diarrhoea does not stop, it is important to get the advice of a doctor.

**4.**

- a) Yes, I have recently visited Splash The Water Park.
- b) No, I think that water is wasted in a water park because most of the water is recirculated. Although it may take 900,000 gallons to initially fill a water park, a park consumes only about 2.2 percent or 19,800 gallons a month. Water is lost through evaporation, splash off, deck cleaning and backwash operations. Most water parks are well acquainted with their reputation as water-wasters, and the need to advertise any advances they make in water conservation. For most parks, this means reclaiming, filtering, and reusing as much water as possible. The water parks are usually run by private authorities in order to generate profit.
- c) The water parks are usually run by private authorities in order to generate profit. So, they might be getting the water supplied by paying extra charges.
- d) I should go with my elders to a water park.

**5.**

- a) Delhi Jal Board provides the water to our school.
- b) Delhi's two main surface water sources are the Yamuna and Ganga which, officials said, account for around 90% of the water supply. Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is the government agency responsible for supply of potable water to the most of the National Capital Territory region of Delhi, India.
- c) Water is stored at home in water tanks supplied by DJB pipelines through tap.
- d) At our home water is made safe for drinking by using water filters.

- e) Sometimes, I have to faced shortage of water at school because water scarcity is the lack of sufficient available water resources to meet the demands of water usage within a region.

**6.**

The village panchayat in Holgundi worried because there was no water for drinking, for growing crops, or for animals. People

Bhima Sangh worked out to deal with water shortage by cleaning the tank properly. The repaired the cracks of the tank. Grass and trees were planted all around the tank. As the tank was on a hill, a lot of rain water used to flow down the slopes. With this water, soil also would flow away. So the Sangh made a small dam on the slope, to stop the water and soil.

Things got better every year. The tank filled a little more, the plants grew, the fish multiplied. After two or three years, the tank remained full of water even after the rains had stopped. The wells and ponds in the village had water again. There was greenery once again. The people did not have to leave their village for work.

## **19 - Abdul In The Garden**

**1.**

- a) It was difficult to pull out the smaller grass because the roots of the grass are strong.
- b) Banyan, Tamarind, Peepal, Neem, Mango trees roots are widely spread under the ground.
- c) Some trees do not fall despite the strong wind because it was deeply rooted. Roots anchor the plant body to the ground.
- d) All living things need water to stay alive, and plants are living things! Plants, however, need much more water than many living things because plants use much more water than other living things. When plants are not watered properly they wilt.
- e) When plants are not watered regularly they wilt.

**2.**

Roots	Stems
Radish	Potato
Beetroot	Ginger
	Sweet potato

Onion is neither the root of plant nor the stem of it. It is swollen leaf bases that are arranged concentrically on the condensed stem to form bulb.

**3.**

- a) COTTON WOOL
- b) VEGETABLES
- c) DESERT OAK
- d) HANGING ROOTS
- e) RADISH

**4.**

- a) because the roots of grass were firmly holding the grass with soil.
- b) because there was suddenly a strong wind and rain started.

5. Do it yourself with the help of your teachers and elders.

## **20 - Eating Together**

**1.**

- a) Yes, I like to eat alone.
- b) On marriage occasions, family get together, and functions in our relations, on festivals celebration are some of the occasions when we all our relations have food together with them.
- c) Yes, we had many parties in our school. It was held on Republic Day. We arranged a cook, sparkle lights, ingredients to prepare food, vehicles for pick up and drop and invitation cards. Our school management conducted the party.
- d) I wear casual dress on special occasions.

**2.**

- |          |          |         |          |
|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| a) False | b) True  | c) True | d) False |
| e) False | f) False | g) True | h) False |

**3.**

- a) Gudi Padwa, Maharashtra; Ugadi, Karnataka; Vishu, Kerala; Baisakhi, Punjab are some other festivals that are celebrated on the occasion of New Year.
- b) On Gudi Padwa Puran poli was prepared. On Ugadi, Ugadi pachadi was prepared. On occasion of Vishu the feasts are famously called 'Sadhya' which are full of flavour and recognized for their amazing mix of spices. On Baisakhi festival Kheer, Meethy chawal and Kadhi was prepared.
- c) The Assamese wear very simple dresses, and mostly hand loomed. The women wear motif-rich Mekhela Chador or Riha- Mekhela. The men wear 'suria' or 'dhoti', and over it, they drape a chadar known as 'Seleng'.
- d) Yes, people celebratye Bihu together.



**4.**

- a) Bhela ghar is a temporary night shelter. It is used as a community fest hall and is made of thatch, bamboo, straws dried leaves and others. It is an object of social pleasure on Uruka or the night before Bihu. It has immense culture significant. Its design is simple but robust.
- b) The night before Magh Bihu is called Uruka, it is the night of feasts. It is the harvest festival celebrated by the Assamese people.
- c) Bora saul is a variety of glutinous rice found in Assam. It has an important role in Assam and for Indigenous Assamese. During traditional occasions like Bihu, this variety of rice is eaten with served with Doi (curd), Gur (Jaggery) and Cream. It is used in Jolpan (snacks) and Pitha (rice cake or pancake).
- d) Mekhala Chador, is type of Saree comprising two pieces of cloth, draped on the top and bottom, which is the traditional attire worn by the women of Assam.

**5.**

Answer the first part of the question yourself.

The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is a school meal providing program of the Government of India. Its aim is to improve the nutritional status of school going children all over the country and improve literacy level of the country.

**6.**

Do it yourself.

## **21 - Food and Fun**

**1.**

- a) Students studying in a boarding school do not return to their home every day. They stay in a hostel at the school and go to their home only during long breaks or vacations. In a boarding school all the children sit and eat in the dining hall. Yes, children do miss home-made food sometimes and their parents.
- b) Yes, food given to them is healthy. Students get all kinds of food like fruits, snacks, milk and different types of meal in a boarding school. In boarding schools, they offer diverse menu choices for many kinds of dietary restrictions and preferences.
- c) As well as studying together, students participate in all aspects of communal life including the extracurricular activities that are an important part of daily life at the school. Activities include sports competitions, drama, music, film evenings, dinner with friends and so on.
- d) In boarding school children have facilities such as gymnasiums, sports fields and school grounds, boats, squash courts, swimming pools, etc. for them.

### **2. Disadvantages of living in hostel**

Hostel life with its so many advantages has some drawbacks also. Students coming for the first time to a hostel, find an entirely new atmosphere. The freedom of the hostel at times leads them astray. Ragging by seniors is one of the major cause. Influence of bad company may draw a student towards smoking, drugs and drinking. At times it is difficult to concentrate on studies in the college atmosphere that is full of youth and fun. Living conditions are far less comfortable than that at home. A lot of students have the problem digesting the routine food served at the mess. Parents send their wards to the hostel for study, but there they waste their time in enjoyment and merry-making. Sleeping late may hamper concentration in class on the next day.

**3.**

- a) Wheat flour, ghee, sugar are the three things used for making *Kadhah Prasad*.
- b) Yes, I have eaten in a langar. Food distributed there was very delicious.
- c) If I am participating in a langar service I would like to serve food to the people.

**4.**

i.→(a)

ii.→(a)

iii.→(a)

iv.→(a)

v.→(a)

## **22 - The World In My Home**

**1.**

- a) Yes, I and my brother have quarrel over for watching TV at home.
- b) Mostly I quarrel with my brother mostly.
- c) Such quarrels between my brother and me are settles by ourselves.
- d) I spends one hour watching TV at home.

**2.**

- a) Yes, twice I have visited the beach. The warmth of the sun, the soothing sound of the waves, the soft sand underfoot, the therapeutic — the sparkling in the water from the reflection of the sun and the patterns it paints. Everyone is happy on the beach and everything is so much more fun. Take a swim, or walk out as far into the water as you are comfortable with.
- b) I enjoy eating Pav Bhaji, Vada Pav, Bhel Puri and Kulfi at a beach. My favourite is icy cold kulfi.
- c) Phali, Nazu and her friends played in sand and water, and then went for a ride on the Giant wheel. After that they ate bhel-puri and bought balloons.
- d) No children were wrong in thinking that they would save money by giving less money to kulfi-seller because the children would have got a wrong message that it is okay to take advantage of someone and being dishonest. We should always set good examples in front of children, as their thoughts and habits depend on the elders around them.

**3.**

- a) because she was scolded at home if she reached home late. But her brothers are in no hurry to go home. Even if they are late, nobody will scold them. This sort of discrimination was very unfair and harsh on girls/women.
- b) she wanted to set good examples in front of children, as their thoughts and habits depend on the elders around them.

- c) her grandmother advised him that he should never eat or drink anything at Anil's house – not even a glass of water! They are very different from their family.
- d) he wanted to do something different. He would like to borrow some money from a bank and buy a *chakki* machine to grind grain.
- e) Ritu did not like Meena's uncle touches her hand. It was an inappropriate touch. She was scared of her uncle.

**4.**

- |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a) False | b) True  | c) False | d) False |
| e) True  | f) False | g) True  |          |

## **23 - Pochampalli**

**1.**

- a) Vani and Prasad also help their parents after coming back from school. This weaving requires hard work, and many different things have to be done before actually weaving.
- b) Great skill and hard labour of many days are needed to weave such special sarees.
- c) Most of the people living in Pochampalli town of Andhra Pradesh are weavers. That's why the special cloth woven by them got the name Pochampalli.
- d) Firstly, a dough of fine mud is prepared. The dough is then put on a wooden wheel, which is called Potter's wheel. Using the Potter's wheel the desired shapes are given to the earthen dough. By this way different pots and toys are made and finally dried under the sun and then baked in kiln. Lastly, they are coloured as per requirement.
- e) Many weavers are now giving up their family craft because big shopkeepers give very little money for the sarees, though they themselves sell them at very high price. That is why, they are leaving their villages to work as labourers in big cities. We need to solve this problem by helping them get a better price for their work.

**2.**

- a) to wash away the dirt and stains.
- b) The traditional craft of Pochampalli will be lost because the weavers are not getting desired price to fulfill their desire. That is why weavers of Pochampalli are leaving their villages towards cities to work as labourers.
- c) Vani and Prasad also help their parents after coming back from school.

**3.**

Yes, I also contributes in making the articles. Usually I have learnt from my parents and family members. I needs to be creative, artistic and have great imagination for able to do this work and helping my parents in their work.

## **24 - Home and Abroad**

**1.**

- a) Chittappan had got a job in the capital city of United Arab Emirates (UAE) called Abu Dhabi. Since then he had lived there. Chittappan and his family were coming home after five years.
- b) They took only two hours to reach India from Abu Dhabi by flight.
- c) A dune is a mound of sand formed by the wind, usually along the beach or in a desert. Dunes form when wind blows sand into a sheltered area behind an obstacle. Dunes grow as grains of sand accumulate. Every dune has a windward side and a slip face.
- d) The date palms tree grown in the desert area.
- e) In Abu Dhabi, the summers are long, sweltering, oppressive, arid, and partly cloudy and the winters are comfortable, dry, windy, and mostly clear.

**2.**

- a) Though Arabic is the official language of Abu Dhabi. English, Malayalam, Hindi, Tamil, Bengali, etc., are widely spoken.
- b) Currency used in Abu Dhabi is *Dirham*. The term dirham is officially abbreviated "AED", while unofficial abbreviations include "DH" or "Dhs.".
- c) Climate in Abu Dhabi is very hot.
- d) A tropical rainy climate governs regions experiencing persistent warm or high temperatures, which normally do not fall below 18°C (64°F). India hosts two climatic subtypes—tropical monsoon climate, tropical wet and dry climate that fall under this group. In India a tropical wet and dry climate is more common.



**3.**

- a) False
- e) True
- i) False

- b) False
- f) False

- c) True
- g) True

- d) True
- h) True

**4.**

- a) state
- e) petrol

- b) Coconuts
- f) precious

- c) *Dirham*
- g) sand dunes

- d) Arabic
- h) globe

**5.**

The Kerala is one of the state of India whereas the Abu Dhabi is a place in UAE. The Kerala exhibit a tropical wet climate whereas Abu Dhabi exhibits a hot desert climate. In Kerala people speak malayalam language whereas in Abu Dhabi people speak Arabian language. As the weather is very hot in Abu Dhabi, people wear loose cotton clothes and keep themselves fully covered—even the head is covered. This protects them from the strong sun. Thick greenery and cool water all around, in Kerala. In Abu Dhabi, no trees, no greenery—just sand all around. The common food items in Abu Dhabi are dates, meat, parantha, biryani and in Kerala idli, dosa, sambhar, uttapam and sea food.

**6.**

Do it yourself.

## **25. Spicy Riddles**

**1.**

Black Pepper (*Kali Mirch*)      Cardamom (*Elaichi*)      Turmeric (*Haldi*)  
Fennel (*Saunf*)      Cumin (*Jeera*)

**2.**

- a) Red Chilli ( *Lal Mirchi*) spice is used to make food hot and spicy.
- b) Cumin (*Jeera*) spice is used to add fragrance to the food.
- c) Turmeric (*Haldi*) spice is used to heal wounds quickly.
- d) Fennel (*Saunf*) spice is used as a mouth freshener.
- e) Cloves (*Laung*) spice has a very strong smell and used to relieve toothache.
- f) Tamil Nadu and Kerala are the two states in India where spices are grown.
- g) Turmeric (*Haldi*) spice is used to make the food look yellow.

**3.** Prepare this table yourself by the help of your mother.

**4.**

a) Turmeric      b) Red chillies      c) strong      d) Kerala

**5.**

Black cardamom (*Badi Elaichi*), Cinnamon (*Daalchini*), Mace (*Javitri*) and Nutmeg (Jaiphal) are the four spices used in preparing Garam Masala.

.

## **26 - Defence Officer: Wahida**

**1.**

- a) Wahida took admission in Jammu Medical College. She studied for five years to complete her M.B.B.S.
- b) As she was very fond of travelling. She liked to see different places. She wanted to go to far-off places. She was born in the hills and now she was working in sea. That is why she joined Indian Navy.
- c) Aspirants have to note that the Indian Navy is not offering any special status to women candidates. Women have to compete with male candidates on an open merit system in Short Service. The Government of India has also approved the Permanent Commission for women in Law, Education and Naval Architecture Cadre.
- d) There, it was her responsibility as a medical officer to make sure that everybody on the ship stayed fit and healthy. I carried out medical check-ups of all the officers and sailors. I also had to make sure that no garbage collects and there were no rats on the ship. Rats and garbage could spread diseases. I must keep everybody ready for any medical emergency on the ship. In case there was an accident on the ship, such as fire, everybody must be ready to deal with it.
- e) My mother and father had to face many problems because it was a new thing at that time. We even had to move out of our village. They went to live with my grandmother in Rajouri.

**2.**

My seniors gave this opportunity to me after seeing my performance for three years. I felt happy that they had chosen me and showed faith in me. In a parade, four platoons march behind the leader. Thirty-six commands have to be given during the entire parade. These must be given in a very loud voice so that it is heard till the rear. The voice should also reach the spectators sitting on the other

side of the ground. So I practiced very sincerely, every morning and evening for a month.

**3.**

Farmer	Doctor	Mechanic	Policeman
Postman	Cable technician		

**4.**

a) Wahida was given this name by her father. A prism is a kind of glass which reflects seven colours. Her father wanted her to be like a prism and that is why he started calling her by this name from her childhood itself.

b) The Indian Armed Forces comprise of three divisions Indian Army, Indian Navy, and the Indian Air Force.

The Indian Army, as we know it today became operational after the Country gained independence from British colonialism. The Indian Army's HQ is located in New Delhi and functions under the Chief of Army Staff (COAS), who is responsible for the command, control, and administration as a whole.

The foundation of the modern Indian Navy was laid in the seventeenth century when the East India Company had established a maritime force, thereby graduating in time to the establishment of the Royal Indian Navy in 1934. The Headquarters of the Indian Navy is located in New Delhi, and is under the command of the Chief of the naval staff – an Admiral.

The Indian Air Force was officially established on 8th October 1932, and on 1st April 1954, Air Marshal Subroto Mukherjee, one of the founding members of the Air Force took over as the first Indian Chief of Air Staff.

## **27 - Chuskit Goes to School**

**1.**

- a) Chuskit could not go to school like other normal children because of her legs. Since birth, Chuskit could not use her legs.
- b) All day, Chuskit used to sit near the window and draw pictures. Her mother (*Aama-le*) said that Chuskit made the best drawings. This made Chuskit happy.
- c) No, Chuskit did not like to stay at home.
- d) Chuskit's parents had tears in their eyes not because they were sad, but because they were very happy. By the evening, the work was done. All the children were happy. Her dream was about to come true.
- e) Skitpo Pul village is the name of Chuskit's village.

**2.**

Abdul, teachers, headmaster and other children helped Chuskit to reach the school. She will not be able to stand on her foot like other children.

They made a plan so that Chuskit could bring her wheel chair by road to school.

Following arrangements were done to bring Chuskit to school:

- (i) Uneven road was made level by the school children.
- (ii) Another group worked to make the area near the river even.
- (iii) A small wooden bridge was made across the river by the help of the teachers.

**3.** I am 10 years old, and yearn to go to school, but because of my disability I cannot. I used to spend my all day by sitting near the window and draw pictures. My mother encourages me to draw the best drawings. This made me happy. But I was happier when one day my father got a chair which had wheels. I quickly learnt how to sit in the chair and how to move it – back and forth. I was so happy because now I did not need my father to carry me everywhere. When I wanted to

go out I would tell my mother to put me in the wheel chair. Now, I could come outside on my own. I would see the other children every morning. They would be laughing and playing on their way to school. I wished that I could also go with them.

**4.**

- a) dumb
- b) deaf
- c) blind
- d) disable person

**5.**

Yes, I have helped the disabled person. I would help him in going around places and support him in all possible ways.

Disability includes blindness, low vision, leprosy-cured, hearing impairment, loco motor disability, mental retardation and mental illness. Due to discrimination they do not go to public places and not free to get those rights which a non-disabled person gets. They are deprived of education and employment.