

V EVS Question Bank for SA-1

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1. Super Senses

Very short answer questions

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

colours, smell, urine, faintest, silkworm, necks, animals, ears, black, white, snakes, sharper, tiger, language, endangered, poachers, four, body parts, 17 to 18, leaves, 40, six, 8, alert, scent, 3, whiskers.

- a) Some animals can hear the _____ sound.
- b) Ants leave some _____ on the ground.
- c) Some male animals like _____ can recognise their females by their smell.
- d) Dogs can make out if another dog has come into their area by the smell of the _____ or potty.
- e) Birds move their _____ very often.
- f) _____ cannot see as many colours as we can.
- g) It is believed that animals that awake in the day time can see some _____.
- h) It is believed that animals that are awake at night can see things in _____ and _____.
- i) There is a link between the size of the animals _____ and their hearing.
- j) Animals that have bigger ears can hear _____ sounds.
- k) _____ feel the vibrations on the ground.
- l) Animals have their own _____ to communicate.
- m) _____ is one of the most endangered animals.
- n) Animals that would soon become extinct are called _____ animals.
- o) People who kill animals are called hunters or _____.
- p) Many animals are killed for their _____.
- q) Some birds like kites, eagles and vultures can see _____ times as far as we can.
- r) Kites, eagles and vultures can see things from a distance of _____ metres, what we can see from a distance of 2 metres.
- s) A sloth spends almost _____ hours a day sleeping while hanging on a tree upside down.
- t) The sloth eats the _____ of the same tree on which it lives.
- u) Sloths live for about _____ years and in that time they move around on 8 trees.
- v) A tiger can see _____ times better at night than human beings.
- w) The tigers' _____ are very sensitive and can sense the movements or vibrations in the air.
- x) Tiger's roar can be heard up to _____ km away.

- y) Tiger is one of the most _____ animals.
z) Musk deer are killed just to make a little _____ from its musk.

II. Write 'True' for the correct statement and 'False' for the wrong statement.

- a) If you throw some sugar on the ground the ants never come. []
b) Mosquitoes can find you by the smell of your body. []
c) Animals that are awake at night can see thing only in black and white colours. []
d) Some birds make different sounds for different kinds of danger. []
e) A python sleeps for three hours in a day. []
f) A tiger's roar can be heard up to 3 km away. []
g) It is very easy to kill animals in a national park. []
h) Tiger is an endangered animal. []
i) Animals can sense the coming of a storm, earthquake and tsunami. []

III. Write the sleeping time of the following animals.

- a) Sloth _____
b) Cow _____
c) Python _____
d) Giraffe _____
e) Cat _____

IV. What are the following animals killed for?

- a) Elephant _____
b) Tiger _____
c) Snake _____
d) Rhinoceros _____
e) Musk deer _____
f) Crocodile _____

V. Name the animal

- a) that takes away your food if you are eating in an open ground. _____
b) that turns its head to see around. _____
c) that can see four times as far as we can. _____
d) that can feel the vibrations on the ground. _____
e) that can warn about a danger by giving a warning call in the forest. _____
f) that makes different sounds to give messages to each other in sea. _____
g) that sleeps in the cold season. _____
h) that is killed for its skin. _____
i) that is killed for its tusks. _____

- j) that looks like a bear and spends 17 to 18 hours

in sleep. _____

k) that can find its female by its smell. _____

l) that has eyes in front of its head like humans. _____

VI. Write the names of the states in which the following wildlife sanctuaries/ national parks located.

a) Jim Corbett national park _____

b) Bandipur sanctuary _____

c) Ghana bird sanctuary _____

d) Gir wildlife sanctuary _____

e) Hazaribagh national park _____

f) Kanha national park _____

g) Kaziranga national park _____

h) Madhumalai sanctuary _____

i) Periyar sanctuary _____

j) Srisailem tiger reserve _____

k) Sunderban national park _____

1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

I. Give reasons for the following.

a) As you walked softly past a sleeping dog, its ears shot up at once.

b) Dogs are used in rescue operations by the police.

c) Birds like eagles that fly can spot a mouse on the ground.

d) Ants always move in a line.

e) Mosquitoes bite us in a dark room also.

II. Answer the following questions.

a) Why are lizards not seen during winters?

b) What are endangered animals?

c) Who are poachers?

d) Why do people kill wild animals?

e) Why is tiger in danger?

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

I. Answer the following questions.

a) How do the ants recognise their friends?

b) What are sense organs?

c) Why do dogs urinate on the road?

d) Why do birds move their necks often?

e) Why do birds have eyes on either side of their head?

f) How do snakes hear although they do not have external ears?

g) Which are the animals that are poached?

h) What steps have been taken by our government to protect wild life in our country?

II. Answer the following questions on tiger.

- a) What helps a tiger to move in the dark?
- b) How can a tiger know if there is another tiger in its area?
- c) A tiger's sense of hearing is very sharp (Give reasons)

2. A Snake Charmer's Story

Very short answer questions

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

bamboo, treasure, been, Kalbeliyas, Nag Gumphans, snakes, poisonous, death, medicines, fangs, two, four, tube, snake, gourd, bite, protect, poison.

- a) _____ are the people who catch snakes and make them dance by playing the been.
- b) Snakes dance when the _____ is played.
- c) _____ are an important part of Saperas. (Snake Charmers)
- d) Designs of snakes that are used in rangoli, embroidery and as wall decoration in Saurashtra (Gujarat) and south India are called _____.
- e) Snakes are a _____ for Kalbeliyas.
- f) Snake charmers keep snakes in _____ baskets.
- g) Snake charmers make _____ from the plants collected from the forest.
- h) Some snake bites cause _____ on the spot.
- i) A snake has _____ hollow teeth.
- j) The poisonous teeth of snakes are called _____.
- k) Most of the snakes are not _____.
- l) Only _____ types of snakes are poisonous in our country.
- m) There is a _____ of poison in a snake's mouth.
- n) The medicine for a snake bite is made from the snake's _____.
- o) Kalbeliya dance has movements similar to the dance of a _____.
- p) The musical instruments been, tumba and khanjiri used by Kalbeliyas except dhol are made from dried _____. (lauki)
- q) The government has made a law that no one can catch snakes/wild animals to _____ them from being killed.
- r) Snake charmers can know the type of snake from the marks of its _____.

II. Identify the things/snakes in the pictures and write their names.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

III. Write 'True' for the correct statement and 'False' for the wrong statement.

- a) Snake charmers make medicines for snake-bites from the snake's poison. []
- b) Most of the snakes are non-poisonous. []
- c) Snake charmers treat their snakes badly. []
- d) Snakes are friends of the farmers. []

1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

- a) Why has the government made laws that no one can catch snakes/wild animals?
- b) What is the speciality of Kalbeliya dance?
- c) Like snake charmers, which other people depend on animals for their livelihood?

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

- a) Who are Kalbeliyas (or) Saperas?
- b) How could snake charmers help people in village where doctors and hospitals were far away?
- c) What were the things that young snake charmers learnt about snakes from their fathers?
- d) Why snakes are called friends of the farmers?
- e) How can snake charmers earn their livelihood nowadays after the government has passed a rule against catching snakes and other wild animals?
- f) Name the four types of poisonous snakes in India.
- g) What do you learnt about snakes from this lesson?

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3. From Tasting to Digesting

Very short answer questions

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

proper, weak, hunger, taste, glucose drip, strength, ORS₁, sugar, salt, churns, energy, acidic, taste buds, 30°C, digestion, Dr. Beaumont, smell, grow, digestive juices, hunger, strong, slowly, eating, tongue.

- a) If we have vomitings and loose motions we feel _____.
- b) A person is given a _____ and _____ solution when he has loose motions and vomitings.
- c) _____ can also be given to the persons who have loose motions and vomitings.
- d) If the condition of the patient is very bad due to vomitings and motions

the patient is put on a _____.

e) Glucose gives some _____ immediately to the body.

f) A glucose drip is given for instant _____.

g) Our _____ changes with mood.

h) To get enough and _____ food is the right of every child.

i) In Kalahandi district (Odisha) many labourers die due to _____.

j) The juices in the stomach are _____.

k) The sense organ of our body that tastes the food is _____.

l) Our tongue has tiny bumps called _____ which help us to taste the food.

m) The sense of taste and _____ are interconnected.

n) The glucose drip is given for quick strength even without _____.

o) _____ is the breaking down of food into simple forms which our body can use.

p) _____ carried out many experiments and revealed many secrets about digestion.

q) _____ help in digesting the food.

r) Our stomach _____ the food for digestion in our body.

s) The temperature of our stomach is about _____.

t) To _____ and develop we need _____ food.

u) In our country many people die of _____.

v) Onion, garlic and saunf have _____ smell.

w) To digest the food properly, we should eat _____ and chew the food well.

1 Oral Rehydration Solution

II. Answer in one word.

a) The process of breaking down of food in simple form which the body can use. _____

b) The tiny bumps present on the tongue. _____

c) The liquid in our mouth that helps in digestion. _____

d) A muscular bag in our body that churns food. _____

e) Food like chips, sweets, burgers, sandwiches, pizzas, samosas, soft drinks that make us unhealthy. _____

III. Given below are pictures of some food items. Write the kind of taste each of them has in the blanks.

a)

b)

c) d)

e) e)

-
- f)
f)
-

1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

- a) Why should we chew our food properly?
- b) Why should we eat proper food?
- c) How does a piece of bread taste after we chew it for some time?
- d) Why do we feel weak when we have an upset stomach and vomitings?
- e) How is digestion affected when we are sad?

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

- a) What is the main function of the tongue? What are the four types of tastes?
- b) When and why is glucose drip given?
- c) Who was Dr. Beaumont? What did he find out about digestion?
- d) Why can we not taste food properly when you have a cold?
- e) How does your stomach help in the digestion of food?
- f) Write the symptoms a child will show if he/she does not get rice or roti to eat daily.
- g) What symptoms will a child show who eats junk food?
- h) What is the function of saliva^z in the mouth?

(or)

Digestion begins in the mouth. How can you say?

- i) Look at the picture of the tongue given below and mark the parts of the tongue where you can taste sweet, bitter, salty and sour.

^zThe liquid that is produced in our mouth that helps us to swallow food.

4. Mangoes Round the Year

Very short answer questions

I. Given below are pictures of some food items. Write in the blanks provided what you can make to preserve them.

Ketchup, jam, paneer (cheese), mamidi tandra (papad), chips, pickle, murabba

a)

_____, _____

b)

c)

_____, _____

d)

e)

_____, _____

f)

II. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

pulp, fibre, sugar, flour, jaggery, dust, layer, cloth, jelly, Mamidi tandra, sun.

MAMIDI TANDRA RECIPE

- a) Mamidi tandra takes _____ weeks of hard work.
- b) The _____ of mangoes is extracted in a vessel.
- c) Then it is strained through a fine muslin cloth to remove _____ in the pulp.
- d) Then the _____ is crushed.
- e) _____ and jaggery are added to the pulp.
- f) Then the pulp is _____ on the mat.
- g) The thin layer is left to dry in the _____.
- h) Then the thin layer is covered with a cloth to avoid _____.
- i) Next day another _____ is spread on last day's layer and left it to dry in the sun.
- j) Layer after layer is added until the _____ grow thick like a golden cake.
- k) After four weeks the _____ is ready to eat.

III. Match the following.

Food items Methods of preservation

- a) Milk wrap it in a damp cloth.
- b) Cooked rice Keeping them in a dry place.
- c) Vegetables Putting it in a bowl and keeping the bowl in a container with some water.
- d) Green coriander Keeping them in the refrigerator.
- e) Onion and garlic keeping them in the refrigerator.
- f) Chicken and meat by boiling it.

3 A set of instructions that tells you how to cook or make a dish.

1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

- a) How do you come to know that the food got spoiled?
- b) Name any two food items that do not get spoil for months.
- c) What is the need of preserving food?
- d) What items do you preserve in a refrigerator?
- e) What food items do you keep in the deep freezer?
- f) In which season do food items get spoiled quickly? Why?
- g) Name the conditions that help the germs to grow that spoil the food.

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

I. Answer the following questions.

- a) Name the things that are needed to make Mamidi tandra.
- b) What is food preservation?

(or)

How can you preserve the food?

- c) List the various ways in which fruits and vegetables can be preserved.
- d) Why is it advised to read the information regarding the date of expiry on the bottles and cans before buying them?
- e) Glass jars and bottles are dried well in the sun before filling them with pickles. Why is this done?

II. Food gets spoiled due to many reasons. Encircle the correct reasons.

Moisture Drying Air Freezing
Temperature Micro-organisms Cooking Boiling
Canning

5. Seeds and Seeds

1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

I. Answer the following questions.

- a) What are the conditions a seed need to sprout (germinate)?
- b) Write any four seeds that you eat.
- c) What is there inside a seed?
- d) How do plants reproduce?
- e) Name the plants that we got from South America.
- f) Name the plants that come from Europe.
- g) Name the plants that we got from Africa.
- h) Name the plants that the world got from India.

II. Name any two seeds that

- a) scatter by bursting (spread over a long distance)

_____, _____

- b) scatter by sticking on the fur of animals.

_____, _____

- c) seeds that scatter by wind.

_____, _____

- d) seeds that scatter by water.

_____, _____

- e) seeds used as spices.

_____, _____

- f) seeds used as food grains.

_____, _____

- g) seeds used as pulses.

_____, _____

III. Give reasons.

- a) Seeds kept in an air-tight container do not sprout.
- b) Seeds kept in the refrigerator do not sprout.
- c) Farmers leave space while sowing seeds.

IV. Observe the pictures given below and write the continents/countries from which we got these vegetables.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

a) Name the plant in the given picture.

How does it trap the insects?

b) How do seeds spread to far off places?

(or)

Name the agents of dispersal of seeds.

c) What is a Velcro? How is it used?

d) Who invented Velcro? How was it invented?

e) Draw a pitcher plant and colour it.

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6. Every Drop Counts

Very short answer questions

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

Uzbekistan, Chabutaras, lake, step wells, Jaisalmer, check dams.

a) Sar means a _____.

b) King Ghadsi of _____ got made Ghadsisar lake 650 years ago.

c) Al-Biruni a traveller from _____ visited India more than a thousand years ago.

d) Raised platforms around a lake are called _____.

e) Bavdis (Baolis) are _____.

f) Johads are _____.

II. Write 'True' for the correct statement and 'False' for the wrong statement.

a) The increasing population is also contributing to shortage of water.

[]

b) The soil around the trees should be covered with concrete and cement.

[]

c) We should not pay the water bill. []

- d) We should put a motor pump directly in the Jal Board pipeline to overcome water shortage. []
- e) Rainwater should be collected in underground tanks for future use. []
- f) Rain is the main source of water on the earth. []
- g) Water is precious and should be used wisely. []

III. Look at the different sources of water. Write their names in the blanks.

Lake, Pond, Step well, Sea, Water tap, Stream, Well, Rain, hand pump, Waterfalls.

a) b)

c) d)

e) f)

g) h)

i) j)

IV. 1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

- a) Why were step wells, pias, talabs built in olden days?
- b) Name the sources of water.
- c) Who was Al-Biruni?
- d) Why did people come to the ghats of Ghadsisar?
- e) Look at the picture. A bride was bowing to the spring. There is a custom in Uttarkhand state, after getting marriage new bride bows to the spring or pond in that village.

A woman Roopavati is a new bride from Uttarakhand. Her husband is working in a city. How does Roopavati follow their custom?

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

- a) Who made Ghadsisar? Describe its structure.
- b) What is a step well? Why is it called so?
- c) What is rain water harvesting?

(or)

How do the people of Rajasthan save water?

d) List two causes of water shortage.

e) Why are wells drying up nowadays?

f) Why did people in Rajasthan not face water shortage in earlier times?

g) How did the group called "Tarun Bharat Sangh" help Darki Mai?

7. Experiments with Water

Very short answer questions

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

stirring, soap cake, march, sank, dissolve, floating, Dandi, sea water, British, salt, soap case.

a) Ayesha saw that at first puri _____ to the bottom of the pan; as puffed up, it started _____ on the oil.

b) The _____ sinks in water while the _____ floats.

c) When Ayesha put salt in the boiling water; eggs started _____.

d) On _____ sugar gets quickly dissolved in water.

e) Oil does not _____ in water.

f) The _____ made a law that people could not make _____ even for use at home.

g) Gandhiji undertook a _____ from Ahmedabad to _____ in Gujarat.

h) The _____ can be used to make salt.

II. Write 'True' for the correct statement and 'False' for the wrong statement.

a) A puffed up puri will float in water. []

b) A steel plate sinks in water. []

c) A plastic bottle cap floats in water. []

d) Dead Sea has the saltiest water of all seas. []

e) Oil can easily mix with water. []

f) Sugar and salt does not dissolve in water. []

g) Salt is made from sea water. []

h) Sugar and salt do not dissolve in hot water. []

III. Tick () the correct answer.

a) When sugar dissolved in water, why is it not visible?

i) The sugar has evaporated.

ii) Water makes sugar particles invisible.

iii) Sugar particles have filled empty spaces between water particles.

iv) Water particles have filled empty spaces between sugar particles.

b) Which of the following do not dissolve in water?

i) Sugar ()

ii) Salt ()

- iii) Colour powder ()
- iv) Mud ()
- c) Which of the following dissolves in water?
 - i) Wood ()
 - ii) Jaggery ()
 - iii) Dust ()
 - iv) An eraser ()
- d) Which of the following floats on water?
 - i) Air filled tube of a tyre. ()
 - ii) A sharpener ()
 - iii) A stone ()
 - iv) A chain ()
- e) Which of the following sinks in water?
 - i) A boat ()
 - ii) A piece of paper ()
 - iii) A nail ()
 - iv) A stick ()

1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

I. How would you separate

- a) salt from water?
- b) chalk powder from water?
- c) mud from water?

II. Name two factors that help sugar to dissolve in water.

III. Does oil dissolve in water? Why?

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

I. Give reasons.

- a) Puris float on the oil while frying.
- b) A soap case floats in a bucket of water while a cake of soap sinks.
- c) A nail made of iron sinks in water. A ship made of iron floats on water.

II. Answer the following questions.

- a) What happens on adding salt to the water in which eggs are boiled? Why?
- b) Which of the two will dry faster?
a handkerchief kept in the sun (or) a handkerchief kept in the shade. Why?
- c) Why do clothes dry faster on a sunny day than on a cloudy day?
- d) Look at the picture and write how salt can be obtained from sea water.
- e) Mahatma Gandhi was picking up salt in the picture. In which march (or) movement he did it? Why did he undertake this march?

f) In the given picture a person is floating on water in a lake.

What is that lake called? How he can float on water?

(or)

Why do a person who cannot swim, will not drown in Dead sea?

III. Ayesha put two drops each of groundnut oil, sugar solution and water on a stainless steel plate. She tilted the plate and found that some of the drops slid down quickly while some lagged behind. Now answer the following questions.

i) Which drops slid down faster?

ii) Which are slowest? Why?

IV. Encircle the things that dissolve in water.

Sugar, Lemon juice, Oil, Fruit juice, Pepsi, Salt, Chalk powder, Mud, Ghee, Mishri (sugar lumps), Milk.

V. Group the following objects.

A marble, An eraser, Wood, A pencil, A key, A coin, Cork, Lid of a bottle.

Objects that float Objects that sink

VI. Group the following into which are soluble in water and which are not soluble in water.

Blood, Ink, Curd, Ghee, Wax, Wheat flour, Sugar, Salt, Pencil waste, Milk

Soluble in water Insoluble in water

8. A Treat for Mosquitoes

Very short answer questions

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

Female anopheles, stagnant, microscope, anaemia, larvae, flies, blood, algae, iron, Haemoglobin, bad air, Ronald Ross, enlarges, Nobel Prize, Cinchona.

a) The _____ has to be tested to find out the patient has malaria or not.

b) Blood is observed under the _____.

c) Lack of haemoglobin in blood causes _____.

d) The young ones of mosquitoes (baby mosquitoes) called _____.

e) _____ spread many diseases especially stomach problems.

- f) Mosquitoes lay eggs in _____ water.
- g) _____ spread Malaria.
- h) _____ found that mosquitoes spread Malaria.
- i) Malaria means _____.
- j) Microscope is an instrument which _____ the image of things thousand times bigger.
- k) Ronald Ross got the highest award _____ for his discovery.
- l) Jaggery, Amla and green leafy vegetables are rich in _____.
- m) _____ increases in our blood if we eat iron rich food.
- n) In olden days people used the bark of the _____ tree to make a medicine for Malaria.
- o) Very small green plants that are found around the watery spots are called _____.

II. Tick () the correct answer.

- a) What does a mosquito do when it bites us?
- i) It pinches us ()
 - ii) It bites off a piece of flesh ()
 - iii) It tickles us ()
 - iv) It sucks blood from our body ()
- b) What is the symptom that shows that a person has malaria?
- i) Indigestion ()
 - ii) Shivering ()
 - iii) Stomach pain ()
 - iv) Vomitings ()
- c) How do mosquitoes locate human beings to bite?
- i) They have sharp eyes ()
 - ii) They locate human beings through heat ()
 - iii) They use sound to locate them ()
 - iv) They use their sense of smell ()
- d) In which season is Malaria more common?
- i) Rainy season ()
 - ii) Winter ()
 - iii) Summer ()
 - iv) Spring ()
- e) Where will you look for mosquitoes' eggs in water?
- i) At the bottom of the water ()
 - ii) In the middle layer of water ()
 - iii) At the top floating on it ()
 - iv) Everywhere in water ()

III. A diagram of a mosquito is given below. Tick () the part which you

think the mosquito uses for sucking blood.

IV. Tick (✓) the food items which contain iron.

1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

I. Identify the pictures and write their names in the blanks.

a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

II. Answer the following questions.

a) How does a person get Malaria?

b) How does a person know if he is suffering from Malaria?

(or)

How can you find out if someone has Malaria?

c) What is a Microscope?

d) What is anaemia?

e) What are baby mosquitoes called?

f) Where are the larvae of mosquitoes commonly seen?

g) For what discovery was Ronald Ross awarded the Nobel Prize?

h) Name two diseases caused due to flies?

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

a) What are the diseases that spread by mosquitoes?

b) What measures have to be taken to protect ourselves from mosquitoes?

c) What should we eat to increase haemoglobin or iron in the blood?

(or)

How can you prevent anaemia?

d) In which season is Malaria more common? Why?

e) Why does the government advise people to put kerosene oil in the water coolers and on stagnant water during the rainy season?

f) What are algae? Where and when are they commonly seen?

g) What are the effects of anaemia on children?

h) How can you check the growth of mosquitoes?

i) Some jumbled sentences are given below showing how the flies spread diseases. Arrange them in sequence by writing 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. in the boxes provided.

- i) They pick disease causing agents (microbes) from there.
- ii) We consume such food.
- iii) Flies sit on garbage and other waste products.
- iv) Microbes enter our body and cause diseases.
- v) Then they sit on our food.

j) Study the reports given below carefully and answer the following questions.

k) What is the normal range of a healthy girl's haemoglobin?

l) What was the quantity of haemoglobin in the blood sample of Aarti?

m) With what disease was she suffering from?

n) What symptoms do a person suffering from Malaria show?

o) Which parasite was found in the blood sample of Rajat?

9. Up You Go!

Very short answer questions

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

pegs, pitons, leader, blisters, Brigadier Gyan Singh, Sagarmatha, step, 8900, Mizo, stones, 1600, Bachendripal, fifth, Mt. Everest, firewood.

- a) _____ was the director of the adventure course.
- b) Sangeeta had _____ on her feet.
- c) Sangeeta was made the _____ of group number 7.
- d) The rope was tightly fixed to _____ or _____ on both sides.
- e) Tekla village was at a height of _____ metres.
- f) They saw fruits and vegetables growing in the _____ fields.
- g) Khondonbi spoke only _____ language.
- h) They all made a chulha with _____ and _____.
- i) The height of the Mt. Everest is about _____ metres.
- j) The Mt. Everest is called _____ in Nepal.
- k) _____ is the first Indian woman to climb the Mt. Everest.
- l) On 23rd May, 1984 Bachendripal climbed the _____.
- m) Bachendripal became the _____ woman in the world to climb the Mt. Everest.

II. Write 'True' for the correct statement and 'False' for the wrong statement.

- a) There is a camp fire on the first day of a camp. []

- b) A group walks ahead of the group. []
- c) There is no discipline in a camp. []
- d) Bachendripal was the first Indian woman to go on the moon. []
- e) There are no medical check-ups in a camp. []
- f) We feel happy on finishing a task. []
- g) While rock climbing, the body should be kept an angle of 45°. []
- h) It is difficult to walk on the snow. []

III. Tick () the correct answer.

- a) What is most important responsibility of a leader?
 - i) To punish whoever has made a mistake. ()
 - ii) To own responsibility even when someone else has made a mistake. ()
 - iii) To remain in front of the group. ()
 - iv) To keep everyone under strict command. ()

- b) Why do we need extra energy in the mountains?
 - i) During mountaineering we have to go up. Thus we spend energy faster. ()
 - ii) Due to less air we breathe faster and so need extra energy. ()
 - iii) The climate of mountains is generally cold. Our body needs extra energy to keep itself warm. ()
 - iv) Food is digested faster in mountains. So we need extra energy. ()

- c) Why was a drain dug around the tent?
 - i) Water would flow down the tent's roof into the drain if it rains. ()
 - ii) To keep away wild animals. ()
 - iii) To collect waste water. ()
 - iv) To make the surroundings more beautiful. ()

1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

I. Answer in one sentence.

- a) Where is Nehru Institute of Mountaineering located?
- b) Who is the first Indian woman to climb the Mt. Everest?
- c) Who was the guide of Bachendripal?
- d) How many minutes did Bachendripal spend on the peak of Mt. Everest?
- e) Who had come to meet the Brigadier?
- f) Who is Bachendripal?
- g) What is rapling⁴ (rappelling)?
- h) What is the correct way of rock climbing?
- i) Why is it difficult to walk on snow?

⁴ In Hindi slang. The correct word is 'rappelling' (NAme). It means climbing down a rock or a mountain using a rope and other special devices.

j) Identify the person in the picture who is the first Indian woman to climb the Mt. Everest.

II. Give reasons.

- a) Sangeeta could not talk to Khondonbi even once.
- b) They were all given vitamin C tablets and hot chocolate milk with breakfast.
- c) No one was ready to step into the river.
- d) Sangeeta felt a special kind of happiness when she came out of the river.
- e) The sleeping bags were filled with soft feathers.

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

- a) Who had all gone for the mountaineering camp?
 - b) Who were the members of group number 7?
 - c) What were the things there in a rucksacks?
 - d) Why were double layered plastic sheets used for the tent on the ground?
 - e) Write the names of any four mountaineering equipment.
 - f) Tick () the food items that are preferable during mountaineering.
 - i) Pizza () ii) Glucose biscuits ()
 - iii) Jaggery () iv) Burger ()
 - v) Hot chocolate milk () vi) Chana (Bengal gram) ()
 - vii) Dosa () viii) Oranges ()
 - g) What are the responsibilities of a group leader in mountaineering?
- 5 A large bag, often supported on light metal frame, carried on the back and used especially by people who go climbing.

10. Walls Tell Stories

Very short answer questions

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

ditch, 1200 AD, gate, large, cannon, carvings, 87, thick, 1687, nuclear, Qutubshahi, Hyderabad, 8.

- a) The walls of the Golconda fort are very _____.
- b) The Golconda fort is very _____.
- c) It had a very heavy _____.
- d) The outer wall of the fort has _____ bastions.
- e) The fort was made in _____.
- f) The walls of the fort have beautiful _____.
- g) _____ is a big gun.
- h) There is a large deep _____ along the thick walls of the fort.
- i) _____ bombs cause a lot of destruction.
- j) After seeing Golconda fort the children went to a museum in _____.

- k) _____ sultans ruled Golconda from 1518 to 1687.
 l) Moghul army fought _____ months to capture the Golconda fort.
 m) Golconda fort was captured by Aurangzeb in _____.

II. Write 'True' for the correct statement and 'False' for the wrong statement.

- a) Golconda fort has very thin walls. []
 b) There are many palaces inside the fort. []
 c) Cannon is a big gun. []
 d) The fort had metal pipes to carry water to different places in the palace. []
 e) Mashak is a leather bag used for carrying water. []
 f) The fort had fountains on the roof. []
 g) Much before 1200 AD the fort was made of mud. []
 h) Only sultan lived in the fort. []
 i) We should write names on the historical monuments. []

III. Using the clues below guess the word.

- a) A subject in which we study about past. H _ _ _ _ R _
 b) A part of the wall coming out in a round shape. It is built to ensure security. B _ _ T _ _ _ _
 c) It is used to be full of water. F _ _ T
 d) A group of soldiers. A _ _ _ _
 e) A single of this can cause a lot of destruction. B _ _ _ _
 f) A place where old items are kept. M _ _ _ _ M

IV. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with the correct directions.

When we stand facing the rising Sun, we are looking towards _____.

Behind us is the _____ where the Sun sets.

On the left hand side is the _____.

The right hand points to the _____.

IV. Tick (✓) the correct answer.

- a) Where is the Golconda fort located?
 i) Delhi
 ii) Mumbai
 iii) Hyderabad
 iv) Kolkata
- b) What was the function of the sharp iron spikes on the gate?
 i) One could climb the gate in case of emergency.
 ii) They made the gate look beautiful.
 iii) They made gate stick to the walls.
 iv) Elephants of the enemy hurt themselves if they tried to open it by butting their heads on it.

- c) Why were the bastions made in the fort wall?
- To make the fort look beautiful.
 - To keep an eye on the movement of the enemy at a distance and in different directions.
 - For the king to rest while taking a round of the fort.
 - They acted as the servant quarters.
- d) Why were big holes made in the bastions?
- To attack the enemy without being seen
 - To get fresh air
 - To escape through them
 - For the king to enjoy the scenery around the fort.
- e) What is the use of toothed wheel in the picture?
- To make the work of the bullocks easier.
 - To increase the speed of water pulling.
 - To change the direction of movement.
 - To pull the water to greater height.

1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

- Which sultans lived in Golconda fort?
- What does the map of Golconda fort indicate?
- Why is deep ditch dug along the walls of the fort?
- How far is Fateh darwaza from Mahal Taramati?

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

- What tricks did emperors play to make smaller kingdoms as a part of their own kingdom?
- What do you come to know through the things kept in a museum?
- Name the things that ensured the security of the fort.
- What is a bastion (burj)? What are they made for? How many bastions are there in Golconda fort?
- Why is a small gate made in a big gate?

11. Sunita in Space

Very short answer questions

I. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blanks.

space flight, Neil Armstrong, Kalpana Chawla, countries, 360 km, blue, globe, satellite, six.

- a) _____ is the model of the earth.
- b) Sunita spent more than _____ months in space.
- c) _____ part on the globe is sea.
- d) _____ was Sunita's friend.
- e) Division of land on the earth is done by us into _____.
- f) _____ was the first man to walk on the moon.
- g) Sunita Williams set a new record for the longest _____ by a woman.
- h) Sunita Williams went _____ away from the earth in space ship.
- i) A shining star which seems to move with a constant speed in the sky can be a _____.

II. Tick () the correct answer.

- a) If the earth is round like a globe, how is it that we do not fall off?
 - i) We all stick to the earth with glue ()
 - ii) Air around us presses us to the earth ()
 - iii) God keeps us on the earth ()
 - iv) The earth pulls everything towards it ()
- b) Why a ball thrown up comes down?
 - i) Air around the ball pushes it down ()
 - ii) The earth pulls everything towards it ()
 - iii) The ball is filled with air and heavy ()
 - iv) The ball is made of rubber ()

1 mark questions. (Short answer questions)

I. Answer the following questions.

- a) How did Sunita go to space?
- b) What does the earth look like from space?
- c) Why did Sunita Williams come to India?
- d) Why do things we throw up on the earth come down?
- e) How far did Sunita Williams go away from the earth?
- f) What did Sunita want to become?
- g) What does Sunita now?
- h) What plans does she have for her future?
- i) What is a globe?
- j) Name two festivals that are related with Moon.
- k) Why do children always slide down the slide and not up?

l) If the slides were there in Sunita's spacecraft, would children slide down? Why?

Note to the teachers: The term 'gravity' is not needed in this lesson. Instead of this the

phrase 'pull of the earth' can be used.

II. Identify the pictures and fill in the blanks.

a) The model of the earth

b) The vehicle that takes people to space

c) An American woman astronaut who created a world record for the longest space flight by a woman.

⚠ A person who travels in a spaceship or a spacecraft is called an astronaut.

'Gravity' or 'Gravitational force'

The force with which the earth pulls everything towards itself is called gravity or gravitational force.

d) Sunita's friend who died in a spacecraft accident

e) The first man to step on the Moon

f) The first Indian who had been to space

2 mark questions. (Long answer questions)

a) Who is Sunita Williams? What world record has she made?

b) Why did Sunita not have to comb her hair in space?

c) How are eating food in space and eating on the earth different?

d) What is a shooting star?

e) Why do we see stars mostly at night?

f) Describe how Sunita viewed the earth from spaceship.

g) Explain: What did Sunita Williams mean to say-"All the lines on the maps are made by us; they are in our mind only".

All the best