
CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS

NCERT Solutions

CHAPTER -1

SUPER SENSES

1. How did the ant know that the other ants were not from its group?

Ans. Just like us, animals also have different senses. They can see, hear, smell and feel. Due to these abilities, the ant came to know that the other ants were not from its group.

2. How did the guard ant recognize this ant?

Ans. Some animals can find their friends by their smell. The guard ant recognized this ant by its smell.

3. How long did it take the ants to come?

Ans. It took 15-20 minutes for ants to come.

4. Did one ant come first or a group of ants come together.

Ans. One ant came first.

5. What did the ants do with the food?

Ans. Ants carried the food to their hole.

6. Where do they go from there?

Ans. They go to their hole from there.

7. Do they move in a line?

Ans. Yes, they move in a line.

8. Now observe, how do the ants move?

Ans. Ants climb up on the pencil but move in a line only.

9. Now you can guess why the ants behaved like that when you blocked their path?

Ans. As the ants move they leave a smell on the ground. The other ants follow the smell to find the way. So when their path was blocked, ants tried to maintain their original path by following the scent.

10. Have you ever been troubled by mosquitoes? Just think, how do they know where you are?

Ans. Mosquitoes find us by the smell of our body, soles of feet and also by the heat of our body.

11. Have you seen a dog sniffing here and there? What do you think it is trying to smell?

Ans. Yes, I have seen dogs sniffing here and there. A dog can make out if another dog had come into their area by the smell of its urine. So, in order to check out whether any other dog has come out or not, a dog sniffs here and there.

12. In what ways do human beings use this special sense of smell of dogs?

Ans. We use this special sense of smell of dogs to catch criminals, recover the stolen goods, search out bombs and explosives, etc.

13. When do you find your sense of smell helpful to you? List some examples. Like to know by its smell that food has gone bad or that something is burning.

Ans. Besides smelling the bad food and the smell of burning our sense of smell helps us to choose good food, perfume, soap, incense stick etc. and also to find out if any cloth is stinking due to sweat.

14. Name the animals that you would be able to recognize only by their smell, without

seeing them?

Ans. We can recognize pet animals like dog, cat, cow, buffalo, goat etc. by their smell.

15. Write the names of five things whose smell you like and five things whose smell you do not like.

Ans.

I like the smell of	I don't like the smell of
1. Food	1. Filth
2. Perfume	2. Death and decaying things
3. Flower	3. Drains
4. Cosmetic items	4. Gutter
5. Incense stick	5. Bad smelling chemicals

16. Do you and your friends have similar answers?

Ans. Yes, our answers are more or less the same.

17. From the smell of the clothes of your family members, can you say whom do they belong to? Try to recognize the clothes of any two members of your family in this way.

Ans. Yes, I can recognize the clothes of some members of my family by smelling their clothes.

I recognize the clothes of 1. My Mother 2. My Father

18. Sushila covered her nose when she cleaned Deepak's nappy, but not when she cleaned her daughter. Why do you think she did this?

Ans. We often find a smell "bad" when we think it is from something dirty. If we make up our mind, we may not be so offended by certain smells. So, Sushila covered her nose when she cleaned Deepak's nappy, but not when she cleaned her daughter.

19. How do you feel when you walk near a heap of garbage? Think of the children who

spend the whole day picking garbage things from such garbage?

Ans. I feel bad when I walk near a heap of garbage. The children who spend the whole day picking things from such garbage may not find it so bad because once we make up our minds, we may not be so offended by such smells.

20. Is a smell 'good' or 'bad' for everyone in the same way? Or does it depend on how each one feels about it?

Ans. A smell is good or bad depends on how each one thinks about it.

21. Write the name of a bird which has eyes in front of its head. (like in humans).

Ans. Owl.

22. Write the names of some birds which have eyes on either side of the head. What is the size of their eyes as compared to the size of their head?

Ans. Birds like crow, pigeon, parrot, sparrow, eagle, etc. have eyes on either side of the head. The size of their eyes is very small as compared to the size of their head.

23. Could you see your friend's action, without moving your neck?

Ans. No.

24. Now try to look at your friend's action with both your eyes open but without moving your neck. What was the difference on looking with one or both eyes?

Ans. The viewing area increases when we see with both eyes. I can see things better with both my eyes.

25. Now toss a small ball or a coin and try to catch it. Try this with both your eyes open. Then close one eye and try to catch it. When was it easier to catch.

Ans. When both eyes were open, it was easier to catch the coin.

26. Imagine how it would be to have your eyes in place of your ears? What would you be able to do then, which you cannot do now?

Ans. If my ears were in place of my eyes, I would have been able to see all the things to my right and left clearly.

27. Now can you guess from what distance can an eagle in the sky see a roti on the ground?

Ans. The vision of an eagle is much powerful than that of ours. An eagle can see a roti on the ground from a distance of about one and a half to two kilometres.

28. The names of ten animals whose ears can be seen.

Ans. Cow, buffalo, ox, horse, donkey, dog, deer, elephant, rabbit, monkey.

29. The names of some animals whose ears are bigger than our ears.

Ans. The ears of elephant, rabbit, cow, buffalo, ox, dog etc. are bigger than that of ours.

30. Is there some link between the size of animal's ears and their hearing?

Ans. I think there may be some link between the size of animal's ears and their hearing. The animals with larger ears can hear better because their ears can collect more sound waves.

31. For this activity find a quiet place in your school. Tell one of your friends to stand at a small distance and ask him to say something softly. The rest of you should listen carefully. Then all of you put your hands behind your ears, as shown in the picture. Let the same child say something again as softly as before. In which case was the sound sharper? Ask your friends also.

Ans. When I put my hands behind my ears, the sound was sharper.

32. Put your hands over your ears and say something. Can you hear your own voice?]

Ans. Yes, I can hear my own voice.

33. Sit near a desk. Tap the desk once with your hand. Listen carefully. Now put your ear on the desk. Tap on the desk once again with your hand. Listen again. Was there any difference in the sound of the tap?

Ans. Yes, when I put my ear on the desk, the sound was sharper.

34. Can you understand the sounds of some animals? Which animals?

Ans. Yes, I can recognize the sounds of few animals like dog, cow, cat, horse etc.

35. Do some animals understand your language? Which animals?

Ans. Yes. Some pet animals like dog, cow, ox, horse, parrot etc. can understand our language and gestures.

36. Just like birds and dolphins you can also make your own language of sounds for giving messages. Remember you have to talk to your friends with only sounds and no words. How and when will you need to give an alarm call? For example, when the teacher is coming to the classroom!

Ans. Hint: You and your friends can produce some sounds like beep-beep or trin-trin for a specific purpose like when the teacher is coming to the classroom. All the other will follow according to the alarm.

37. Have you noticed that during the cold season you cannot see any lizard in the house? Where do you think they have gone?

Ans. Yes, I have noticed it. I think to protect themselves from cold, they shift to some safe and conductive place.

38. When you see different animals, do you have any questions about them? Make a list of ten such questions.

Ans. Yes, when I see different animals, many questions arise in my mind like:

1. Can these animals talk with each other?
 2. Can these animals understand our language?
 3. Can these animals understand each-others language?
 4. Can these animals understand one another's feelings?
 5. How can these animals guess the imminent natural calamity much before it happens?
 6. How much useful are these animals?
 7. If there were no animals on the earth, what would have happened?
 8. What will happen if all animals are killed?
 9. Why some animals are pet and some are wild?
 10. Why different animals have different food habits?
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39. What do you think are some of the dangers to tigers in the jungle?

Ans. The biggest threat to tigers is from hunters and poachers who kill them for their skins. Besides, they are threatened by other powerful animals like lion. Dangers are also from destruction of forests, forest fibers and the growing imbalance in nature.

40. Can human beings also be a threat to animals? How?

Ans. Yes, human beings are also a threat to animals. Due to continuous poaching, many animals have either got extinct or have come to the stage of extinction. Elephants are killed for their tusks; rhinoceros for their hones, tigers; crocodiles and snakes for their skins and so on. Musk deer are killed to prepare scent from their musk. Further, growing human interference and destruction of forests have only aggravated dangers to these animals.

41. Where are other such National Parks in India?

Ans. There are many National Parks in India. Some of these are:

1. Kanha National Park (Madhya Pardesh)
 2. Kaziranga National Park (Assam)
 3. Gir National Park (Gujarat)
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4. Ranthambhore National Park (Rajasthan)

5. Nagarhole National Park (Mysore)

6. Palamau National Park (Jharkhand)

42. Collect information on these and write a report.

Ans. There are many species of birds and animals found in India. To protect them, our government has made more than 75 National Park and more than 425 Sanctuaries. These cover about 4.5% of the total land area of the country and are spread from Jammu & Kashmir to Tamil Nadu and from Gujarat to Assam.

43. Have you noticed that sometimes singers put their hand on their ear when they sing? Why do you think they may be doing this?

Ans. Yes, I have noticed the same. I think they do so because after putting their hand on their ear, they not only protect themselves from the noises but also hear their own voice more clearly. This helps them to sing better.

44. Give examples to show that animals have very strong of sight, hearing and smell.

Ans. It can be understood by the following examples.

- (1) One dog can make out if another dog has come into its area by the smell of its urine or poo.
- (2) A kite can see a piece of bread from a height of about two kilometres.
- (3) Some animals begin to behave in a different manner guessing any natural calamity.
- (4) Mosquitoes find a human being by the smell of its body or feet or by the heat of the body.
- (5) A silkworm can find his female moth from many kilometres away by her smell.

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CHAPTER -2
A SNAKE CHARMER'S STORY

1. Have you ever seen anyone playing a been? Where?

Ans. Yes, I have seen snake-charmers playing a been. Sometimes they come to our colony.

2. Have you ever seen a snake? Where?

Ans. Yes, I have seen snakes. The snake charmers who come to our colony carry many types of snakes.

3. Were you scared by it? Why?

Ans. Yes, I was scared because I have heard that some snakes are poisonous.

4. Do you think all snakes are poisonous?

Ans. No, I don't think so.

5. In chapter 1 you read that snakes do not have external ears. Can the snake hear the been or does it dance when the been moves? What do you think?

Ans. Snakes cannot hear the been. They dance when the been moves.

6. Have you ever seen animals being used for entertainment of people? When and where did you see this?

Ans. Yes, In circus, parks, roadside and sometimes in our colony, I have seen many animals being used for entertainment of people.

7. Which animal show did you see?

Ans. I saw the show of monkeys, snakes, elephants, lion, tiger, panther, bear etc.

8. How did people behave with the animals in the show?

Ans. The behavior of people towards the animals was warm.

9. Was anyone teasing the animal? How?

Ans. No, nobody was teasing the animal.

10. What kind of questions came to your mind after seeing that animal show?

Ans. Many questions came to my mind after seeing that show such as:

(i) Is it fair to use animals for the entertainment of people?

(ii) How are the animals caught from the forests and trained?

(iii) Whether they are handled with care?

(iv) Would it not be better if they are set free in the forest?

11. Imagine that you are an animal in a cage. Think how you would feel. Complete the sentences.

Ans. I am afraid when my trainer beats me if I do any mistake.

I Wish I could roam freely in the forest.

I am sad when I remember my family.

If I had a chance I would run free into the forest.

I do not like it at all when people tease me.

12. Like snake charmer, which other people depend on animals for their livelihood?

Ans. Besides snake-charmers, many people like milkman, poultry farmers, tonga-wala,

farmer, washerman etc. depend on animals for their livelihood.

13. Talk to some people in your neighbourhood who keep one or more animals for their livelihood for example, a horse for a tonga, hence for eggs etc.

- Name is the animal they keep?
- How many animals are there?
- Is there a separate place for the animals?
- Who looks after them?
- What do the animals eat?
- Do the animals ever fall ill? What does the keeper do then?
- Make some more questions and discuss.
- Make a report on your project and read it out in class.

Ans. There is a milkman who lives near my house. He has kept five cows. There is a separate construction for these cows. The calves are kept at some distance away from the cows. Milkman and his wife look after them. The cows eat fodder, grasses, etc. Sometimes when any cow falls ill, it is treated by a veterinary doctor. These cows give plenty of milk. By selling this milk, the milkman earns his livelihood.

14. The government has made a law that no one can catch and keep snakes. What do you think about this law? Give reasons for your answer and write in your own words.

Ans. I think this law is in the interest of animals. I have seen many animals being used for entertainment and as means for earning livelihood, such as in circus, with snake charmers, etc. Of course they take care of these animals because they earn their livelihood from them, but I think the animals would be happy only if they are allowed to live freely in their natural habitat. Nobody likes slavery.

Further, if any animal does any mistake during the training or the show, the trainer tortures it, which is really pathetic.

Apart from these, many hunters and poachers kill animals for their skins, tusks, horns etc. After making the law, such activities are checked so I think it is a good move.

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CHAPTER -3
FROM TASTING TO DIGESTING

1. Jhoolan's mouth started watering when she heard the word Imli. When does your mouth water? List five things you like to eat and describe their taste.

Ans. My mouth waters when I see something of my taste, especially spicy foods. List of five things of my liking and their taste:

Things	Taste
Chat	Sour-sweet
Samosa	Salty-spicy
Pickles	Sour
Ice-Cream	Sweet
Chocolate	sweet

2. Do you like only one kind of taste or different ones? Why?

Ans. I like different types of taste because I get bored of only one kind of taste.

3. Jhoolan put a few drops of lemon juice in Jhumpa's mouth. Do you think we can make out the taste with just a few drops.

Ans. Yes. A few drops of sour things like lemon is enough to make out the taste.

4. If someone were to put a few seeds of saunf(aniseed) on your tongue, would you be able to tell with your eyes closed? How?

Ans. Perhaps, because even if we do not taste, we can recognize it by its smell.

5. How did Jhumpa make out the fried fish? Can you guess the names of certain things only by their smell, without seeing or tasting them? What are these things?

Ans. Jhumpa made out the fried fish by its smell. We can, of course, guess some things only by their smell, without seeing or tasting them providing they have a strong smell. For example, egg, orange, lemon, curd, sweets, samosa, etc.

6. Has anyone ever told you to close your nose before taking medicine? Why do you think they tell you to do this?

Ans. We get the complete taste of food only when we are able to smell it. So, sometimes we are told to close our nose before taking a medicine which does not taste good.

7. Collect a few food items having different kinds of taste. Play a game with your friends like Jhumpa and Jhoolan did. Tell your friend to taste the food and ask- How did it taste? What was the food item?

Ans. The taste was sweet. The food item was sugar. (Suppose sugar is given)

8. On which part of the tongue could you get the most taste in front, at the back, on the left or right side of the tongue?

Ans. In front side. (Suppose sugar has been tasted). Note: Different parts of tongue have different taste zones.

9. One of a time put some things to eat in other parts of your mouth under the tongue, on the lips, on the roof of the mouth. Did you get any taste there?

Ans. No.

10. Use a clean cloth to wipe the front part of your tongue so that it is dry. Put some sugar or jiggery there. Could you taste anything? Why did this happened.

Ans. No, I could not taste anything. It is because we get the taste only when the food mixes up with saliva and reaches taste buds present on the tongue.

11. Stand in front of a mirror and look closely at your tongue. How does the surface

look? Can you see any tiny bumps on the surface?

Ans. The surface looks rough. Yes, I can see tiny bumps on the surface of the tongue.

12. If someone asks you to describe the taste of amla or cucumber, you might find it difficult to explain. How would you describe the taste of these tomato, onion, saunf, garlic. Think of words that you know or make up your own words to describe the taste.

Ans.

Food	Taste
Tomato	Sweet-sour and juicy
Onion	Pungent
Saunf	Sweet aromatic
Garlic	Pungent aromatic

13. When Jhumpa tasted some of the things, she said “SSee, ssee, ssee...” What do you think she may have eaten?

Ans. She may have eaten a chili.

14. Why don't you make sounds that describe some tastes? From your expressions and sounds ask your friends to guess what you might think have eaten.

Ans.

Sounds	Food
Yum-yum The sound made by Linking something	Any sweet, ice-cream, etc. pickle, tamarind, etc.

15. Has anyone at home told you to eat slowly and to chew well so that food digests properly? Why do you think they say this?

Ans. Yes, my mother often tells me eat slowly and chew well. It is because if the food is properly chewed up, it will be digested and we will get its maximum nutrition.

16. Imagine you are eating something hard like a green guava. What kind of changes take place in it from the time you bite a piece and put it in your mouth to when you swallow it? Think what does the saliva in your month do?

Ans. When I bite a piece of green guava, it is hard and may even taste a bit bitter. However, after chewing it properly, it becomes soft and sweet. Saliva makes the food soft and also helps in its digestion.

17. Where do you think the food must be going after you put it in your mouth and swallow it? In the picture given here, draw the path of the food through your body. Share your picture with your friends. Do all of you have similar pictures?



Ans. I think the food we eat would first go to the stomach and then to the intestines.



18. How do you feel when you are very hungry? How would you describe it? For example, sometimes we jokingly say” I am so hungry I could eat an elephant!”

Ans. I feel a bit tired when I am very hungry. Besides, I feel an empty sensation in the stomach and want to eat something immediately.

19. How do you come to know that you are hungry?

Ans. When my stomach feels empty and I have a strong urge to eat something, I come to know that I am hungry.

20. Think what would if you do not eat anything for two days?

Ans. If I do not eat anything for two days, I will become weak and fall ill.

21. Would you be able to manage without drinking water for two days? Where do you think the water that we drink goes?

Ans. No, I will not be able to manage without drinking water for two days. Water is essential for life. The water we drink is used in various metabolic activities within our body and some water and some water is excreted out of the body through urine and sweat.

22. Do you remember that in Class IV you made a solution of sugar and salt? Nitu's father also made this and gave her. Why do you think this is given to someone who has vomiting and loose motions?

Ans. The quantity of water, salts and sugar in our body decreases when we have vomiting and loose motions. To replenish this loss a solution of sugar and salt is given.

23. Have you heard the word 'glucose' or seen it written anywhere? Where?

Ans. Yes, I have heard the word glucose and seen it written on glucose packet. I have seen it in various advertisements on TV and in newspapers etc.

24. Have you ever tasted glucose? How does it taste? Tell your friends.

Ans. Yes, I have heard the word glucose. It is sweet in taste.

25. Have you or anyone in your family been given a glucose drip? When and why? Tell the class about it?

Ans. Yes, Once I had vomiting and loose motions. Doctor said my stomach was upset. My body was not keeping any food and water and I became very weak. Then I was given glucose

drip that gave me some strength quickly even without eating.

26. Nitu's teacher used to tell the girls to have glucose while they were playing hockey. Why do you think she did this?

Ans. While playing a lot of sweating occurs which causes loss of water and salt from the body. Also a lot of energy is exhausted. Since glucose solution provides instant energy, that is why the teacher used to tell the girls to have glucose while they were playing hockey.

27. Look at Nitu's picture and describe what is happening. How is the glucose drip being given?



Ans. In the picture glucose drip is given to Nitu. The glucose bottle is hanging on a stand and from there drop by drop glucose is being given using a tube and a needle.

28. Imagine if you had been in place of Dr. Beaumon, what experiments would you have done to find out the secrets of our stomach? Write about your experiments?

Ans. If I were in place of Dr. Beaumon, I would have done experiments with milk and milk products. That is, I would have taken out some digestive juices from Martin's stomach and kept equal quantities of these juices in three and cheese in all the three glasses and checked out which digested first. I would also have done experiments with different types of milk available i.e. full cream, standard and toned.

29. Why do you think Rashmi could eat only one roti in the whole day?

Ans. Rashmi belongs to a poor family. That is why she could eat only one roti in the whole

day.

30. Do you think Kailash would like games and sports?

Ans. No, I don't think so because had he been interested in sports, his body would not have been fat and flabby.

31. What do you understand by "Proper" food?

Ans. Proper food means adequate and nutritious food according to one's body requirement.

32. Why do you think that the food of Rashmi and Kailash was not proper?

Ans. On one hand Rashmi is not getting adequate quantity of food, on the other, Kailash is taking much more food than his requirement. Further, instead of home-cooked food like dal-rice, vegetables and roti, he is eating chips, burger, pizzas and soft drinks, which are harmful for the body.

33. Talk with your grandparents or elderly people and find out what they ate and what work they did when they were of your age. Now think about yourself your daily activities and daily diet. Are these similar or different from what your grandparents did and ate?

Ans. My grandparents were working much more than what we do today. They used to go to school miles away from their home. They were also doing much physical work like working on fields, kitchen, taking care of cattle, etc. They used to eat dal-rice, green vegetables, roti, milk and milk products. Today our daily activities and diet are far different from our grandparents. We do very less physical work and prefer chips, burger, pizzas and soft drinks than to home-made foods. We spend most of our time in watching TV and playing.

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CHAPTER -4
MANGOES ROUND THE YEAR

1. How did Aman know that the potato sabji had got spoiled?

Ans. He came to know this from its smell.

2. Have you ever seen some food that has gone spoiled? How did you know that it has supplied?

Ans. Yes I have seen foods that have gone spoiled. When the food spoils, it smells bad and its colour also changes.

3. Preeti told Nitu not to eat the potato sabji. What would have happened if she had eaten it?

Ans. If Nitu had eaten the potato sabji, she might have fallen ill.

4. Look at your friend's list and discuss in the class.

Ans. My friend's list has almost the same foods like milk, dal, roti, cooked rice, green vegetables, etc. which can get spoiled in two or three days. Potato, onion, some sweets like murabba etc. Can last upto a week and rice flour, pulses, spices, ghee, pickles can easily be used upto a month or even more.

5. Will your list be the same in all reasons?

Ans. In winters, green vegetables may not spoil in two three days. Similarly, if pickles, murabba etc. are not kept safe from moisture in rainy season, they may get spoiled soon.

6. When food gets spoiled in your house, what do you do with it?

Ans. When food gets spoiled in my house, we dump it in garbage box.

7. Look at the picture of the bread packed here and guess why Biji returned it? How did she find the bread had got spoiled?



Ans. Biji returned the bread because it's expiry date would have been passed. The expiry date of a branded food product is usually mentioned on it.

8. What can we know from what is written on the packet?

Ans. We know about the price, weight, manufacturing date and expiry date of the products.

9. When you buy anything from the market, what do you look for on the packet?

Ans. I check out its manufacturing and expiry dates, its maximum retail price (MRP) and its weight.

10. The whole class can do this experiment together. Take a piece of bread or roti. Sprinkle a few drop of water on it, and put in a box. Close the box. See the bread or roti everyday until you find some changes on it. Make this table on a chart paper and put it up in the classroom. Fill up the chart everyday after discussing the changes seen.

Ans.

Day	Changes in the Bread or Roti			
	By touch	By Smell	By looking Through hand lens	By colour
1	Clammy, Soft	Lighting stinking smell	Normal	Normal

2	-do-	-do-	A velvet like white layer	Slightly white
3	Moist, soft	Stinking smell	-do-	White
4	-do-	-do-	Greenish-white coloured small grass like structures	Greenish-white
5	-do-	-do-	Green-coloured Small grass Like structures	Green
6	-do-	-do-	Greenish-black coloured small Grass like structures	Greenish-black

11. Find out the reason for these changes? From where did the fungus come on the bread?

Ans. These changes occur due to the rotten of the bread. The spores of fungus are present in the air which begin to grow when they get a conducive conditions.

12. Different kinds of food items spoil due to different reasons. Some foods spoil soon, some stays good for long. List some seasons and conditions which food spoils quickly.

Ans. Food spoils quickly in the rainy and summer seasons.

Conditions in which food spoils quickly:

(i) It cooked food is left open.

(ii) If milk is not boiled properly.

(iii) If green vegetables are not kept in a cool place e.g. refrigerator.

(iv) If pickles, murabba etc. are not produced from moisture.

13. Why was sugar and jiggery mixed into the mango pulp and dried in the sun?

Ans. To make mamidi tandra (aam papad).

14. Why did Appa first choose the most ripe mangoes to be used for making the mamidi tandra?

Ans. To make mamidi tandra, first they bought a mat, casurina, poles, string made of coconut husk, some jiggery and sugar. In a sunny spot in the backyard they made a high platform by using poles and mat. Then in a vessel, they extracted out pulp and juice from ripe mangoes and after adding jiggery and sugar in equal amount, they spread this pulp into a thin layer over the mat. The thin layer was left to dry in the sun. The process was repeated day after day until the layer grew four centimeters thick. Then after a few days, the layer was taken out and cut into pieces.

15. What things are made in your house from ripe and unripe mangoes?

Ans. In my house pickles, chutney etc. are made from unripe mangoes and aam papad is made from ripe mangoes.

16. Make a list of all the different types of pickles that you know about?

Ans. Pickles are made up of

- (i) Mango (sweet and sour)
 - (ii) Amla (both sweet and sour)
 - (iii) Chilli (red and green)
 - (iv) Lemon
 - (v) Jackfruit
 - (vi) Carrot
-

17. Is there any kind of pickle made in your house? What kind of pickle is it? Who makes it? From whom did they learn to make the pickle?

Ans. Yes, in my house pickles of mango, lemon, amla and chilli are made. My another makes these pickles. She learnt this from her mother.

18. What all things are needed to make any one type of pickle in your house. How is the pickle made? Find out the reage and write.

Ans. To make a pickle, the things needed are the fruit or vegetable of which pickle has to made garlic, chillii powder, turmeric powder, ginger, aniseed, methi, salt, mustard oil etc.

Procedure to make a pickle:

First the fruit or vegetable of which pickle is to be made is cut and dried up thoroughly in the sun. Then after mixing it with all the spices, salt and oil, it is kept in a dry glass jar and left undisturbed for a few weeks. In this way pickles are made.

19. How are these things made in your house?

Papad, Chutney, Badiyan.

Ans. Papad: It is of different types like papad made upf of urad, sago (Saboodnana), potato, etc. To make papad of urad, first urad grains are boiled and grind up. Then salt and different spices are mixed up in it according to one's taste and a dough is prepared. After that, small pieces of this dough are taken and rolled out to make thin round like structures. These are then dried up.

Chuttney: The fruit or vegetable or which the chutney is to be made is grind up and according to taste, salt and spices are added to it.

Badiyan: To make badiyan, urad grains are soaked in water and then grind up. After that, salt and spices are added up according to taste. Then small lumps of it are taken and put on a clean cloth and dried up in the sun.

20. It is a two-day journey by train from Pune to Kolkata. If you were to go on this trip, what food items would you carry with you? How would you pack them? Make a list on the blackboard of all the packed food. What food would you eat first?

Ans. I will carry those food items which would not get spoiled up to two or three days and will keep these things in dry containers or packets.

I will carry roti or paranthas, subji, biscuits, chips, fruits, dry fruits, curd, sattu, chiwda, sweets like peda, lady, murabba, etc.

First I will consume roti or paranthas, curd and subji, because these can spoil soon.

21. Glass jars and bottles are dried well in the sun before filling them with pickles. Why is this done? Do you remember what happened to the bread in the experiment?

Ans. This is done to make these glass jars and bottles moisture free. I do remember what happened to bread in the experiment. When a moist bread was left in a cool, damp place, it spoiled due to fungus. If any moisture is left out in these containers, the result may be the same.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -5
SEEDS AND SEEDS

1. What things are soaked before cooking in your house? Why?

Ans. Things that are soaked before cooking:

- (i) Chana, moong etc.
- (ii) Dry pea, rajma etc.
- (iii) Soyabean
- (iv) Pulses before grinding up
- (v) Rice, pulses etc. before grinding

After soaking, these things swell up and become soft. Only then they become eatable. If rice, pulse etc. are soaked before cooking, they take less time in cooking and thus fuel can be saved.

2. What things do you eat after sprouting.? How are they sprouted? How much time does it take?

Ans. We eat chana, moong etc. after sprouting them. To sprout them, first these are soaked in water and then wrapped in a wet cloth and hanged up so that they get proper water and air. Chana takes about 36-48 hours in spoiling while moong take 24-36 hours.

3. Has the doctor or someone you know ever told you to eat sprouts? Why?

Ans. Yes, doctor has advised me to eat sprouts because they are very nutritious.

4. Do you remember that in Class IV you did an activity with seeds? Now try another one.

- Take some channa and three bowls.

- Put five channa in the first bowl and fill it up with water.
- Put a damp piece of cloth or some cotton wool in the second bowl. Now keep the same number of channas in it. Make sure that the cotton wool or cloth remains wet.
- Put the same number of channas in the third bowl. Do not anything else in it. Cover all the three levels.

Observe after two days and note the changes in the bowls?

Ans.

	Bowl 1	Bowl 2	Bowl 3
Are the seeds getting air?	No	Yes	Yes
Are the seeds getting water?	Yes	Yes	No
What changes did you see?	Chanas have swelled up	Chanas have sprouted	No
Have the seeds sprouted	No	Yes	No

5. In which bowl did the seeds sprout? What difference did you see between this bowl and other bowls?

Ans. Seeds sprouted in bowl 2 only. In bowl 2, the seeds got both air and water and thus, there sprouted whereas in bowl 1, these got only water but no air and thus these did not sprout. In bowl 3, these got no water and no air and thus did not sprout.

6. Why did Gopal's mother tie the channa in a damp cloth?

Ans. Gopal's mother tied the chana in a damp cloth so that they get proper water and air.

7. When you split the whole answer, you will get masoor dal, but then you cannot sprout me! Can you think why?

Ans. It is because after splitting, the sprouting capacity of masoor is lost.

8. Take a 'clay pot' or a 'tin cat' with a wide mouth. Make a small hole at the bottom of the can. Fill your can with soil. Put four or five seeds of the same kind in the soil and press them gently. Different groups can plant different kinds of seeds such as mustard (sarson), fenugreek (methi), sesame(till) or coriander(dhania).

Ans. Name of the seed: Mustard (sarson)

The date of which you planted them: January 1,2008

The day you observe something coming out of the soil start filling the table:

Date	Height of the plant (in cm)	Number of leaves seen	Any other change
January 8	1 cm	2	No
January 9	1.5 cm	3	No
January 10	2.5 cm	4	Stem is getting higher
January 11	4 cm	6	Stem is getting more and more thicker

9. How long did it take for the plant to come out from the soil?

Ans. It took a week for the plant to come out from soil.

10. What was the differences in the height of the plant on the first and second day?

Ans. The differences was of half centimetres.

11. On which day did the height of the plant increase the most?

Ans. On day four i.e. 11th January, the height of the plant increased the most.

12. Did news leaves come out of the plant every day?

Ans. Yes.

13. Was there any change in the stem of the plant?

Ans. Yes, day by day it got thicker.

14. Which seeds took the most number of days for the stem to come out of the soil?

Ans. Sesame (til).

15. Which seeds took the least days to come out of the soil?

Ans. Mustard.

16. Which seed did not grow at all? Why?

Ans. All seeds grow up. However, if proper water and air had not been provided, they would not have grown up.

17. Did anyone's plant dry up to turn yellow? Why did this happen?

Ans. Yes. It happened because that plant may not got proper water and nutrients.

18. What would happen if the plants do not get water?

Ans. They would dry up or turn yellow.

19. What is inside the seed?

Ans. Inside the seed, there are cotyledons and embryo.

20. How does a big plant grows from a tiny seed?

Ans. The seeding absorbs water and nutrients from the ground and grows into a big plant.

21. Do some plants grow without seeds?

Ans. Yes, come plants like potato, rose, banana etc. grow without seeds.

22. Did you keep aniseed (saunf) and cumin (jeera) in your list?

Ans. Yes.

23. Which was the smallest seed and which was the biggest seed in your collection?

Ans. The smallest seed was of cumin (jeera) and the largest seed was of mango.

24. Seeds that are used as spices in your home.

Ans. Cumin, mustard etc.

25. Seeds of vegetables.

Ans. Lady's fingers.

26. Seeds of fruits.

Ans. Mango, apple, papaya.

27. Light seeds (check by blowing them).

Ans. Cumin (jeera) and aniseed (saunf).

28. Seeds which are flat.

Ans. Rajma, apple, cumin, aniseed.

29. Make more groups. How many groups of seeds did you make?

Ans. (i) Seeds that are edible.

(ii) Seeds from which oil is extracted.

(iii) Seeds which can float on water.

(iv) Seeds which can float on air.

(v) Seeds which can stick to our body.

30. Do you know any games that you can play with seeds? Discuss with your friends.

Ans. Some seeds have lots of tiny hooks which get attached to clothes or fur. Such seeds are very popular among children. Similarly, a type of flute is made from mango's seed.

31. Have you ever seen any seeds that can fly?

Ans. Yes.

32. What is it called in your area?

Ans. Budhiya ke baal.

33. Look at your seed collection. Guess how many of those have traveled by flying?

Ans. I think seeds of cumin, aniseed and mustard may have been spreading by flying.

34. Did you get any new idea from the seeds?

Ans. Yes these seeds can be used to play many games and also for decorative purpose.

35. Look at the pictures given on textbook page 49 and guess how the seeds travel and reach different places?

Ans. In the first figure, the seed is spreading by a squirrel, in the second by a bird, and in the third by water.

36. Some plants spread their seeds over long distances. When the soya bean pods are ripen, they burst and the seeds are thrown out. Have you ever heard their sound?

Ans. Yes, I have heard their sound.

37. Think what would happen, if seeds did not spread and remained at one place only?

Ans. If the seeds did not spread out, they would fall in the parent bed itself leading into

struggle for water, minerals and sunlight. As a result, none of the plants would grow properly or survive.

38. Make a list of the different ways by which seeds are spread.

Ans. Seeds are spread by:

- (i) Birds and animals
 - (ii) Humans
 - (iii) Wind
 - (iv) Water
-

39. What all was grown in India long ago? Were mangoes and bananas grown here? What came from other countries? Imagine food without potatoes or tomatoes?

Ans. Tea, mango, orange, radish, methi, spinach etc. were grown in India long ago. Yes, Mangoes and bananas were grown there. Tomato, potato, green chilli, cabbage, pea, coffee bean, bhindi, etc. came from other countries. If there had been no potatoes or tomatoes in our food, the food would have been tasteless.

40. Reena has drawn this picture of the seed sprouted by her. What do you think the seeds need for sprouting? Write in your own words. How would Reena's look of they did not get the things needed.

Ans. Seeds need water and air for sprouting. If the seeds do not get water, there would be no change in them. And if they got water but not air, they would not sprout at all though they would swell up.

41. How do seeds spread to far off places? Write your own words.

Ans. Seeds are spread by birds, animals, air and water. Birds and animals throw out seeds after eating the fruit. Thus the seeds spread out. Similarly, some light seeds are spread by wind. Some fruits are carried out by water, thus seeds are spread out.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS

NCERT Solutions

CHAPTER -6

EVERY DROP COUNTS

1. Look at the area around your school. Are there any fields, farms, pucca roads, drains etc.? Is the area sloping, rocky or flat? Think, what will happen here when it rains? Where will the rain water go – into the drains, pipes, or pits? Is some water also getting soaked into the soil?

Ans. Yes, there are fields, farms, concrete roads, drains etc. around my school. The area around my school is basically flat. When it rains, the rain water goes into the drains, pipes and pits. Some water is also absorbed by the soil.

2. How do you think the rainwater that falls on the roof will reach the underground tank? Draw the path.

Ans. The water collected on roof reaches the underground tank, through the pipe which connects both of these.



3. Have you ever face shortage of water in your area? If yes, then what was the reason for it.

Ans. Yes. Sometimes we face shortage of water in our area. This is due to the cut in supply of water by Jal Board.

4. Talk at your grandfather or any elderly person. Find out, when they were of your age:

From where did they get water from the house? Has there been a change now?

Ans. They used to get water from wells, bavdis, ponds, rivers and hand pumps. But now we get water supplied by Jal Board or from tube wells, hand pumps etc.

5. What kind of water arrangements were made for travelers – for examples piau, mashak (leather bag) or any other? Now a-days, what do people do about water when they travel?

Ans. For travelers, there were arrangements of piau, mashak etc. Now a-days, people usually purchase packaged drinking water or carry their own water bottles.

6. Can we even imagine life without water?

Ans. No water is essential for the survival of life.

7. Do you have some special pots for water at your place?

Ans. Yes, in summer we use pot made up of clay and sand. Water remain cool in it.

8. Have you ever seen any beautiful building near the place of water? Where?

Ans. Yes, I have seen remain of as old beautiful near the step well at my village.

9. Is there a lake, well or step well near your house or school? Visit it and find more about it. How old is it? Who got it built?

Ans. Yes, there is an old well near my house which is about 100 years old. The local people built it.

10. What kind of building are around it.

Ans. There are residential buildings around it.

11. Is the water clean? Is it cleaned regularly?

Ans. No, the water is not clean, neither is it cleaned regularly.

12. Who all use the water?

Ans. Now no one uses the water.

13. Is there any festivals are celebrated at the place?

Ans. Yes, some rituals are performed during marriages etc.

14. Is there any water today or is it dry?

Ans. There is a little water. However it dries up during summer.

15. There are two old wells in the area where Punita lives. Her grandmother says that about fifteen- twenty years ago there was water in these wells. The wells could have dried up because:

Water is being pumped up from under the ground with the help of electric motors. The lakes in which rainwater used to collect are no longer there. The soil around trees and parks is now covered with cement. IS there some other reason for this. Explain.

Ans. The reasons mentioned above are, of course, the causes of this sorry states. However, cutting of trees, lack of maintenance etc. may also be the reason for the same.

16. Everyone has the right to live. Yet, is everybody getting enough water to live or even water to drink? Why is it that some people have to buy drinking water? Should it be like this? Water on this earth is for one and all. Some people draw out water from the ground by deep bore wells. How far is it correct? Have you ever seen this? Why do some people is pump directly in the Jal Board pipe line? What problems would other people face due to this? Do you have any such experience?

Ans. It is true that today everybody is not getting enough water. Due to the scarcity of drinking water, some people have to buy it. Things must not be like this. Some people draw water from the ground by deep boring. It is a wrong practice. "It is not only deprives other

people of water but also effects the environment. In my colony many people do this. Some people also put a pump in the Jal Board pipe due to which other people face scarcity of water. I also have had such experiences. We often suffer due to such practices by some of our neighbours.

17. From which office has this bill come?

Ans. This bill has come from Delhi Jal Board.

18. Do you get water bill at home? Find out from where it is sent?

Ans. Yes, we get a water bill at home. We live in Delhi and so get our bill from Delhi Jal Board.

19. Why do you think Dilli Sarkar (Government of Delhi) is written under Delhi Jal Board?

Ans. Dilli Sarkar (Government of Delhi) is written under Delhi Jal Board because Delhi Jal Board is a subsidiary of Government of Delhi.

20. In whose name is the bill? How much money do they have to pay for each month?

Ans. The bill bears the name of Mohd. Umar and Dr. Mohd. Shoaib.

21. Do you have to pay for water? How much? Is the rate of water different in different colonies? Ask you elders.

Ans. Yes, we have to pay for water about Rs. 300 per month. The rate is the same in different colonies.

22. Have you ever read this kind of news in any newspaper? How did people solve their problem of water? Did they repair and reuse any old lake or step well?

Ans. Yes, a few years back there was an acute scarcity of water in my village. To solve the problem, villagers made collective offers and cleaned up and repaired the pond and all the

wells of the village to make them usable again. Tons of garbage was taken out from these water bodies. The hard work of villagers bore fruit and even today they are fulfilling their water requirement from these pond and wells.

23. Bring a water bill, look at it and tell-

Ans. This bill is from 10.07.2009 to 05.09.2009.

24. How much money is to be paid for this bill?

Ans. Rs. 312.00.

25. What else can you see in the bill like, the money spent on repair, maintenance etc.?

Ans. Yes, 28 rupees have been spent on repairing, which is included in the bill.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -7
EXPERIMENTS WITH WATER

1. Ayesha put a puffed puri in a bowl of water. Would it sink or float?

Ans. It would float.

2. You put a steel plate on water. Would it sink or float? What would happen to a spoon?

Ans. If the steel plate is put carefully over the surface of water, it would float. However, the spoon will sink.

3. Would the cap of plastic bottle cap sink or float on water?

Ans. It would float.

4. Have you seen that something float on water while of hers sink? Think how this happens!

Ans. Yes, I think that, when water displaced by any thing is greater than it weight, it floats on water otherwise it sinks.

5. Find out from the other groups which things float and which sank in the water?

Ans. A football, a piece of thermocol etc. float on water while a cricket ball, a spoon etc. sink.

After doing the experiment, write

1. The iron nail sank in the water but the katori floated. I think this happened because the weight of water displaced by the iron was less than it but the weight of water displaced by the katori was more than it.

2. The empty plastic bottle floated on water. The bottle filled with water sank because the weight of water displaced by the empty plastic bottle was more than its weight but the weight of bottle filled with water was more than that of the weight of water displaced by it.

3. The aluminum foil floated when it was spread out. When pressed tightly into a ball it sank. This may have happened because the weight of aluminum foil is less than that of water displaced by it but the weight of aluminum ball is more than that of the water displaced by it.

6. Take some water in a glass. Put a lemon in it. Now keep putting salt in the water, half-a-spoon at a time. Were you able to float your lemon in water?

Ans. Yes, the lemon starts to float on water.

7. What do you think, the lemon floated in salty water because....

Ans. Because after adding salt, water became stickier.

8. Make groups of four friends. For the experiment you will need 4-5 glasses or bowls or bowls and the things listed in the table. Take some water in each glass. Now try to dissolve one thing in one glass. Observe that happens and note in the table.

Ans.

Things	Did it dissolve or not?	What happened after Keeping for 2 minutes?
1. Salt	Yes	Salt and water got mixed together completely.
2. Soil	No	Soil settled down at the bottom of the glass.
3. Chalk powder	No	Chalk settled down at the bottom of the glass.
4. 1 Spoon milk	Yes	Milk and water got mixed together completely.
5. Oil	Yes	Oil floats on the surface of water.

9. Could you see the salt after it dissolved in water? If no, why?

Ans. No, because salt got dissolved completely into the water.

10. Does that mean the water does not have salt? If it has, then where is the salt?

Ans. Of course, water contains salt. It is completely mixed up with water.

11. What difference did you see in water with salt and water with chalk powder after keeping for sometime?

Ans. Water and salt got mixed together completely while chalk powder settle down at the bottom of water.

12. Which of the two would you be able to separate from the water by straining with a cloth-salt or chalk powder?

Ans. We can separate chalk powder by straining with a cloth.

13. Do you think the oil dissolved in the water? Why do you think so?

Ans. I do not think so because oil is insoluble in water.

14. You also try to do the same and then which drop went ahead? Why did it slide faster?

Ans. The water drop went ahead. It happens because water does not stick to the tiffin box but the oil drop sticks.

15. One day Ayesha's mother put some water to boil on the stove for making tea. She got busy with something and forget about it. When she remembered and came to check, she found only a few drops of water left in the pan.

Think where did the water go?

Ans. The water evaporated.

16. Why did Chittibabu and Chinnubabu keep their mango jelly in sun?

Ans. They did so to evaporated water from their mango jelly.

17. At your house, what things are made by drying in the sun?

Ans. Eatables like mango jelly (aam papad), papad, badis and potato chips are made by keeping in the sun.

18. You have washed you handkerchief and you want to dry it quickly. What all can you do?

Ans. For that, first the water from the handkerchief should be squeezed out properly and then it should be kept in the sun or pressed (by iron).

19. What things do you put in water to make tea? Which of these things dissolve in water?

Ans. To make tea, we add milk, tea leaves and sugar into the water. Out of these milk and sugar get dissolved.

20. You have been given some mishri pieces (lumps of sugar). Suggest some ways to dissolve them quickly.

Ans. To dissolve the mishri quickly. First it should be crushed to make powder of it. Then after adding it into water, the mixture should be stirred thoroughly.

The mixture could also be heated over the flame to dissolve the mishri quickly.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -8
A TREAT FOR MOSQUITOES

1. Do you know anyone who has had malaria?

Ans. Yes, once one of my friends suffered from malaria.

2. How did they find out that they had malaria.

Ans. It was found out by examining his blood.

3. What problems did they having on malaria?

Ans. At times he used to suffer fever with chills and rigors. He also became weak.

4. What other diseases can be caused by mosquito bites?

Ans. Diseases like dengue, chickengunia, filaria etc. are caused by mosquito bite.

5. In which season is malaria more common? Why do you think this happens?

Ans. Malaria is more common during the rainy season. This is because water logged and damp places provides suitable breeding environment for the mosquitoes.

6. What do you do in your house to protect yourself from mosquitoes? Also find out from your friends about what they do?

Ans. In our house well as my friend's house mosquitoes repellent devices and mosquito nets are used to protect ourselves from mosquitoes. Besides, we remain vigil that there should not be any water logging in our surroundings. We also keep our coolers, pots etc. are clean.

7. Look at the report of the blood test given on text page. Which words in the report

helps us to know that the patient has malaria?



Ans. It is clearly mentioned in the report that malarial parasite has been found in blood sample of the patient.

8.



Look at Aarti's blood report and find out the minimum hemoglobin required.

Ans. Minimum hemoglobin requirement is 12gm/dl.

9. How much did Aarti's hemoglobin go up and how long did it take for that?

Ans. Aarti's hemoglobin increased by 2.5 gm/dl i.e. around 30% in about three months.

10. What does the newspaper report say about the problems caused by anemia?

Ans. Newspaper report tells that anaemia is affecting both physical as well as mental health of the children suffering from it. Due to anaemia, children do not grow well, and their energy

levels are low. This also affects their ability to study properly.

11. Have you or anyone in your family ever needed to get a blood test? When and why?

Ans. Yes. Last year I had got a blood test done. It was because doctors feared that I might suffering from anaemia.

12. What was found out by the blood test?

Ans. It was found that I was suffering from anaemia.

13. Have you had a health check-up in your school? What did the doctor tell you?

Ans. Yes, last month we have had a health check-up in your school. The doctor told me I was healthy.

14. Have you seen any poster like this put up anywhere?

Ans. Yes, such posters are put up near my school.

15. Who do you think puts up such posters, or gives ads in the newspaper?

Ans. The government would have been putting up such posters and giving information in the newspaper.

16. What are the same of the important points given in the poster?

Ans. In the poster it has been warned to remain alert about the mosquitoes because they can spread malaria, dengue and chickengunia. Some precautionary measures are also advised to keep off mosquitoes.

17. Why do you think pictures of a tank, cooler and pots are shown in the poster?

Ans. Because these are the stuff where breeding of mosquitoes can takes place if there are water logged or are not cleaned up regularly.

18. Why do you think it talks about putting fish in the tank. What do you think the fish eats?

Ans. It is told so because fish eat up mosquitoes larvae that have been developing in the water.

19. What will happen when oil is spread on the water?

Ans. When oil is spread on water, the eggs and larvae of mosquitoes growing there would have been killed.

20. Which diseases are spread by flies and how?

Ans. Flies spread dysentery, cholera, typhoid, antrax etc. Flies are easily attracted by filth. They used to sit on dirty and filthy matters. Again when these sit upon the food, microbes are mixed into the food from there these can enter human body.

21. Since how many days has the water collected here?

Ans. For almost 8-10 days water has been collected there.

22. Has it caused any problem in the area?

Ans. Yes, it is causing many problems. The entire area is turned into a mess and breeding place of mosquitoes and germs.

23. Who is responsible for keeping these places clean?

Ans. Within the school premises, it is the responsibility of school authority while outside the school, the local municipality is responsible for the same.

24. Who is supposed to get the gutters and drains repaired?

Ans. The local municipality is responsible to get the gutters and drains repaired.

25. Can any larvae be seen in the collected water?

Ans. Yes, the larvae of mosquitoes can easily be seen in the collected water.

26. Find out who is responsible for keeping the area around your school clean. Write a letter from your class, reporting your findings suggestions. Find out to whom the letter should be written, and to which office it should be sent.

Ans. The local municipality is responsible for keeping the area around our school clean. So, the letter should be addressed to the Mayor and be sent to the local municipal corporation office.

Letter to the Mayor

To,

The Mayor

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

New Delhi

Subject: Request for better cleanliness around Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, Rohini, Sector-8

Respected Sir,

Through this letter, we the students of Sarvodaya Vidyalaya, Rohini, Sector-8 want to bring into your notice about the fifth and garbage collection around the school. The entire area has been turned into a mess and become a heaven for stray dogs and germs. Last week heavy rains have only aggravated the situation. The drains and pits are water logged and became the breeding ground of mosquitoes.

So, you are requested to look into the matter immediately and order to clean up garbage in the area.

Thanking you,

Your Sincerely,

Student of Class V

Sarvodaya Vidyalaya

Sector-8 Rohini

Delhi

27. If there is a pond or river around your house or school. Go and look around and observe these things:

Can you see algae in or around the water?

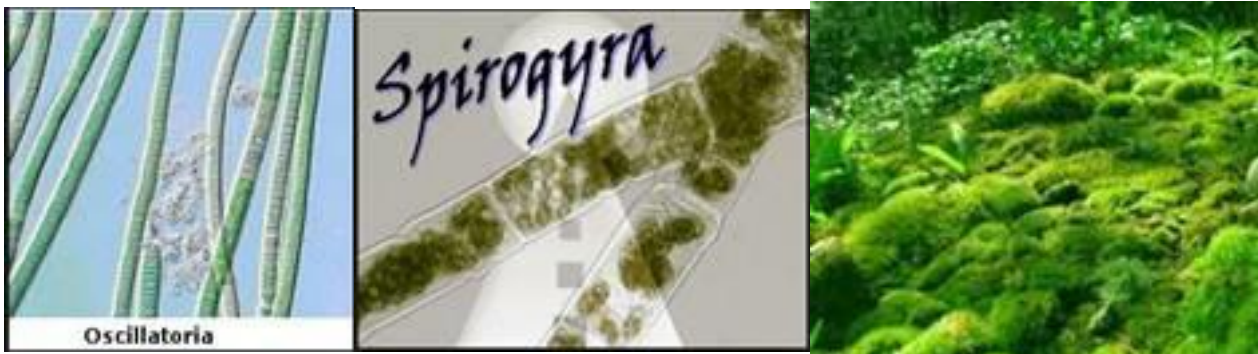
Ans. Yes, I can see algae in or around the water.

28. Where else have you seen algae?

Ans. We saw it near drain, hand pump, on damp walls etc.

29. Are there plant growing on the side or in the water? Find out their names. Draw some of these in your notebook.

Ans. Yes, there are some small plants growing around the side or in the water. These are liver wort, mosses etc.



30. Do you think these were planted by someone or did they grow on their own?

Ans. These grow on their own.

31. What else can you see in the water? Make a list.

Ans. Besides algae, small fishes, frogs, larvae, floating insects and mosquitoes are also seen.

32. What can you do so that mosquitoes do not breed in your house, school and neighbourhood?

Ans. This can be done by-

(i) Not allowing the area around us to get water logged.

(ii) Regularly cleaning the coolers and water tanks.

(iii) Spraying DDT and oil in drains, pits etc.

(iv) Cultivating fishes in nearby ditches, pits, ponds etc.

33. How can you find out if someone has malaria?

Ans. If malarial parasites are found in blood sample of that person, it means he or she has malaria, otherwise not.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS

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CHAPTER -9

UP YOU GO!

1. Have you ever seen the mountains? Have you also climbed a mountains?

Ans. Yes, last summer we went to Shimla where we not only saw mountains but also climbed up.

2. How far have you walked at one time? How far can you walk?

Ans. I walked about 7-8 kilometres at one time and I think I can walk as far as up to 15 kilometres at a time.

3. What do you think about the paths on the mountains? Draw a picture.

Ans.



4. What do you think about the responsibilities of a group leader?

Ans. The responsibilities of a group leader are challenging and of giving self-satisfaction.

5. How would you feel if you were made a leader in such a camp?

Ans. If I were made a leader in such a camp, it would boost my confidence that I was trusted upon for the job. I would take up the responsibility duty fully.

6. What does a monitor in your class have to do?

Ans. In our class, the responsibilities of a monitor are:

- (i) To maintain discipline in the class room.
- (ii) To arrange requisite things like chalks, duster, dustbin etc.
- (iii) To convey the problems of a student to the concerned teacher or head master.

7. Would you like to be the class monitor? Why?

Ans. Yes, I would like to be the class monitor. It will be a wonderful experience to lead my class.

8. What kinds of tools are needed for climbing mountains?

Ans. For climbing mountain, we need a thick rope, sling, stick, axe etc. Besides these things food packets, water bottle, hook, plastic sheet, diary, torch, towel, soap, wind cheater, whistle, glucose, jiggery, chana, snakes etc. are also required.

9. Have you ever seen a hook and rope being used for anything else? Where?

Ans. Yes, there are used to pull water buckets from a well or to pull heavy goods upwards etc. Besides, I have also watched on TV marooned people being pulled up by the helicopters during rescue operations.

10. What else can we use if we went to cross a river in the mountain.

Ans. To cross a river in the mountains, we need a thick rope, sling and pitons.

11. Why do you need extra energy on the mountains?

Ans. This is because we have to rise up against the gravitational force. Further, it is tough to walk over the rocky surface of mountains in comparison to the flat surface of plains.

12. Have you ever heard of anyone who has done something adventurous (risky)? What?

Ans. Yes, one of my friends went for tracking last summer. It was really adventurous.

13. Have you ever done anything adventurous? If yes, tell your class. Write about it in your own words.

Ans. Last summer, when I went to Shimla, I crossed a mountains river using rope, sling and pitons as mentioned in the chapter. It was a very adventurous experience.

14. Have you ever climbed a tree? How did you feel? Were you scared? Did you ever fall?

Ans. Yes, once I climbed a tree. It was a very exciting experience. Though I was not scared at all while climbing but once I climbed up and looked downwards for a moment, of course, I got scared.

15. Have you ever seen someone climb a small wall? What do you think is the difference between climbing a wall and climbing a high rock?

Ans. Yes, I saw it many times. I think climbing a high rock may be a bit easier than climbing a wall because the surface of a rock is irregular with elevation and depression forming holds where one can put his/ her hand and feet. While the surface of a wall is smooth and flat, thus it is difficult to climb a wall.

16. Is there anyone in your class whose language you do not understand, or who does not understand yours? What do you do in such a case?

Ans. Yes, few days back a boy from Kerala has joined our class. We did not know each other's languages so we talked using gestures and enjoyed very much doing so.

17. Have you ever lost your way? What did you do then?

Ans. Yes, One or two times I have lost my way. In that case, I asked the local people to help

me in finding out my way.

18. Why do you think Khondonbi would have sung loudly?

Ans. Khondonbi would have sung loudly so that the group could listen and find them again easily. She may also be doing so to get over her fear.

19. Have you ever seen someone doing something special to get over their fear? What and when?

Ans. Yes, once riding on a high rise swing, we were shouting and yelling to get over our fear and also to enjoy.

20. Why do you think a drain was dug around the tent?

Ans. Drain was dug to keep off insects, scorpion, snakes etc.

21. Besides mountaineering, what are other activities that can be called adventurous? Why?

Ans. Sky diving, gliding, hot air ballooning, rowing in mountain rivers are some of the other activities that can be called adventurous.

22. You are on a mountain. How do you feel there? What can you see? What do you feel like doing there?

Ans. I feel very excited to climb up on a mountain. I can see high mountains all around. In between these are deep valleys. There are also many trees all around covered with flowers. The whole landscape is very beautiful and I feel as I have come to heaven. I want to climb higher.

23. Why did Bechhendri put up the Indian flag on the peak?

Ans. In honour of our country, Bachhendri put up the Indian flag on the peak.

24. When have you seen our national flag being hosted?

Ans. Besides Republic day and Independence day, our national flag is hosted on other moments of national pride.

25. Have you seen the flag of any other country? Where?

Ans. Yes, in Chanakya Puri, Delhi where embassies of different countries are based. I have seen the flag of many countries.

26. Explain why it can be adventurous and challenging to climb a mountain. How would you prepare if you were to climb a mountain? What would you take with you? Write in your own words.

Ans. (i) Mountains are full of dangerous rivers, deep valleys, irregular surfaces etc. To cross these is a very challenging task.

(ii) It is not easy to climb on the steep slope of the mountains. It requires a lot of zeal and vigor.

If I were to climb a mountain, I would have taken along with me food packets, water bottle, rope, hunter shoes, hook plastic sheet, diary, torch, towel, soap, wind cheater, whistle, glucose, jaggery, chana, snakes etc. Besides I would also carry a camera to catch the beautiful pictures.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -10
WALLS TELLS STORIES

1. Why were bastions made in the fort wall?

Ans. Bastions were made in the front wall to ensure security of the fort.

2. Why were big holes made in them.

Ans. Big holes were made in them to increase the viewing area and thus the soldiers peeping through it could have a better vigilance.

3. What difference would be there if you were to look from a straight flat wall or a bastion at a height? How would the soldiers find peeping from the holes in the bastions useful while attacking?

Ans. Bastions are made in such a manner that soldiers can peep through its holes safely and can have a better vantage point which is not possible in case of a straight flat wall.

4. How would the fountains have worked?

Ans. Fountains would have run through the water supplied by large tanks.

5. What arrangements would have been made in the building for air and light?

Ans. Large windows, doors and ventilators would have been for air and light.

6. Look carefully at the picture of the beautiful carving on the wall. What kind of tools would have been used for such fine carving.

Ans. Chisel and hammer made up of iron would have been used for such fine carving.

7. We still do not have any electricity at many places in our country. Even at places which do not have electricity, imagine what would happen if there were no electricity for one week. What are the things that would be difficult to manage without it?

Ans. If there is no electricity in our city, there would be great scarcity of water. We would not be able to use TV, computers etc. Even the mobile phone would not work. Work in offices etc. cannot be possible either. In other words, life will come to a stand-still.

8. At the place you are, where does the sunrise? Where does it set? Where you are standing, find out what all there is to your east? What all is there to your west? Also find out, what places are to you north and south?

Ans. Sun arises in the east and sets in the west. Right now I am standing in my classroom and from here the main gate of the school is in the east and playground is in west. In the north, there are other classrooms and in the south there is the administrative block.

9. If you are peeping inside from Bodli Darwaja, in which direction from you is Katora Hauz?

Ans. Katora Hauz is in north of Bodli Darwaja.

10. If someone is entering from Banjara Darwaja, in which direction from her is Katora Hauz?

Ans. In west direction.

11. In which direction will you walk from Bala Hissar to reach Moti Mahal?

Ans. If he walk in the east of Bala Hissar, we will reach Moti Mahal.

12. How many gates can you see on the outer walls of the fort?

Ans. There are nine gates on the outer walls of the fort.

13. Count how many palaces are there in the fort?

Ans. There are three palaces in the fort.

14. What arrangements for water can you see inside the fort? For example, wells, tanks, step wells.

Ans. For water, five baolis and three hauz have been made. On the map 1 cm distance is equal to a distance is equal to a distance of 110 metres on the ground.

15. On the map the distance between Bala Hisar and Fateh Darwaja is eight cm. On the ground the distance between the two would be 880 metre. How far is Makai Darwaja from Fateh Darwaja?

Ans. About 1000 metres.

16. Have you recently read or heard about any country attacking or going to war with another country?

Ans. Yes, recently I heard that United States has attacked Iraq.

17. Find out what was the reason for this war?

Ans. The United States wanted to topple the Iraqi president Saddam Hussain.

18. What kind of weapons were used in this war.

Ans. In this war, many sophisticated fighter planes, tanks, helicopters, machine guns, explosive etc. were used.

19. What kind of destruction was caused because of this?

Ans. There was a huge of life and property. Many people were killed and a large number of buildings etc. were ruined.

20. The big gun that Shreedhar saw made of bronzes. Have you seen anything made of

bronze? What?

Ans. Yes, I have seen idols, medals, cannon and decorative goods made up of bronze.

21. Find out from your elders about some of the things made from bronze that were, or are still used in your house. From its colour try to identify which one of them is made from copper, which from brass, and which from bronze?

Ans. There are many idols and decorative goods, which are still used in our house. Goods made up of copper are of reddish-brown in colour, brass goods are yellow while those made up of bronze are shiny grey black in colour.

22. The picture shown here is made after seeing a very old painting of those times. Can you think why bullocks have been used here?



Ans. Bullocks are used to uplift the water.

23. Use your hand movement to show in which direction in the drum attached on the rod moves when the bullock move?

Ans. The drum will move in anticlock direction.

24. In which direction would the 'toothed wheel' move?

Ans. It will move in clock wise direction.

25. Now imagine, how would this garland of pots lift water from the well?

Ans. The bullocks move the drum, which in turn moves the toothed wheel. From this wheel garland wheel is connected through a rod. So as the toothed wheel moves, it rotates the garland wheel and thus water is lifted from the well.

26. Do you now get some idea about how the tanks could have been filled by lifting water from the wells?

Ans. Yes, the tanks could have been filled up by lifting water from the wells using this technique.

27. Where else have you seen such wheels attached to each other? For example, in the gear of a cycle or somewhere else?

Ans. Besides cycles, I have seen such attached wheels in old mechanical watches, clock, sewing machine, generators, and in heavy machines.

28. Look around and find out how water is pumped up from the ground to higher places.

Ans. These days water is pumped up using boring machines, windmill etc. Somewhere, especially in villages, traditional method like using bullocks are also used.

29. How is water pumped up using electricity? How is water lifted without electricity?

Ans. The electric machines absorb underground water through tube well and pumps it up. Without electricity, water can be lifted using buckets and ropes, windmill and also using bullocks.

30. What is the Sultan doing in the palace? What kind of clothes is he wearing? What dishes are being offered to him? But why does he seem so worried? And in what language is he talking?

Ans. Sultan is in a meeting with his ministers. He has worn an elegant dress and many jewels. Many types of sweet drinks and muglai foods are being offered to him. But he seems

worried due to the invasion of enemies on the fort. He is talking in Persian.

31. Imagine the rooms in the palace ... the beautiful carpets and curtains, the fountains on the terrace .. and the sweet smell of roses and chameli – where is the coming from?

Ans. The palace is looking grand. The rooms are decorated by beautiful carpets and curtains. Fountains are running on the terrace. Sweet smell of roses and chameli are coming from the garden.

32. What are the different kind of factories you can see? How many people are working there? What are they doing? What are they wearing? How long do you think they work?

Ans. I can see the factories of clothes, utensils, idols, decorative goods and arms. On an average 20 people are working there. They are preparing the goods and have worn tight clothes. I think they would work early morning to late in the evenings.

33. Look there! See finely those craftsman are carving the stones using a chisel and hammer? Can you see the stone dust in the air? Do you think this stone dust would harm them in the same way?

Ans. No, this stone dust would not be causing any harm to them as they have wrapped a cloth around their nose and mouth.

34. What kind of pots have seen around you?

Ans. I have seen pots made up of steel, iron, brass, glass, fibre, aluminium and plastics.

35. Try to find out from your grandparents about the other kinds of pots and pans they used in their time?

Ans. In the time of our grandparents pots and pans made up of brass, clay, iron and copper were used.

36. Have you ever been to some museum or heard about it? What all the things are

there in a museum?

Ans. Yes, once I visited a museum. Antiques of historical importance are kept in a museum.

37. Is there any old building or monument near house which people come to see? If yes, name it.

Ans. Yes, there is a tomb near my house. Many people come to see it.

38. Have you ever gone to see an old monument? Which was that? Did you feel it told you a story? What could you know about these time form it?

Ans. Yes, once I went to Agra to see Taj Mahal. I felt as if it was telling the story of its time. We could know about the culture, art, sculptures etc. of that times from it.

39. How old was it? How did you know?

Ans. It was about 350 years old. I came to know if from my history books. Though it was also mentioned on the inscription over there.

40. What was it made of?

Ans. It was made up of marbles.

41. What colour was it?

Ans. It was of white colour.

42. Who used to live there in the olden days?

Ans. Nobody used to live there.

43. What kinds of activities took place there?

Ans. Taj Mahal is a tomb where graves of Mughal emperor Shahjahan and his wife Mumtaj

Mahal are based.

44. Do some people still live there?

Ans. No.

45. What kinds of work are people doing?

Ans. People are seen affixing bricks, carrying goods and water etc. for constructing.

46. How many men and women was working?

Ans. Thirty-six men and four women are working.

47. See, how they are taking the huge pillar up along the slope? Is it easier to lift a heavy thing straight up or along a slope.

Ans. It is easier to lift a heavy thing along a slope.

48. Were you able to see the man carrying water in a mashak (leather bag)?

Ans. Yes.

49. Sangeeta thinks it is useless to keep old things in a museum. How would you convince her that it is important to have a museum?

Ans. From the antiques kept in museum, we came to know about our culture and heritage. It helps us to know about our culture, art and literature, science and technology etc. and we can learn a lot of these. So, it is very important to have a museum.

50. Why do you think the chapter is named, “Walls Tell Stories”?

Ans. It is because every historical structure is a witness of the their art, culture science and technology and thus appears to tell the stories of that time.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS

NCERT Solutions

CHAPTER -11

SUNITA IN SPACE

1. What do you think the earth looks like? Make a drawing of the earth in your notebook. On your drawing show where you are. Take a look at your friend's drawings too.

Ans. I think the earth is round.



2. If the earth is round like a globe, how is that we do not fall off?

Ans. It is due to the earth's gravitational force. Earth attracts everything towards its Centre. That is why we do not fall off.

3. Do not people in Argentina stand upside down?

Ans. No, they are not. They are also standing upright. There is actually no 'up' and 'down' on the earth. It is relative.

4. Can you think why Sunita's hair were standing?

Ans. We know that on earth, our hair remain in downwards portion due to earth's gravitational force. But in space, there is no such gravitational force. That is why Sunita's hair were standing.

5. Look at Sunita's photographs and the dates written on each of them. Write what all is happening and when?

Ans. 9-12-2006 The spacecraft is taking off.

11-12-2006 Astronauts are floating inside the spacecraft.

11-12-2006 Astronauts are taking off.

13-12-2006 Sunita is working.

16-12-2006 Sunita is roaming outside the spacecraft.

6. Can you now say why Sunita's hair kept standing?

Ans. Sunita's hair kept standing because there is no gravitational pull in the space.

7. Think why water flows downwards on any slope? On mountain too water flows downwards, not upwards?

Ans. Water flows downwards on any slope or on mountains due to the gravitational force acting upon it.

8. Take a 5-rupee coin and a small piece of paper. The paper should be about one-fifth the size of the coin.

1. Hold the coin in one hand and the paper in the other. Drop them at the same time. What happened.

2. Now place the tiny paper on the coin and drop them. What happened this time? Surprised?

Ans. 1. Both fall down but the coin has fallen quickly.

2. Now, both fall down together, at the same time.

9. To play this you will need a small stone, a bigger stone, a thick roll of paper (which can be made by with layers of paper), mouse and an elephant made of paper.

Take a string about 2 feet long.

At one end of the string tie the small stone. Stick or tie the mouse to the stone.

Put the string into the roll of paper.

At the other end of the string tie the bigger stone and stick the elephant.

Hold the roll of paper and move your hand to rotate the small stone.

Who is pulling whom? You will be surprised! The mouse lifts the elephant!

How did this magic happen?

Ans. When the small stone (mouse) whirls, it create a force due to which the bigger stone (elephant) is pulled up.

10. Can you see India?

Ans. Yes, but not so clearly.

11. Can you recognize any other place.

Ans. It is very difficult to recognize any other place exactly.

12. Where is the sea?

Ans. The blue part of the picture is sea.

13. Do you find anything similar between the globe and this picture of earth? In what way are they different?

Ans. The similarity in both the cases is the land and the sea areas can be distinguished. However, the entire land area is divided into various countries on the globe which is not so in case of this picture of the earth.

14. Do you think Sunita could make out Pakistan, Nepal and Burma separately when she saw the earth from space?

Ans. No, I do not think so.

15. Could you find India?

Ans. Yes.

16. Where do you find the sea?

Ans. The blue parts of the globe are seas.

17. Which countries can you see?

Ans. I can see all countries like India, Pakistan, China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Singapore, USA, Russia, France, Britain, Germany, Mexico etc.

18. Can you see some of the countries with which India plays cricket matches? For example: England, Australia, Pakistan, Bangladesh and South Africa.

Ans. Yes, I can see all these countries.

19. What else can you see on the globe?

Ans. Yes, I live in Delhi and I can find my state in the map.

20. Which are states next to your states.

Ans. Delhi is an between Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

21. Have you been to any other state?

Ans. Yes. I have been to many states like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh etc.

22. Shahmir thinks that there are lines drawn on the ground, between the states. What do you think?

Ans. There is no such line made on the ground, between the states. It's all on the map only.

23. Why don't you try to do the same with a coin? How many centimetres away from the

eye did you keep the coin to hide the moon?

Ans. To hide the moon completely, the coin has to be kept at 25 centimetres away from the eye.

24. When is the next full moon? At what time will the moon rise on this day? What does the moon look like on this day? Draw it.

Ans. The next full moon is on 15th of this month. That day the moon will rise a little later – at around 9.00 pm. The moon will look spherical on this day.

25. What are the festivals related to the moon?

Ans. There are many festivals related to the moon like Eid, Karwachauth etc.

26. At night look at the sky carefully for 5 minutes. What could you see?

Ans. I could see the moon, stars etc.

27. Did you see anything moving in the sky? What do you think it could be? A star or a shooting star or a satellite (satellites are used for the TV, telephones and for weather reports). Find out more about this.

Ans. Yes, I saw something moving in the sky. It may be a meteorite, which is also called a shooting star. These are the bodies moving around in the space which then enter the earth's atmosphere, catch fire. Thus, they look bright when they enter the earth's atmosphere. Thus they look bright.

28. If you saw the moon rising at 7 pm today, would you see it at the same time tomorrow?

Ans. No.

29. On 31 st October the time of setting of the moon given as 12:03. Have you ever seen the moon at 12 in the afternoon? Why don't we easily see the moon or stars during the

day?

Ans. No, I have never seen at 12 in the afternoon. We don't early see the moon or stars during the day because of the sunlight.

30. See how the earth is looking. Can you see the surface of the moon? Do you have some questions after looking at this picture? Write down those questions and discuss them in the class.

Ans. The earth is looking spherical in shape. Yes, I can see the surface of the moon. The following questions arise in my mind after looking at this picture:

(i) Who look this picture?

(ii) Is there any life on the moon?

(iii) Whether we can see different countries on earth from the moon?

31. Why do children always slide down the slide and not slide up? If this slide where there in Sunita's space, would children slide like this? Why?

Ans. Children always slide down the slide because of the earth's gravitational force. However, if this slide were there in Sunita's spacecraft, children would not slide like this because there is no gravitational force in the space.

32. Why do we see stars mostly at night?

Ans. Stars are mostly seen at night because there is no sunlight in the night. Thus, the light coming from the stars could reach us and we are able to see them.

33. Looking at earth from space, Sunita said, "Different countries cannot be seen as separate from her. These lines are on paper. They are made by us. What do you understand by this?"

Ans. Sunita wanted to say that the land on earth is divided in the different countries just on paper. It is actually in our mind. There is no such differentiation in reality. Earth is all intact. So, looking at earth from the space, the earth looks quite different.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -12
WHAT IF IT FINISHES...?

1. What are the different kinds of vehicles that you can see?

Ans. I can see vehicles like cars, buses, auto rickshaws, motorcycles, cycle etc.

2. What do you think they need fuel?

Ans. Cars, buses and motorcycles need petrol, diesel or CNG while cycles do not need any such fuels.

3. Do you ride a bicycle? If yes, where all do you go on it?

Ans. Yes, I ride a bicycle, I go to my school, playground, market and to meet my friends using it.

4. How do they come to school?

Ans. I come to school by school bus or by my cycle.

5. How do your family members go to work from home?

Ans. My father uses car, my mother go by metro train while my uncle go by motorcycle.

6. What problems can we have from smoke coming out of vehicles?

Ans. We can have problems like coughing, nausea, headache and diseases related to lungs can have from smoke coming out of vehicles.

7. Which states of India have oil-fields?

Ans. In India oil fields are in Assam, Gujarat and the coastal areas of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh.

8. Besides oil, what else is found deep inside the earth?

Ans. Besides oil, minerals like iron, copper, bauxite, gold etc. deep are found inside the earth.

9. What all can vehicle run on?

Ans. Vehicles can run on petrol, diesel, CNG, LPG, battery and solar energy.

10. What kind of problems will we face, if the number of vehicles keep on increasing? For example, more traffic on the road. Talk to you elders and write about it.

Ans. If the number of vehicles keep on increasing on the road then besides heavy traffic, problems like air pollution, noise pollution, accident etc. can arise.

11. Manju said, “why doesn’t everyone use a bus?” What do you think, why don’t people travel by buses?

Ans. I think poor people prefer bicycle than to spend daily on buses while the rich ones use cars for convenience and also maintain their status.

12. Suggest some ways to deal with the problems arising out of the growing number of vehicles.

Ans. To control the growing number of vehicles people should prefer public transport system like buses, trains, metro train etc. This problem can also be effectively dealt with by making car pool i.e. sharing one’s car with their colleagues, other people etc.

13. What is the price of petrol and diesel in your area?

Ans. In our area the price of petrol is 48 rupees/litre while that of diesel is 34 rupees/litres.

14. Why are the prices of petrol and diesel going up?

Ans. The prices of petrol and diesel are going up because its production is limited while consumption is increasing day by day.

15. In one month how much petrol and diesel is used in your home? What is it used for?

Ans. In our home about 100 litres of petrol and 10 litres of diesel are used on conveyance and generator.

16. What for oil is used?

Ans. Oil is used as fuel for vehicles, for cooking food, lighting, dry, cleaning, to run machines and making plastic and paints.

17. Where is diesel used? Find out.

Ans. Diesel is used to run cars, buses, trucks, tractors, trains and generators. Besides, it is also used to run machines in factories.

18. What would happen if you don't get petrol or diesel for a week in your village or town?

Ans. If we don't get petrol or diesel for a week in our area, life will come to a standstill and the crisis would badly affect the transport system. Machines used in factories and agriculture works will also become non-functional. We will not be able to get electricity from generators either. In other words, life will be messed up.

19. Suggest some ways to save oil.

Ans. Following measures could be taken to save oil:

(i) In place of using personal vehicles, we should use public transport system like buses, trains or metro trains etc.

(ii) We should prefer walking on foot or using bicycle.

(iii) We should keep our vehicles switched off on red lights.

(iv) We should utilize solar energy for different purposes.

20. Have you ever collected dry wood or made cow dung cakes? How are they made?

Ans. Yes, once I have collected dry wood and also made cow dung cakes. To make cow dung cakes, balls of cow dung are made and then these are flattened to make round and flat surfaces. After that these are dried up in the sun.

21. Do you know anyone who collects dry wood or leaves to be used for lighting?

Ans. Yes, I know a few people living in my village who collect dry wood or leaves for fuel.

22. Who cooks food in your family? What about other families in your area?

Ans. My mother cooks food in my family. In other families in my area the ladies or servants cook food.

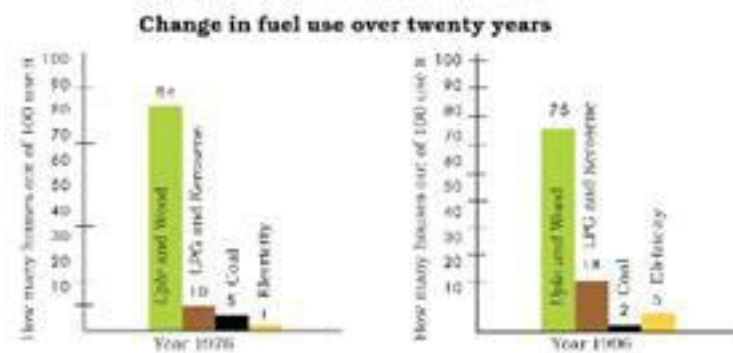
23. If they cook food using wood or upla, what difficulties do they face due to smoke?

Ans. The people who cook food using wood or upla may suffer from problems like coughing, nausea, headache, and lung diseases.

24. Can Durga use anything else instead of wood. Why not?

Ans. Since Durga is poor, she is unable to use anything else instead of wood.

25. Change in fuel use over thirty years



In year 1976, out of 100 how many houses used upla and wood?

Ans. In 84 houses.

26. Which was fuel used the least in 1976?

Ans. Electricity. In 1976, LPG and Kerosene were used in 10 houses and in 1996 this increased to 18. This means that in twenty years their use will be increased by 80%.

27. Out of 100 how many houses were using electricity in 1996?

Ans. In 75 houses.

28. Which fuel was used the least in 1996? In 1976, it was used in what percent of houses?

Ans. Coal was used the least in 1996. In 1976 was used in 5% of houses.

29. When they were young what was then used to cook food at home?

Ans. When they were young, coal, wood, upla were used to cook food at home.

30. In the past 10 years use of which cooking fuel has increased in your area? Use of which fuel has decreased?

Ans. In the past 10 years use of electricity and LPG has increased while use of wood, upla, coal, etc. has decreased.

31. Guess the use of which fuel increase and which would decrease in the next 10 years?

Ans. I guess in the next 10 years, use of electricity and LPG would increase while that of wood, coal and upla will decrease.

32. Imagine that a company has given you a chance to design a new vehicle like a mini bus. What kind of vehicle would you design? Write about it. Draw a picture and colour it.

Ans. I will design a bus which is environment friendly, highly fuel efficient and especially designed keeping in view the need of handicapped, children and elder people.



33. While making designs, what did you plan to take care of:

Ans. Old people: Low floor, special arrangement of seats near the doors.

Children: Low floor, closed door

Those who cannot see? Low floor, closed door and special arrangement of seats near the doors.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS

NCERT Solutions

CHAPTER -13

A SHELTER SO HIGH!

1. Check in your map. Which states would one pass through while traveling from Mumbai to Kashmir?

Ans. The states through which one would pass through while traveling from Mumbai to Kashmir are: Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir.

2. Gaurav Jani passed through several states while going from Mumbai to Delhi. Find the capital cities of these states. Was there any other big town on his way?

Ans. The states through which Gaurav Jani passed through, while going from Mumbai to Delhi, along with the capitals are as follows:

Maharashtra – Mumbai

Gujarat – Gandhinagar

Rajasthan – Jaipur

Haryana – Chandigarh

Many big towns would have been there on his way such as Ahmedabad, Udaipur, Ajmer etc.

3. Is Manali a plain or a hilly area? In which state is it?

Ans. Manali is a hilly area. It is in Himachal Pradesh.

4. Have you ever stayed in a tent? Where? What was it like?

Ans. Yes, I stayed in a tent in the mountains of Manali. It was a very adventurous and exciting experience.

5. Imagine that you were to stay alone in a small tent for two days and could take with you only 10 things. Make a list of these ten things.

Ans. If I would have to stay alone in a small tent for two days. I would take these 10 things along with me-cloths, sweater, blanket, torch, packaged food items, water, thick woolen, shoes, camera and canvas for preparing tent.

6. What are the different type of houses that you have seen? Tell your friends about it. Make drawing too.

Ans. I have seen different type of houses in different areas like

(i) Houses made up of wood, which are found in hilly areas.

(ii) Houses made up of mud, which are found in hilly areas.

(iii) Houses made up of cement, bricks, glass etc. that are found in cities.

These houses are strong and can withstand heavy rains and storms, but the houses made up of mud and bamboo or of wood cannot withstand such climatic conditions.



7. During winters, Tashi and his family live on the ground floor. Why would they be doing so?

Ans. As there were no windows on the ground floor hence, the ground floor was protected from the cold winds. Thus, in order to protect them from the icy cold winds of the winter season, they live on the ground floor.

8. What is the roof of your house like? What all is the roof used for?

Ans. The roof of my house is made up of bricks and cement. This roof is used for drying clothes preparing potato chips, papad badis, aam papad etc. It is also used for sleeping in summers, getting sunlight in winters.

9. At what height is the place where you live?

Ans. I am living in Delhi. This place is situated at a height of 216 metres above the sea land.

10. Why did Gaurav Jani say – This place is so high that it is difficult to breathe normally?

Ans. At high attitudes, that is, as we go up the mountains, the level of oxygen in the air becomes less. As a result the breathing becoming more difficult and one has to rapidly draw more oxygen with force. Thus, Gaurav Jani said this place is so high that it is difficult to breathe normally.

11. Have you ever been to a hilly place? Where?

Ans. Yes, I have been to a hilly place few years back. It was in Manali.

12. At what height was it? Did you have any difficulty in breathing there?

Ans. Manali is about 2050 metres above the sea level. Yes, breathing was a little difficult in Manali.

13. Which is the highest place you have been to?

Ans. I have been to Rohtangpas. It is about 4111 metres above the sea level.

14. For the Changpas their animals are a very important part of their life. Is any animal part of your life? For example as a pet, or as helpers in farming. List five ways in which different animals are a part of your life.

Ans. Yes, my pet dog Herry has become a part of my life. Five ways in which different animals are a part of our life are:

(1) Dog – People often keep it as a pet or for protecting their house from thieves.

(2) Cow – It is used to obtain milk.

(3) Buffalo – It is used to plough fields and to carry goods.

(4) Goat – It is used to obtain milk and meat.

15. You read that in Chagthang the temperature drops below 0°C . Look at newspaper or TV to find cities in India or abroad where the temperature drops below 0°C . In which months do you expect to see this?

Ans. The other cities in India where the temperature drops below 0°C Srinagar, Ladhak, Shimla etc. Places outside India having temperature below 0°C are Minnisota, etawa etc. This kind of temperature usually occurs in the months of December, January and February.

16. The houses in different part of Jammu and Kashmir are made to suit the climate and the needs of the people there. Are there different types of houses in the place where you live? If yes, think about the reasons.

Ans. Yes, there are different types of houses in the place I live. Some of them are made up of cement, bricks, glass, steel. These are strong and built in such a way so that these can with stand different adverse conditions like heavy rains and storms. Apart from these, some houses are made up of mud, bamboo, grass etc. These are small huts which cannot with stand the heavy rains and storms. The reason for making these kinds of huts as the poor people cannot even earn to eat enough. How can they afford big and strong houses?

17. Think of your own house. Is there something special in it like a sloping roof as it rains a lot or a courtyard where you can sleep when it is hot or where things are kept in the sun. Make a drawing.

Ans. Yes, my house has sloping roof for protection against sun light and rain and a courtyard also where we can sleep in summer or things are kept in the sun.



18. What are the materials used for making your house? It is mud, brick, stone, wood or cement?

Ans. The materials used for making my houses are mud, brick, stone, wood, cement glass etc.

19. Can you guess the similarities and differences in the life of Bakarwals people and the life of Changpas.

Ans. Both the Bakarwal's and the Changpa's live in the mountains of Jammu and Kashmir. Both of them move from one place to another, and keep on wandering. Both of them are dependent on animals like goat, yak, sheep, etc. They earn their livelihood by selling the wool obtained from these animals. But the main difference between the two is where the Bakarwal's graze any type of goats and sheep and at any place, the Changpa's graze only special type of goats, at very high and colder place. This is because at higher and colder places, these goats develop more and softer hair from which the famous pashmina wool is obtained and thus they stay at high mountains even under excessively low temperatures.

20. You read about different kinds of shelters in Jammu and Kashmir – some on high mountains, some on water, some with beautiful designs in wood and stone and some mobile shelters that can even be packed and carried to another place. Describe how these shelters suit the needs of the people who live there.

Ans. The shelters of the people living on the mountains of Jammu and Kashmir are basically in the form of a tent called Rebo. These can be packed up and carried easily and quickly. These are made up of yak hair that are very strong and warm and protect them from icy cold winds within a short period of time. Since these people keep on wandering on high mountains according to the climatic conditions and to graze their animals, therefore such shelters are very much suited to the needs of the people. Some houses are made up of wood

which provide protection from the cold weather are in the form of boat by which they can move from place.

21. How are these different from the house you live in?

Ans. The houses in Jammu and Kashmir are mainly made up of wood, tent etc. These are light weighted and mobile i.e. can be carried from place to place. But our houses are made up of bricks, cement, steel, glass. These are very strong and mobile i.e. cannot be shifted from one place. These are permanent.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -14
WHEN THE EARTH SHOOK!

1. Have you or anyone that you know ever faced such difficulty?

Ans. Yes, my Mamaji stays in Gujarat and he had faced such an earthquake few years back.

2. Who all helped at such a time? Make a list.

Ans. The list of the people who had provided help at that time is as follows:

- (i) The neighbours helped each other.
 - (ii) People from the cities.
 - (iii) The local leaders.
 - (iv) The political leaders.
 - (v) Various non-government organizations of that area.
 - (vi) Doctors and nurses of the hospitals of that place.
 - (vii) Few shopkeepers
-

3. A lot of people from other places to Jasma's village. Who were these people? In what ways would they have helped the villagers?

Ans. The people who came to Jasma's village for help were:

- (i) People from the cities.
 - (ii) Scientists, architect and engineers.
 - (iii) Non-government and Voluntary organizations
-

(iv) Some doctors

(v) State Minister and other political leaders

These people helped the villagers in a number of ways, such as:

(i) People from the cities with food, medicines and clothes. They also helped to put up the tents.

(ii) The scientists tried to find out which areas have more chances of having earthquake and they gave an alarming signal to the villagers to keep them away from these places.

(iii) The engineers and architects showed them some special designs for houses that would not get much damaged in an earthquake.

(iv) The non-government voluntary organizations helped the people by providing them foods, clothes, tents to make huts etc.

(v) Doctors and nurses provided them free first aid and treatment.

(vi) The state minister and other political leaders provided the people various basic things like food grains, vegetables, compensatory money etc.

4. People in Jasma's village rebuilt their houses with suggestions from the engineers. Will these houses be safer then before in case there in an earthquake again? Why?

Ans. Yes, these houses would be comparatively safer than before in case there is an earthquake. This is because these are now prepared according to the suggestions and designs explained by the engineers.

5. Think, if there were is an earthquake where you live, would your house be a danger? What kind of damage could take place?

Ans. Yes, if there is an earthquake, where I live, my house would be in danger. The following damage could happen:

(i) The various household equipment such as TV, radio, utensils, eatables etc. Could get destroyed.

(ii) If there would be a very severe earthquake, even the people would get crushed under the fallen houses and die.

6. Compare your houses with that of Jasma. List in your notebook what materials were used in making both the houses.

Ans.

Jasma's house	My houses
(i) It was made up of clay, cow, dung, mirror etc.	(i) It is made up of cement, bricks, glass, steel etc.
(ii) This is not very strong and can break due to heavy rain, storm.	(ii) It is very strong and can withstand all adverse climatic conditions.

7. Have you been told in your school or anywhere else about what to do in case of an earthquake?

Ans. Yes, we were told in our school about what should be done in case of an earthquake. We were told to go out in an open place if possible or sit under a strong object like a table and hold it firmly.

8. Why do you think one should go under a table during an earthquake?

Ans. During an earthquake, the house or the building can collapse and the bricks etc. can fall on the people and injure them, even causing their death. Therefore we should sit under a strong object like a table and hold it firmly.

9. According to the TV reports, thousands of people were injured and some died in Gujarat. If the buildings had been made in a way that they would not fall in the earthquake, would the damage have been different? How?

Ans. Yes, if the buildings had been made earthquake-proof, the damage would have been lesser. The people would not have died under the buildings and the number of injured people would have also been lesser. The loss of the various belongings of the people would

also have been lesser.

10. At times like this, when people have lost their homes and all their belongings, what kind of people would they need?

Ans. At times when people have lost their homes and their belongings, they would need the following help:

- (i) Tent/canvas to prepare their huts
 - (ii) Clothes
 - (iii) Food, water, milk
 - (iv) Medicines and first aid treatment
-

11. In such situations whose help would be needed and for what? Write in your notebook as shown on the next page?

Ans.

Whose help will be needed	How will they help
(i) Dog	To smell out where people are trapped.
(ii) Doctor	To provide first aid treatment to the injured people.
(iii) Non – Government Organizations	To provide clothes, utensils, eatables etc.
(iv) Labourers	To help the people to prepare their homes.
(v) Scientists	To find out which areas have more chances of having earthquake and to warn the people to keep away from these places.
(vi) Engineers and architects	To prepare special designs for the houses so that they would not get damaged.

(vii) Minister and Political Parites	To provide the compensatory money to the affected parties.
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12. Have you ever seen people in your area helping each other? When?

Ans. Yes, few years back, few houses in our area got burnt. At that time all the neighbours helped them and provided them all possible support.

13. Why do people live together in a neighbourhood?

Ans. People live together in a neighbourhood because at the time of any big problem, danger or calamities like earthquake, flood, theft or major health problems etc. they can take help from each other.

14. Imagine, living in a place where there were no other houses or people around. How would it be? For example, whom would you play with? With whom would you celebrate festivals and special days? Would you be scared?

Ans. If my house would have been all alone at a place, then

- (i) There would have been no one to help us during any problem, calamities, or disasters like earthquake, flood, fire, theft, major illness etc.
- (ii) There would be no one with whom I could play.
- (iii) There would be no one with whom we could celebrate various festivals and special occasions.
- (iv) I would have felt scared also.

15. Make your own report which mention the following:

- Cause of the disaster, date and time.
- What kind of damage did it cause – to lives, belonging, livelihoods?
- Which people came forward to help? Which government offices or other groups?

Ans. New Delhi, Friday 28 Jan, 2010

A major fire broke out on Thursday early morning in the slum area of Bawana. The incident occurred at around 4.30 am. The blaze was spotted in one of the Jhuggi's due to a gas cylinder blast. The fire had spread to more than 200 Jhuggis.

Fire service officials said four fire-fighting tenders were pressed into action and the flames could doused only after two hours. About 10 people died on the spot and more than 100 got severe injuries. The house and the belongings of the people were completely burnt and destroyed. The area supervisor and district leaders came for help and support to the victim.s.Many non-government organizations also rendered support by providing the victims clothes, utensils, food, drinking water, milk etc. The government has declared to provide Rs. 2 lakhs to the family members of the deceased and Rs.50,000 to each family who have lost their houses, as compensation.

16. Have people in your area got affected by famine or drought? Find such reports of different countries from newspaper. Make your own report.

Ans. Odisha hit by drought

Thursday 2 nd July, 2010

After a year Odisha has been hit by a severe drought again. More than 5,000 families living in the coastal area have been affected. Officials say the state has incurred a huge loss in its paddy crops worth more than 500 crores. There is scarcity of food and drinking water in the affected area. The people are dying due to starvation.

The State Minister said that the government had taken all the measures it could to ensure that the food and drinking water is available to those affected. Various NGO's have also come to provide help and support to the people by providing food, water, milk, clothes etc. to the affected people. A leading state environmentalist said, the destruction of forest land and the lack of water conservation policy were two key factors responsible for the drought. Government has announced to pay Rs. 25,000 to the affected family as compensation.

17. Write a report with the help of the following words:

Floods, river water, injured people, food packets, rescue work, camps, dead bodies, dead animals floating in water, houses under water, aerial survey (to see the scene of disaster from a plane), sad people, diseases spread by dirty water, homeless people, trapped people.

Ans. Guwahati, Aug1, 2005

The flood situation in Assam has worsened with death of about 500 people in the last three days. Due to the heavy monsoons, the river water level of the adjoining Brahmaputra river has further risen above the danger mark. The Regional Meteorological Centre here warned of more rain and thundershowers.

Aerial survey of the place was conducted to estimate the loss. The area has about 8000 houses under water, two hundreds of dead bodies of man and animals floating in the water. The state government has opened 2500 temporary camps besides lodging the flood hit, sad and homeless people in trying their best to provide help and support to the trapped people. They have been provided with food packets, drinking water, milk etc. Doctors are working voluntarily to provide free treatment to the injured and ill people and also providing measures to prevent water borne diseases.

Government has announced to pay Rs. 2 lakh to the family members of the deceased and Rs. One lakh to all the flood hit families, as compensation.

18. What type of difficulties are faced by people during floods? Look at the picture, what kind of a school have the children come to after the flood? Write down what people has to make their life normal again after the flood.

Ans. The following difficulties are faced by people during floods:

- (i) Many people die.
- (ii) Many people get injured.
- (iii) Their houses and other valuable get destroyed.
- (iv) Their farms are destroyed.

(v) A lot of food items are destroyed.

(vi) There is scarcity of drinking water.

(vii) Water borne diseases are spread.

(viii) The roadways and railways get, affected badly.

(ix) Schools, hospitals and other important public places get destroyed.

It has been shown in the picture that after the floods, since the schools of the children have been destroyed, as a result they have to study in a park or under a tree.

(i) Treatment of the injured and diseased people.

(ii) Helping and supporting those people who have lost their family members/earning hands. This can be done by providing them some compensatory money, loans or job etc.

(iii) The arrangement of safe drinking water and food to the people and taking appropriate measures that diseases could be prevented to be spread.

(iv) The roadways and railways should be brought back to normal.

(v) The schools of the children should be made functional again.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -15
BLOW HOT, BLOW COLD

1. Have you warmed your hands in winter by blowing on them when they are cold? How does it feel?

Ans. Yes, I often warm my hands in winter by blowing on them when they are cold. It feels warm and cozy.

2. Blow hard from your mouth on to your hands. How did you find the air from your mouth as compared to the air around? Was it hotter or cooler?

Ans. On blowing hard from the mouth on to the hands, the air from the mouth feels hotter as compared to the air around.

3. Now put your hands at some distance from your mouth and blow again. Does the air from your mouth feel warm? Why?

Ans. When the hands are placed at some distance from the mouth and the air is blown again, this time the air from the mouth does not feel much warm. This is because due to the distance from the mouth, the air gets mixed up with outside air and thus becomes cooler.

4. Can you think of any other way in which you use the warmth from your breath?

Ans. Another way in which we can use the warmth of our breath is when someone gets swelling and redness in the eyes or some warm breath on a piece of cloth or handkerchief and quickly pressing it in the swollen part or red eyes give some relief to the person.

5. Fold a piece of cloth 3-4 times. Now bring it close to your mouth and blow hard on it. Did the cloth become warm?

Ans. Yes, the cloth has become warm.

**6. Have you ever burnt your tongue when you ate or drank something that was too hot?
How do you cool some food when it is too hot?**

Ans. Yes, I had once burnt my tongue on drinking very hot tea. When some food is very hot, I cool it by blowing on it, by keeping it in a broad container under a fan.

7. If you were to cool these three hot things – dal, roti, rice – in which ways you do so?

Ans. Dal, roti and rice can be cooled by keeping them in a broad container under a fan and also by blowing air on them from mouth.

8. For what other things do you blow air from your mouth?

Ans. The other things for which I blow air from my mouth are:

(i) For whistling

(ii) For playing with a firki.

(iii) On erasing on the notebook with an eraser the rubber particles are removed by blowing air on them.

(iv) For cleaning the spectacles.

9. Picture 1- Mini tried to cool her tea by blowing on it. Which do you think will be hotter – Mini's tea or the air she blew from her mouth?



Ans. Mini's tea would be hotter as compared to the air blown from her mouth.

10. Picture 2 – Sonu was feeling very cold. He kept blowing on to his hands. Now think

and write, which will be cooler – Sonu’s hand or his breadth.



Ans. Sonu’s hand will be cooler as compared to the air blown by him.

11. Make whistles of the things given below. Write in a sequence from the loudest to the slowest whistle.

Ans. Apart from these, we can also whistle by putting fingers in our mouth. The sequence from the loudest to the softest whistle as follows:

- The cap of a pen
- By putting fingers in the mouth
- By wrapping of a toffee
- By a balloon
- By a leaf

12. Have you seen people different musical instruments like flute, dholak, Been... guitar, mridang etc. Can you recognize their sounds with your eyes closed? Find out more about these musical instrument. Collect their picture.

Ans. Yes, I have seen and can recognize the sounds of flute, dholak, Been, guitar, mridang etc.

These instrument are discussed below:

(i) Flute: It is made up of wood and it is played by blowing air from mouth.



(ii) Dholak: It is made up of wood and leather and it is played by tapping hard by both hands.



(iii) Been: It is made up of wood and played by blowing air from mouth.



(iv) Guitar: It is made up of wood and metal strings and played by fingers.



(v) Mridang: It is made up of wood and copper and it is played by tapping hard by both hands.



13. Can you name some things which produce melodious or pleasing sounds when we blow into them.

Ans. Some of the things which produce melodious or pleasing sounds when we blow into them are been flute, pungi, shehnai, banjo etc.

14. Have you seen someone blowing on their spectacles, to wipe them clean? How does

the air from the mouth help in cleaning the spectacles?

Ans. The air blown from the mouth is hot and the glass of the spectacles is comparatively colder. The hot air we breathe out contains water vapours which turn into tiny droplets of water when it comes in contact with the colder glass. This makes the glass moist and hazy.

15. Take a glass. Bring it near your mouth and blow hard on it. Do this two or three times. Does the glass look hazy?

Ans. Yes, a mirror can also be made hazy in the same way. On blowing air from the mouth on the mirror, the mirror becomes moist. The air blown from mouth is hot and the mirror is cold. The hot air that we breathe out contains water vapours which turn into tiny droplets of water when it comes in contact with the colder mirror. This makes the mirror moist and hazy. The air blown from the mouth is wet.

16. Put your hand on your chest, when you breathe in, does your chest come out or go in?

Ans. On putting the hands on the chest, when I breathed in, my chest comes out.

17. Take a deep breath in

Ask your friend to measure your chest with a thread. Measurement

Now breathe out. Again ask your friend to measure your chest. Measurement....

Was there any difference in the two measurements of your chest.

Ans. Measurement of the chest on taking a deep breath is 24 cm.

Measurement of the chest on taking breath out is 20 cm.

Yes, there is a difference in the measurements. The chest comes out and measures more on taking a deep breath and it goes in and measures less on breathing out.

18. Put your finger under your nose. Can you feel any air when you breathe out from

your nose?

Ans. Yes, I can feel the air when I breathe out from your nose.

19. Count how many times in one minute do you breathe in and breathe out?

Ans. On counting, I breathe in and out for about 20 times in a minute.

20. Jump 30 times. Did you feel breathless?

Ans. Yes, on jumping I feel breathless.

21. Now again count how many times in one minute your breathed in and out?

Ans. On counting after jumping, I breathed in and out for about 26 times.

22. What was the difference in your count before and after jumping.

Ans. I breathed about 6 times more after jumping. The difference in the count before and after jumping shows that the breathing rate increases after jumping.

23. You have all heard the ‘tick-tick’ of the clock. Have you seen a doctor using a stethoscope to listen to our chest? What do you think she hears? Where is the sound coming from? Is there a clock inside your chest that keeps ticking away?

Ans. Yes, I have seen a doctor using a stethoscope. She hears the heart beat by using stethoscope. This sound comes from our heart. No, there is no clock inside our chest that keeps ticking away, but a heart lies in the left side of the chest that beats continuously.

24. Stand with this snake below a fan. Look in which direction it moves. Take this paper snake to different places and observe its movement.

Ans. On taking this snake below a fan, it moves in the anticlockwise direction. This is because, here the air is moving downwards.

25. Can you understand from the movement of the snake if the air is moving upwards or downwards?

Ans. Yes, the direction of the air can be easily understood by observing the movement of the snake. If the snake moves in the direction of the clock it shows that the air is moving upwards. When the snake moves in the opposite direction this shows that the air is moving downwards.

26. While playing Amit hit a wall. His forehead was swollen. Didi immediately folded a scarf (4-5) times, blew on it and kept it on Amit's forehead. Why do you think Didi did this?

Ans. After hitting on the wall. Amit's forehead would have swollen and become hotter. Didi folded a scarf, blew on it and kept it on Amit's forehead because she might have learnt this from her elders but it is a wrong practice. Actually it does not cure the pain, but on blowing, the scarf becomes a little warmer and gives some relief to the pain and swelling.

27. We blow to cool hot things as well as to warm them. Give examples of each.

Ans. Example, when we blow to cool hot things:

(i) A cup of tea (ii) any hot food etc.

Example when we blow to warm a cold thing. Our hands in the winters.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -16
WHO WILL DO THIS WORK

1. Have you seen such scenes around you?

Ans. Yes, I have seen such scenes around.

2. Have you ever thought of people who do this work? Can you imagine how they would feel?

Ans. The people who have to do this work feel it very difficult, dirty, hard and laborious.

3. Why do you think people need to do this kind of work?

Ans. People need to do this work due to poverty.

4. Since when have they been doing this work?

Ans. They have been working for the last 15-20 years.

5. How much have they studied?

Ans. Most of them have studied only up to 5th class.

6. Have they tried to look for some other work?

Ans. No, they have not tried to look for any other work.

7. Did the elders in their family also do this work?

Ans. Yes, the elders in their family also do this work.

8. What kind of difficulties do they face in doing this work?

Ans. They have to face many difficulties while doing this work, such as:

- (i) They have to face excessively foul smelling garbage due to which they might suffer from many health related problems.
 - (ii) The other people look them with hatred and consider them as belonging to a low and backward community.
 - (iii) Even if they study, they do not get good jobs.
-

9. What are the differences kinds of work being done in this drawing. List any five of these.

Ans. Five different kinds of work that have been shown in the drawing are:

- (i) Working as a labourer
 - (ii) Working as a road sweeper
 - (iii) Working as a doctor
 - (iv) Working as a teacher
 - (v) Vegetable/fruit seller
-

10. If you were asked to do any five jobs shown in this picture, which would you choose.



Ans. I would have chosen the following jobs in this picture:

-
- (i) Teacher
 - (ii) Doctor
 - (iii) Computer professional
 - (iv) Artist
 - (v) Shopkeeper
-

11. Which five jobs would you not choose? Why?

Ans. I will not choose the following jobs:

- (i) Sweeper
- (ii) Labourer
- (iii) Fruit/Vegetable hawker
- (iv) Painter
- (v) Gatekeeper

I want to study hard and get a challenging job. I want to achieve a good name and respect in the society and also earn in a good income, so that I can live a happy life. But the jobs mentioned above are not very respectful and I will not be able to earn well by doing these jobs. Thus, I will not choose these jobs.

12. What kind of work or jobs do people not want to do? Why?

Ans. The work which does not require much brain are not challenging, for example, work of a sweeper, gatekeeper, doing white wash on building etc. People does not want to these jobs because by these jobs we cannot earn well, these are not challenging and these are not considered respectful.

13. So, who does this kind of work? Why do people do this kind of work that others do not want to do?

Ans. The poor people usually do this kind of work. This is because:

- (i) They do not have enough money to study and get a good job.
- (ii) Even if they study and get a degree, they still do not get a good job.
- (iii) They have been in this job since their great grandparents or even before that, thus they are forced to get into this job only.

14. What would happen if nobody did this work? If nobody cleared the garbage lying outside your school or your house for one week, then what would happen. Think of same ways so that people would not to do the work they don't like to do. Draw a picture of what you thought.

Ans. If nobody would clear the garbage lying outside our school or our house, there would be-

- (i) a lot of garbage accumulated here and there on the roads.
- (ii) the place would become very filthy and foul smelling
- (iii) a lot of mosquitoes and other germs would breed in these areas and spread diseases.

Some other ways for cleaning, so that the people would not have to do this work are:

- (i) Crane: A crane can be used which carries huge amount of garbage at a time and does not require people to hold the garbage by hands.



- (ii) Dalao: It is a special type of big dustbin in which the garbage is collected. When it gets

filled up, a crane or truck is brought and it takes away the whole dust-bin as it is.

15. Why did Gandhiji and his team start doing the job of cleaning? What do you think about this?

Ans. It was the usual practice that people from a particular community would do the job of cleaning. These people were considered as untouchable and were hosted by the other people. Gandhiji wanted to remove this practice of untouchability from the society and also wanted the people to respect each other. Thus, Gandhiji and his team started doing the job of cleaning themselves so that people can learn from them.

16. Do you know any such people in your area who try to help others in solving their problems? Find out.

Ans. Yes, there is a lady in our colony who has started an NGO. This NGO is working for the cleanliness of the roads, drains etc. The people working in the NGO, personally clean and sweep the roads and drains and thus they are helping others in solving their problems.

17. What are the toilet arrangements in your house? Where is the toilet? Inside the house or outside? Who cleans the toilet?

Ans. In our house there is provision of a modern and concert toilet which is located inside the house. The toilet has a flush system. It has a small water tank with a button. On pushing the button the water rushes out with speed and flushes away the stool and urine. It is cleaned by a sweeper everyday.

18. How did the man who was returning from the toilet behave with Mehadevbhai? Why did he behave like this?

Ans. The man those was returning from the toilet talked with Mahadevbhai in an insulting way and treated him feeling of hatred. He thought that the people who clean the toilet are from a very low community and are untouchables. Thus, they should be treated like this

19. How do people generally behave with those people who cleans toilets and drains?

Write.

Ans. People generally behave with those people who clean the toilets and drains in an insulting way as they consider them as untouchables and those belonging to a low community. They dislike and avoid to touch them or allow them to enter their kitchen or other rooms of the house except the toilets.

20. Narayan and Gandhiji discussed all this many years ago. Have things changed now?

Ans. Yes, things have changed a lot now. Now a days, most of the people do not believe in untouchability. In fact, the government has also passed many rules in favour of these people according to which misbehaving with these people is punishable by law. Government has also reserved many seats for these people in educational institutions and government jobs.

21. Who does the cleaning in your school? What all has to be cleaned?

Ans. The cleaning in our school is done by 3-4 sweepers. They have to clean the toilets, all the rooms, the terrace and the, grounds of the school.

22. Do all the children like you help in this? If yes, how?

Ans. Yes, sometimes we help in this cleaning work. We clean our classroom. If any waste papers or any other wastes are lying here and there, we collect them and throw them in the dustbin. We also clean our benches and chairs.

23. If all do not help, why not?

Ans. Some students of the class do not help at all. They belong to very rich families and they consider their insulting work by doing this.

24. Do all the children do all kinds of work?

Ans. No, all the children do not perform all kinds of work. Those who consider this work as a low status or insulting work and hate it, do not perform it or do it only superficially.

25. Do they sometimes have to miss classes to do this work?

Ans. No, they do not miss classes to do this work. They do it in just 5-10 minutes in between the classes.

26. Do the girls and the boys do the same kinds of work.

Ans. Yes, the girls and boys do the same kinds of work.

27. What work do you do at home?

Ans. I do the following work at home:

(i) I clean my room daily. After studying, I arrange all my books and copies properly and do not allow them to spread.

(ii) I also clean my bed daily.

28. Is the work done by boys and girls, men and women the same?

Ans. No, usually the work done by boys and girls, men and women is not the same. The girls and women are usually involved in household jobs like cleaning the rooms, cooking, washing clothes etc. The boys and men are usually involved the outdoor jobs like bringing vegetables, fruit, oil, other household things paying electricity bills etc.

29. Would you like to bring some change? What kind?

Ans. Yes, I would like to bring some changes in this. The girls and women should also be allowed to study so that they can get good jobs and become independent and self reliant. Moreover, the boys and men should also participate in some household works and help the women.

30. Do people look at different kinds of work in the same way? If not, why is this so? Why is it important to bring change?

Ans. No, even today people do not look at different kinds of work in the same way. Most of

the road cleaners, toilet sweepers etc. are still from some particular communities only. The other people do not consider these jobs respectable and they hate these jobs and also treat these people in a derogatory manner.

This difference has been created because the rich people study well and get good jobs. Thus, they earn well and become richer. But the poor people can't even afford to eat, So, they can't spent on studying and are forced to take these kinds of jobs. This needs to be changed in order to bring equality among the people so that everyone should respect each other.

31. Gandhiji used to say that every person should do every kind of work. What do you feel about this? If everyone followed this, what are the things that would change? What are the some changes that will happen in your own house?

Ans. If everyone will start doing all kinds of work then no work will be considered low or disrespectful. There will be equality among the people, no one will feel superior or inferior. No one will insult any one. Everyone will become independent. The practice of untouchability will also vanish. The men and women will work together at our own house also. The men will also help the women by doing some household work.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -17
ACROSS THE WALL

1. Is there any place to play near your house?

Ans. Yes, there is a big park near my house which is a good place for playing.

2. What do people play there? Who plays there?

Ans. People play different games in that park such as badminton, football, cricket, kho-kho, kabaddi etc. Both girls and boys of our area and nearby areas come to play in that park.

3. Do the children of your age also get a chance to play there?

Ans. Yes, myself and other children of my age often play there.

4. What other things happen at this place?

Ans. Besides games, people also do other activities in that park such as yoga, physical exercise, public meetings, morning and evening walks etc.

5. Has anyone ever stopped you from playing some games? Which games?

Ans. Yes, I was stopped from playing football.

6. Who stopped you and why? What did you do then?

Ans. My mother stopped me from playing football because she said I could get many injuries while playing this game that is why she did not want me to play this game. I tried to convince her but when I failed to do so. I called one of my senior colleagues from neighbourhood. She explained and convinced her.

7. Did anyone help you and encourage you to play?

Ans. Yes, my senior colleague from my neighbourhood, my father and my school coach helped and encouraged me.

8. Do girls and boys play different types of games in your school or neighbourhood? If yes, then which games do the boys play and which do the girls play?

Ans. Most of the games are played by both boys and girls. But some games are played by boys only like cricket, hockey, football etc. Girls usually play badminton, kho-kho, basketball etc.

9. Do you think that there is any difference between the games and the way they are played by boys and girls?

Ans. Yes, there is some difference between the games played by boys and girls and the way these are played. The boys usually play very tough, tedious and hard games.

10. Should the game for boys and girls be different? What do you think?

Ans. I think girls are also talented and hardworking as boys. They can play all the game which are played by the boys. Thus there should not be much difference between the games for boys and girls.

11. Have you ever played as part of a team of your class, school or neighbourhood? Whom did you play with? What game did you play?

Ans. Yes, I had played as part of my school team. We played with the team of another school. We played the game kho-kho.

12. What is the difference between playing for yourself and for the team?

Ans. There is a lot of difference in playing for ourselves and for our team. When we are playing for own self, we just think for own victory, we try to prove ourselves excellent and better than others. We just want to listen to our own praise. But when we are playing for the

team, we first understand each other, we create a sense of cooperation with each member of the team, we respect each other, we try to teach others and play unitedly as a single team. We play together and work hard to see the victory of the whole team and get praised.

13. While playing in a team would you like to play for yourself or for the team? Why?

Ans. While playing in a team, I would like to play for the team. This is because I want my team to win. This requires understanding between all the members of the team. It teaches us how to live with unity, love and respect.

14. Is your team like team Afsana played with at Sholapur or like the Nagpada team? How?

Ans. Our team is like the Nagpada team. This is because the Nagpada had a very good understanding and cooperation between each member of the team. The members respected and encouraged each other and never insulted any one of his/her weakness. We understanding that this unity was their strength which was the reason for their success. Understanding that unity was their success. Similarly, we also want our team to be perfect and successful. Thus our team is just like the Nagpada team.

15. Have you ever taken part in some game or competition from your school or area? How did you feel?

Ans. Yes, I had taken part in a competition from my school. I felt very honoured and challenging to play for my school side.

16. Did you go to some other place to play? What was that place like? How did you like going to that place?

Ans. Yes, we went to Punjab to play a match. That place was very nice. I felt very good to be at a new place.

17. Have you seen matches played between India and other countries? Which ones?

Ans. Yes, I have seen matches between India and some other countries. I have seen cricket, hockey, football and tennis matches.

18. We all know about the cricketers of India, and we all like them. Do people also know and like the Indian players who play some other games? What do you feel about it? Do you know the players of the Indian football or kabaddi team?

Ans. No, the Indian players of the other games are not much known and liked by the people. This is because the other games have not been able to give much respect, name and success to our country. No, we do not know much about the players of the Indian football or kabaddi team.

19. What would happen if girls are not allowed to play games, to study or do some other work of their choice?

Ans. If girls are not allowed to play games, to study or do some work of their choice, their hidden talent will get suppressed and they will not be able to express themselves. They will also not be able to grow physically and mentally.

20. How would you feel if you were not allowed to take part in some game or drama?

Ans. If I were not allowed to take part in some games or drama. I would have felt very bad and I would feel discouraged.

21. Have you heard of any women player? Name them and the games they play.

Ans. Some of the women players, I have heard about and the games they play are as follows:

(i) Sania Mirza: Tennis

(ii) P.T. Usha: Athletics

(iii) Aparna Popat: Badminton

(iv) Anju Bobby George: Long jump

22. In which area other than sports have you heard of women getting recognition?

Ans. The other areas apart from sports, where women have got recognition are:

(i) Police Department – Kiran Bedi

(ii) Politics – Indira Gandhi (First Lady Prime Minister of India)

(iii) Politics – Pratibha Gandhi (First Lady President of India)

(iv) Mountain climbing – Bachandri Pal (First Indian lady who climbed the Everest)

23. Are these women less known than men? Why?

Ans. No, I think these women are known more as compared to the men. This is because in our country very few women participate in such activities. As a result, they get more popularity and are more famous.

24. How would you find the world to be, if girls never got a chance to take part in games, drama or dance? How would you feel if such a thing happened to boys?

Ans. If the girls will not get a chance to take part in games drama or dance, there will be no competition or challenges. The world would seem very boring. If such a thing would happen with boys, then also it would be very bad, boring and unfair.

25. Do you know of any women or girl whom you would want to be like when you grown up?

Ans. I would want to be like Kiran Bedi and serve for my country.

26. The newspaper report said, “Afsana has jumped over the wall. The gender wall that her mother had made.” Think and write in your own words what was this wall. What do you understand by ‘gender bias’?

Ans. The wall being discussed here refers to the wall of gender bias. By gender bias, we understand the difference in the approach of people towards boys and girls. In our country,

especially in the small villages, people still believe that boys are superior than girls. Boys have the right to study, play, participate in all type of activities. But girls are meant for household works only. They believe it is not right to allow girls to go out and study, play or work. But now a days, people have changed a lot. Girls are also given equal opportunities and respect as boys except in few small villages.

27. Should the games of boys and girls be different? Think and write.

Ans. No, I think there should not be much different in the games of boys and girls. Girls are also very competent, hard-working and they can also take challenges very well. Today, there is hardly any field in which the girls have not proven themselves. Thus, girls and boys should be treated properly.

28. If you are made the leader of a team, how will you prepare you team?

Ans. If I would have been the leader of my team, I would prepare my team just like the Nagpada team. For this I would take care of the following things-

- (i) I would encourage them to play with hard work and honesty.
- (ii) I would tell them to understand and respect each other and maintain unity.
- (iii) They should support each other, never insult each other for their mistakes and play for the whole team.
- (iv) They should understand that cooperation and unity is the strength of a team.
- (v) I would also ask them to practice and exercise daily.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS

NCERT Solutions

CHAPTER -18

NO PLACE FOR US

1. Jatriya felt alone even in a crowd of people. Have you ever felt like this?

Ans. Yes, once I got separated from my mother in a market for few minutes. Though there was a huge crowd of people but still I was feeling all alone as I knew no one.

2. Imagine how it feels to leave one's own place and go far away to live in a new place?

Ans. It is a very difficult to leave one's own place and live far away at a new place. This is because there is nobody with whom we can share our feelings, problems and other matters. Thus, it feels very bad and sad to leave our own place.

3. Why do you think families like that of Jatriya's are coming to big cities?

Ans. The families like that of Jatriya often come to big cities due to poverty, to earn more money and live a better life. There may also be many problems with them in the village. For example, sometimes due to scanty rainfall there is not much profit from the farms, sometimes they are asked to leave their villages by the government or private companies because of the construction of factories or dams etc. Thus they are forced to come to big cities.

4. Have you seen any children (in your school or neighbourhood) who also go to work?

Ans. Yes, I have seen few children in my neighbourhood who go to work.

5. What kind of work do they do? Why do they have to work?

Ans. They have to do the following types of work:

(i) Fish catching and cleaning

-
- (ii) Picking up the luggage of people at the bus or railway station
 - (iii) Kabariwala (picking up rags from the houses or big dustbins)
 - (iv) Working as a servant in house or shops.

They have to work because of poverty. They belong to those families who are poor that they don't have money even to eat the basic food. Thus their children are forced to work.

6. In Khedi village what all did children learn?

Ans. Children in Khedi village learnt the following:

- (i) Dancing
 - (ii) Playing flute and dhol
 - (iii) Making vessels and other things from bamboo and clay.
 - (iv) Recognising birds and imitating their sounds etc.
-

7. What do you learn from your elders?

Ans. I learn the following ethics from my elders-

- (i) To respect elders.
 - (ii) To sleep, wake up, study and play on time and in a proper routine.
 - (iii) To maintain love and affection with the friends and brothers and sisters.
 - (iv) To help in some household jobs.
-

8. Jatrya learnt so many things in Khedi. How many of those would be useful for him in Mumbai?

Ans. Jatrya learnt many things in Khedi. Out of these, he can use some of them to earn money in Mumbai, such as:

Fish catching, selling goods in the market, playing dhol etc.

9. Do you hear the sounds of birds everyday? Show how?

Ans. Yes, I often hear the sounds of birds such as:

Guttar-Guttar of pigeon

Chi-Chi of sparrow

Kav-Kav of cow

10. What are some of the sounds that you hear everyday, but the people of Khedi may not be hearing?

Ans. Some of the sounds that we hear everyday but the people of Khedi may not be hearing them are:

Horns of the vehicles.

Sound of trains

Sound of loudspeakers.

11. Have you experienced silence? When and where?

Ans. Yes, I feel silence daily at night when I go for sleeping. At this time there is no sound at all. The people, animals and birds all are sleeping. There is no vehicle on the roads as well. Thus there is a complete silence.

12. Many forest in Jatrya's village did not agree to move away their land and forest. Why? They had to leave even though they did not want to?

Ans. Many people of Jatrya's village did not want to leave their land and forest because it was their grandfather's land and they had many old members associated with that place. But still they had to leave from that place because they were ordered to leave the village by the government officials along with the police. Moreover, they were promised that they

would be shifted to a much better where there would be electricity, water etc.

13. In Khedi how many people were there in Jatrya's family? Who came to his mind? What he thought about his family?

Ans. There were three people in Jatrya's family in Khedi. His father, mother and Jatrya himself. When he thought about his family, he thought of his would be wife and would be children.

14. Who all came to your mind which you think about your family?

Ans. When I think about my family, my grandparents, parents and sibbling.

15. Have you heard of people who don't want to be moved from their old place? Talk about them.

Ans. Yes, my grandparents live in the village. They don't want to leave their old place. They say its their grandfather's land and they have many sweet memories associated with that place, their farms and their pet animals. Therefore they do not want to come and live in the city.

16. Do you know some people who have never been to school? Do you also know of any place where there is no school.

Ans. Yes, our maid servant has never been to school. There is a small village in Rajasthan, where there is no school.

17. Think of the kind of difficulties people have to face where a dam is being built.

Ans. People have to face many difficulties at the place where a dam is being built such as:

(i) Their houses, farms etc. are all destroyed.

(ii) They are promised to be given some compensation by the government but they have to face many difficulties in getting this compensation.

(iii) They are given new houses to live but they are not as good as were told to them. They have electricity but it remains for few hours only. There are no tap water.

(iv) The other people treat the village people as poor, uneducated and inferior.

18. Was Sinduri village like the village like the Jatrya's dreams?

Ans. No, Sinduri village was not like the village of Jatriaya's dreams.

19. What difference did he find between Sinduri and in his dreams village?

Ans. The difference that he found in Sinduri village and his dream village are as follows:

(i) He thought that his house in the new village would have electricity, water in taps and all basis things. But it was not so in Sinduri village. There was electricity but it was just very difficult to pay the heavy bills. There were taps but no water.

(ii) There was no place for keeping the animals.

(iii) They were given land for farming but it was not good for farming, it was filled with stones and pebbles.

(iv) There was school, but the teacher did not pay attention to the children in the school. These children found it difficult to learn in a new language.

(v) There were doctors but they were not available on time.

(vi) The people of Sinduri village also treated them as unwanted guests and found their language and way of living strange and made fun of them.

20. Have you ever been to anyone's house as an 'unwanted guest'? How did you feel?

Ans. When guests come to stay at our home for a few days, then we respect them. We arrange meals for them, bedding and other basic requirements etc. We prepare their favourite food items. We also take them to some good places to entertain them.

21. What had Jatryabhai thought while moving to Mumbai? Did he find Mumbai as he

had imagined?

Ans. Jatriyabhai thought when they are being treated as unwanted guests so it is of no use of live in Sunduri village. He was also not getting any goods facilities in this village. So, he decided to move to Mumbai and thought here his children could study in a good school and will have a better future. No, Mumbai was not as he thought of. There was no place to stay for outsiders like Jatryabhai. It was very difficult to find some work and earn money. The conditions were even worse, it was very hard for him to pay for the food, house, medicines, school fees and even water was also to be purchased. Even his small son, Sidya had to work to earn money.

22. What kind of school do you think Jatrya's children would be going to in Mumbai?

Ans. Jatrya's children would be studying in a government school in Mumbai.

23. Do you know of any family that has come to your town after having moved out of his place? Talk to them and find out.

Ans. Yes, I know few students in my school have come from a small village in Rajasthan. They were asked to move from that place.

24. From where have they come? Why did they have come here?

Ans. They have come from a small village in Rajasthan. They were asked to leave that place by the government officials because of the construction of a factory at that place.

25. What kind of place did they live in there? How do they find this new place compared to the old one?

Ans. They used to live in a small village that was very beautiful, peaceful and simple. There were farms, freely available water, animals and small schools. The environment was also not much polluted. As compared to that old village, this new place that is city is very noisy, crowded and polluted. The people have a different culture and way of talking. They do not get easily mixed up. Everything is a very expensive even they have to pay for the water. They are finding it very difficult to survive in this new place.

26. Is their language and way of living are different from that of the people here? In what ways?

Ans. Yes, their language and way of living is very different from the people of this place. They used to speak in Rajasthani language and their ways of talking in hindi is also very difficult. Their way of living is also very different. They used to prepare food on chulhas. They used to wear simple clothes, men used to wear 'dhoti-kurta' and 'pagri' on the head and women used to wear 'ghaghra-choli'. But here in the city there is gas-stove for cooking, men wear shirts and pants and women wear suits, sarees, skirts etc.

27. Do you know how to make some things that you cannot know? What?

Ans. Yes, they know making special things which I don't know such as:

Making utensils, pitcher or other things out of clay.

Bucket out of bamboo.

28. Have you ever read or heard of a city slum being removed? How do you feel about this?

Ans. Yes, I have heard about a slum that was removed from the area near the Yamuna river. The people living there had to face many difficulties as they were ordered to vacate that area immediately. I felt very bad and pity for these people.

29. People also shift from one place to another when they get transferred in their jobs? How do they feel then?

Ans. Many times people have to shift from one place to another when they get transferred in their jobs. In this situation they feel very bad and have to face many difficulties. They have to leave their houses, schools, friends and neighbours. At the new place, again they have to search for a new good school, have to adjust with the new people. But in this situation, at least they have a house to live and also since they already have a job so at least they have enough money to survive.

30. “Some people say that city people do not create garbage. Cities are dirty because of slums”. How do you feel about it? Discuss and debate between yourselves.

Ans. It is incorrect to say that city people do not create garbage. It is because of slum's. This is because people in the cities are responsible for shifting the village people to the cities. They construct dams, factories etc. in the villages and force the villagers to empty those places. The villagers are not provided proper houses in the cities, they are just given small place to live in with no proper provision for toilet and bathing. As a consequence these poor people are forced to use the roads and drains for this purpose. This causes dirt and foul smelling areas. Actually the difficult situations in which they are forced to live are responsible for this. On the other hand, the city people cause a lot of pollution due to the vehicles, factories etc. Thus the given statement is incorrect.

31. Like Jatrya's family thousands of families come to stay in big cities for many different reasons. Do you think their life may be a better in a big city from what it was before? Imagine how they feel in a big city.

Ans. When families like Jatrya's come to stay in big cities, their lives become very different from what it was before. They have to face many problems in these big cities such as-

- (i) They are not provided proper houses in the big cities, they are just given small huts to stay with no proper facility for bathing and toilet.
- (ii) They have the provision of electricity but it remains for only sometime. Also, they have to pay the electricity bills which they cannot afford.
- (iii) There are taps but with no water.. They have to pay for the water also.
- (iv) They are not well qualified therefore it is very difficult for them to get the good jobs. Even their children also have to work.
- (v) There are schools for the children but it is very difficult for them to understand the new language. Also the teacher does not pay much attention to them.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS
NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -19
A SEED TELLS A FARMER'S STORY

1. Are rotis made in your home? From which grains are they made?

Ans. Yes, rotis are made in my home. These are made of wheat or bajra grains.

2. Have you eaten roti made from bajra or jowar? How did you like these?

Ans. Yes, I have eaten roti made from bajra or jowar. They are tasty to eat.

3. In your house what is done to protect grains and pulses from insects?

Ans. In my house the grains and pulses are kept in air tight containers to protect them from insects.

4. Which are different festivals related to farming celebrated in different seasons? Find out more about any one of such festivals and write in your notebook. The name of the festival in which season it is celebrated, in which states of India, what special food are made, is it celebrated only at home with the family, or together with many people.

Ans. The different festivals related to farming that are celebrated in the different season are Basant Panchami, Holi, Lohri, Baisakhi etc.

Basant Panchami: It is celebrated in the spring season. It is celebrated mainly in Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh. The special food is prepared such as yellow rice, kheer, sweet rotis etc on this festival. It is celebrated by the people of different families together.

5. Talk to the elders in your family and find out if there were some special foods cooked earlier that are not cooked anymore?

Ans. After talking to the elders of my family I found that there were no special food items which were made earlier and are not made any more.

6. Find out about the crops – cereals, vegetables, pulses that are grown in your area. Of these, is there anything that is famous across the country.

Ans. The crops grown commonly in our area are -Wheat, bajra, mushrooms, jowar etc. Out of these mushrooms is well known everywhere.

7. Can you identify these grains



Ans. Yes, I can identify these grains. These are

- (1) Corn seeds
 - (2) Mustard Seeds
 - (3) Wheat grains
 - (4) Bajra grains
-

8. The bajra seeds sow differences in the way Damjibhai and Hasmukh did farming (for example in irrigation, ploughing etc.) What were these differences.

Ans. The differences in the way Damjibhai and Hasmukh did farming as noticed by the bajra seed are as follows:

Dhamjibhai used to grow different kinds of crops – grains and vegetables according to the season. He used to keep enough for his family and sold the rest to the shopkeepers from the city. Sometimes he also grew some cotton. Also each year, he used to keep aside some seeds. But his son Hasmukh did farming with a lot of differences. He bought new and modern equipment for farming. He put an electric motor to pump water, a tractor to plough the field. He bought new varieties of seeds from the market. He used expensive fertilizers. He used to grow mainly those crops which could be sold in the city to get a lot of profit. All these

materials and equipment were very expensive and whatever profit he earned from the city was used to repay the loans taken by him for the expensive machines and equipment.

9. Hasmukh said, “With profits from our fields, we can progress”. What is your understanding of ‘progress’?

Ans. By progress, we understand, a better and improved standard of living, a good place and house to live, good quality of food, better schooling, availability of all necessary household equipment (fridge) also those for entertainment like TV, radio etc.

Besides all these earning a high respect is a progress in real sense.

10. What kind of progress would you like to see in your area?

Ans. I would like to see the following type of progress in my area:

- (i) Good Schools
 - (ii) Big and well equipped hospitals
 - (iii) Better transportation and communication facilities
 - (iv) Good places for recreation and entertainment.
-

11. What can happen to Hasmukh’s farm after some years?

Ans. As there was a lot of loss to Hasmukh’s due to farming and it had become difficult for him to repay the bank loans. Thus it seems after some years there would not be any agricultural activity on his farms.

12. Damhibhai’s son Hasmukh chose to become a farmer like his father, Hasmukh’s son Paresh is not a farmer, but a truck driver. Why would he have done so?

Ans. Paresh observed that his father was in great loss. Even the bank loans were yet to be repaid. Also, farming had become very expensive. Therefore in order to repay the bank loans and earn better he started working as a truck driver.

13. The seeds were not sure what Hasmukh was talking about was really progress?

What do you feel?

Ans. All new methods that were adopted by Hasmukh, actually resulted in his downfall. He bought new varieties of seeds which were easily affected by harmful insects. He bought expensive fertilizers and medicines for the crops which were giving off a bad smell and also affecting the soil texture. He grew only those crops which could be sold in the market to gain more money. But since, all the farmers started this, the price for these crops went down and there was no profit. He used electric pump to draw water from the earth. Since all the farmers did the same, the water level was going down under the earth. Generally, there was so much loan to be repaid by him to the banks that even his son to quit farming and work as a truck driver only to repay the loans. Therefore his farming work was not flourishing, rather it was coming to an end and this is not progress.

14. Have there been any changes near your area, which may be difficult to call 'progress'? What changes are these? What are the different opinions about them?

Ans. Yes, there have been many changes around my area which have been done for progress but there are some losses associated with them due to which it is difficult to call them progress.

For example: (1) Increased transportation has made it easier to reach to far off places. But it results in a lot of pollution which cause serious health problems.

(2) A lot of electric machines and equipment have been made for many household works such as for washing clothes, cutting vegetables, cleaning the houses etc. These help us to finish our work in less time and do not require such labour. But this can cause obesity, joint problems because these do not follow us to do any physical exercise and also make us lethargic.

(3) With the help of computers, many time consuming jobs can be finished in a very short time but this has taken the jobs of many people.

15. What question come to your mind about farmers and farming? Write some questions in your group and ask a farmer. For example, how many crops do they grow in a year. Which crop needs how much water?

Ans. Some of the questions and their answer as asked from a farmer:

Student: Since how long are you farming?

Farmer: I have been farming for about 15 years.

Student: What and how many crops do you grow usually in a year?

Farmer: I usually grow wheat, paddy, pulses, cotton etc.

Student: Which crop needs a lot of water?

Farmer: Paddy needs a lot of water.

Student: Do you use the factory made fertilizers?

Farmer: Yes, I use factory made fertilizers.

Student: From where do you get the seeds? Do you store some seeds for next year?

Farmer: Sometimes I get the seeds from the market and sometimes I store some seeds also for the next year.

16. Visit a farm near your area. Observe and talk to the people there. Write a report.

Ans. Some days back I went to my friend's farm in Panipat along with few of my friends. It was one of the best places I had ever been to. As we entered the farm, the view was very beautiful. The entire farm was fenced with pink bougainvillea flowers and tall coconut trees. There was a wide variety of plants such as those of lemon, oranges, spinach, radish, coriander etc. We could not resist when we saw fresh carrots rooted in the soil. We uprooted few of them. We were told by the farmers working there that all these plants have been grown without using any artificial fertilizers. He has been using earthworms for this purpose. These earthworms dig the soil and make it soft and crumbly which is good for the plants. The dead plants, leaves, stems, fruits are buried in a pit and earthworms are allowed to enter and this automatically convert the waste into manure. This natural manure is very rich in minerals and good for the soil. We enjoyed the visit and also got to learn many things.

17. What can you see in each picture on the next page?



Ans. In this picture 1 – bajra crops can be seen. A lady is separating and taking out the cobs from the bajra crops.

In this picture 2 – The bajra cobs are put in a mustard (okhli, used for crushing). The cobs are crushed with a pestle (moosli) and the seeds are separated from the cob

In this picture 3 – The separated seeds are seen. Today this work is also done by big machines like threshers.

18. What technology could have been used to cut the stem?

Ans. The stem is cut in picture 1 by the help of big knife or cutter.

19. What do you think is being done in the grinder (chakki) in picture 4?



Ans. Here the grinder is being used to grind the bajra seeds and obtain the bajra powder.

20. What ways technologies would have been used to do the work shown in picture 5 and 6? You can see that the dough is ready in picture 6. When do you think a sieve would have been used? Discuss each step in detail, in any language you wish to use.





Ans. In picture 5 – The ready bajra flour is seen.

In picture 6 – The bajra flour is converted into a dough by using water.

In picture 7 – The bajra chapatis are being prepared.

In picture 8 – In this picture the bajra chapati are being prepared on the tawa.

In picture 9 – The ready bajra chapatis are shown in a plate. Sieve would have been used in picture 5 to separate the flour and the seek husk.

21. There have been many changes in our food. What can this mean? Use the seed story and what you know from elders to explain.

Ans. There have been many changes in our food such as:

- (i) Earlier people used to eat a variety of foods like bajra, jowar, wheat etc. but now we eat mainly wheat.
 - (ii) Earlier the old seeds were stored and grown in the next year. Now a days new variants of seeds are grown and their products are quite different in taste.
 - (iii) Earlier the foods were eaten in very simple forms, not very much spicy and over heated.
 - (iv) Earlier the traditional methods of irrigation, ploughing etc. were used whereas now a days new methods of irrigation, ploughing are being used.
-

22. What would happen if all the farmers were to use only one kind of seed and grow only one kind of crop?

Ans. If all the farmers will grow only one kind of seeds and crops, the price for these seeds and crops would fall and there would be no profit to the farmers. Moreover, growing same kind of seeds and crop on the same land will extract the same minerals from the soil each time and a result the soil would be deprived of these minerals.

CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS

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CHAPTER -20

WHOSE FORESTS

1. What do you think is a forest?

Ans. Forest is a large area thickly covered with different varieties of trees and plants. It also includes different animals, insects and birds living there.

2. If someone grew lots of trees close to each other, would this become a forest?

Ans. No, if someone grows lots of trees close to each other, this would not become a forest because this will become a park or garden.

3. Other than trees what all is there in a forest?

Ans. Apart from trees, a forest consists of animals, birds, insects etc.

4. Do all forests have similar type of trees? How many trees can you identify?

Ans. No, all forests do not have similar types of trees. I can identify about 4-5 trees such as those of mango, neem, coconut, guava, peepal etc.

5. Suryamani says, “If the forest are not there, we too will not remain”. Why so?

Ans. The forests are an essential part of our life. They keep our environment neat and clean by absorbing most of the harmful gases and releasing oxygen. We also get many fruits, vegetables, medicines from these forest. Besides, many people living in the forest obtain their livelihood from it. Therefore Suayamani says if the forest would disappear, we will be destroyed.

6. Do you know anyone who loves the forest?

Ans. Yes, myself and my friends are very fond of forest.

7. The contractor did not allow Suryamani's people to go into the forest? Why?

Ans. The contractor would have been cutting the trees and selling the wood for his own profit. He thought if the forest people would use the forest for their needs, it would be a loss to him. Therefore he did not allow Suryamani's people to go into the forest.

8. Is there any place around your area which you feel should be open to everyone but where people are not allowed to go?

Ans. Yes, there is a lake in our town. But people are not allowed to go there and enjoy its natural beauty until they pay for the entry ticket. I think this is wrong.

9. Who do you think the forest belongs to?

Ans. I think that the forest belongs to everyone and not to a single person.

10. Bhudiyamai said – "Forest is our 'collective bank' not yours or mine alone". Are there some other things which are our collective wealth? So if someone uses more, everyone would suffer?

Ans. Yes, there are few other things which I believe are our collective wealth, if someone uses them more, everyone would be at loss, such as

(i) The ground water

(ii) The fishes in the seas, rivers etc.

(iii) The minerals found under the earth

(iv) The fossil fuels such as coal, petroleum etc.

11. Do you have a friend with whom you can share everything?

Ans. Yes, I have a close friend of mine with whom I can share everything.

12. Some people have moved so far away from the forest that they can't understand the lives of forest people. Some even call them 'jungli'. Why is it not correct to say this?

Ans. The word 'jungli' is a Hindi word which is commonly used in abusive sense to refer to someone who is uncivilized. But the forest dwellers are not uncivilized. Though they are living in forest but in a balanced and civilized manner. Thus if we call them 'jungli' it would hurt their sentiments.

13. What do you know about how adivasis lives? Write and draw a picture.

Ans.



Adivasis live a very simple life. They wear the ordinary clothes, sometimes made up of leaves and flowers. They survive on fruit, vegetable, prepare medicines from various forest products. They take woods from the forests and prepare their food, prepare ornaments and decorative articles from leaves and flowers, baskets of bamboo, plates from leaves etc. and sell these in the market to earn their living.

14. Do you have an Adivasi friend? What have you learnt about the forest from her?

Ans. Yes, I do have an Adivasi friend. I have learnt many things from her about forests such as:

- (i) To prepare ornaments and decorative articles from flowers and leaves.
- (ii) To prepare medicines out of the herbs found there
- (iii) To prepare plates out of the dead and fallen leaves
- (iv) To prepare baskets out of bamboo

(v) Climbing trees

15. Do you know of anyone who works to save forests?

Ans. Yes, I know about a person in my neighborhood who runs her own NGO and works for protecting the forest.

16. What is your dream? What will you do to make your dream come true?

Ans. I wish to become an engineer. I will work hard and study to make my dream come true.

17. Collect report about forests from newspapers. Did you find any news about how the cutting down of forests affects the weather. How?

Ans. Yes, these days there is a lot of news on the effects of forest cutting on the weather. Cutting trees reduce the occurrence of rainfall which affects our crops. It also contributes in increasing the global warming (that is increasing the temperature on Earth).

18. In 'Torang' Suryaman does a lot to keep the kuduk music, dance and tradition alive. Would you like to do something like this for your community? What would you like to keep alive?

Ans. Yes, I would like to do something for my community. I would like to preserve the language and costumes of my community.

19. Is there any factory or some construction work going on in and around your area? What type of work?

Ans. Yes, recently a factory for making rubber is being constructed recently in an area a little away from our locality.

20. Due to the factory is there any effect on the trees and the land? Have the people in that area raised this issue?

Ans. Yes, due to this factory a very big park has been destroyed. About 100 trees have been

cut. As a result the people living in the nearby areas got annoyed and they raised this issue in front of the president of that area. They complained about the increasing pollution due to the cutting of trees.

21. What all is shown in the map?

Ans. This is the map of our country, India. The places having very thick forest and those which with less thick forest are shown in the map.

22. You have read Sikhya letter. Look for Orissa in the map.

Ans. Orissa is located towards the east of Chattisgarh, south of West Bengal and north east Andhra Pradesh.

23. Is there a sea close to Orissa? How did you find out?

Ans. Yes, there is an ocean Bay of Bengal close to Orissa. An ocean is identified in a map by blue colour. Its name is also given in the map.

24. Which are the states have sea on one side?

Ans. The following states have sea on one side: West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Kerela, Goa, Maharashtra, Gujarat.

25. Where is Suryamani's state Jharkhand on the map?

Ans. Suryanami's state Jharkhand is situated towards the south of Bihar, north east of Orissa and towards the east of Madhya Pardesh.

26. Where are forest on the map? How will you find these?

Ans. The places having forest are marked with green colour shades on the map. By this colour we can easily identify them. The places having forest are – Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttrakhand, Sikkim, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya

Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Kerela, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc.

27. How can you find out which states have very thick forests and which have less thick forests?

Ans. The places with very thick forest and less thick cover of forest are marked with separate colour shades. The areas with very thick forest are marked with dark green and those with less thick forest are marked with light green colour. Thus, these can be identified easily.

28. For someone in Madhya Pradesh in which direction would the country's thickest forest be? Name those states.

Ans. If someone is in Madhya Pradesh then the thickest forest of the country would be on his North eastern side. These states are Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

29. Which are the states around Mizoram?

Ans. The states around Mizoram are – Tripura, Assam and Manipur.

30. Chamur said they measure land using tin. Which are the other ways of measuring land?

Ans. The other ways of measuring land are – by meter, acres, gaj, miles etc.

31. Returning from school, children drawn water in a bamboo cup. Who do you think would have made this cup and kept it in the forest? Why?

Ans. The bamboo cup would have been made by the adivasis living in the forest in order to help the other people passing from the forest.

32. Have you ever seen anything which people are free to use, with no one there looking after it?

Ans. Yes, I have seen a few piau, bavidis that people are free to use, with no one looking after

them.

33. Find out more about ‘cheraw’ dance? Do it in your class. But be careful and don’t hurt yourself.

Ans. Cheraw is one of the traditional and oldest dance of Mizoram since the time when Mizos used to live on the hills of China. This dance is performed by an individual or family in most of their festivals and big occasions such as when there is a bumper harvest of a crop. It is also performed in marriage occasions. In this dance, men sit face to face on the ground and tap and beat long pairs of horizontal and cross bamboo sticks in a rhythmic beat. Girls in colourful Mizo costumes dance in and out between the bamboo sticks. Gongs and drums are used to accompany the dance. This is the most popular and colourful dance of the Mizos.

34. What is similar and what is different between Jhoom farming and Bhaskerbha’s was farming?

Ans. Similarities between Bhaskar Bhai’s farming and jhoom farming:

In both these methods of farming the manure prepared in the factories are not used. Rather, the natural manure formed automatically in the farms.

The differences between the two farming is Bhaskar Bhai used plant waste like dead and rotten leaves, stem, roots etc. to make manure. He dumped them in a pit and allowed to decompose. This automatically got converted into manure. Further the earthworms also formed small pits in the soil and make it soft and ready for farming.

Whereas in Jhoom farming, the weeds are burnt in the field and the ashes are mixed with the soil which acts like a manure. Moreover, the land is not ploughed but shallow trenches are made in the soil in which the seeds are sown. Mixed seeds of various crops like maize, paddy, chillies, vegetables, etc are sown.

35. Explain in your own words why forests are important for the people living in the forests?

Ans. Forest are very important for the people living in the forest. They are living there since

their childhood and thus have many sentiments attached with the forest. They play, sing, dance and study in the forest. They obtain their livelihood from the forest. They collect leaves and herbs from the forests and sell these in the bazaar, weave baskets from bamboo and leaf plates from fallen leaves, prepare medicines from the herbs etc. Thus, their life is entirely dependent on they can't imagine to live without the forest.

36. Did you find something in Jhoom farming? What is it?

Ans. Yes, there are few things are very interesting in Jhoom farming, such as

- (i) The weeds are not removed but these are burnt and the ashes are mixed with the soil to make it ready for sowing.
- (ii) The land is not ploughed, but shallow trenches are made in the soil in which the seeds are sown.
- (iii) Mixed seeds of various crops are sown-paddy, maize, chillies, vegetables, sesame etc.

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NCERT Solutions
CHAPTER -21
LIKE FATHER, LIKE DAUGHTER

1. Ashima sneezed just like her father. Do you have any such habit of trait which is similar to that of someone in your family? What is it? Whom is it similar to?

Ans. Yes, I laugh like my mother.

2. Does your face or anything else look similar to that with of someone else in your family? What is it?

Ans. Yes, some of my facial features and voice resembles with that of my family members. These are:

(i) My brown eyes – just like my mother.

(ii) My broad forehead – just like my paternal grandfather

(iii) My thick nose – just like my maternal grandmother.

3. Did someone tell you this or did you find it out yourself?

Ans. I was told about this by my mother and grandmother.

4. How do you feel when people compare you with someone else in your family? Why do you feel so?

Ans. When people compare me with my mother I feel very good because my mother is very beautiful and I feel very good to listen that I am like her.

5. Who laughs the loudest in your family? Laugh like the person.

Ans. My paternal grandmother laughs the loudest in my family.

6. Make a list of all the family members from Nilima's nani to little Samir. How are they all related to Nilima? Write.

Ans. List of the names of all the family members from Nilima's nani to little Samir and their relationship with Nilima is given below:

Nani – Nilima's nani (Mother's mother)

Eldest Nani – Nilima's so called nani – Nani's sister

Elder son of Nani k- Niliima's mama (Mother's brother)

Kiran – Nilima's mama (Mama's daughter)

Samir – Nilima's nephew (Son of her sister)

7. In your family are there any such examples of uncle-nephews or brother sister, where there is a big difference in the age? Find out from your elders.

Ans. Yes, I do have many uncle-nephews, brothers, sisters in my family where there is a big difference in the age.

8. Have you seen a very young child in your family? Whom does the child's eyes, nose, hair or fingers look like in the family? Write their names.

Ans. Yes, I have seen the young child of my uncle, some of his special characteristics and the names of the people with whom this resemble are given below:

(i) Eyes – just like his father

(ii) Nose – just like his Mama

(iii) Hair – just like his bua

(iv) Fingers – just like his Massi

9. Nilima's hair is like her nani's – thick and curly. Nilima's mother has straight, brown

and limp hair? What type of hair do you have black or brown, oily or dry?

Ans. My hair are brown and oily.

10. What is the colour of your hair? Measure and write the length of your hair.

Ans. The colour of my hair is brown. My hair are 60 cms long.

11. Is your hair like that of anyone else in your family? If yes, then name the person.

Ans. Yes, my hair resemble with those of my mother.

12. Measure the hair of other members of your family.

Ans. The length of the hair of the other member of your family are:

Father – 4 cm

Mother – 65 cm

Sister – 50 cm

Brother – 6 cm

13. Who has the longest hair in your family?

Ans. My mother has the longest hair in my family.

14. How many people do you know whose hair is longer than a meter? Does having long hair run in their family?

Ans. I know about two people whose hair are longer than a meter, my friend Rita and her sister Sita. Yes, having long hair runs in their family.

15. Do you know how to measure your height? Measure yourself from head to toe and write how tall you are?

Ans. Yes, I know how to measure my height. It is measured by using a meter scale or an inch tape. My height is about 110 cm.

16. How tall do you think will be when you grow up? Is anyone else in your family of the same height?

Ans. I think when I will grow up, my height will be around 155 cm. My mother is almost of the same height.

17. Measure the height of your family members and write it down.

Ans. The height of my family members is given below:

Father – 165 cm, Mother – 153 cm, Brother – 140 cm

18. What is similar between Saroja and Suvasini? What is different?

Ans. Since Saroja and Suvasini are twin sisters, therefore their facial features, eyes, height etc. are common i.e. they resemble to each other, as a result the other qualities which they adopted later on are different. Saroja knows two languages Tamil and Marathi and she is good in singing as well but Suvasini lacks these qualities. Suvasini knows about karate which Saroja does not. These two look so alike but are so different.

19. Do you know any twins? What is similar in them? How are they different?

Ans. Yes, there are two twins in my neighbourhood, one of them is a boy and the other is a girl. But they look different.

20. Have you read or heard anything about polio? Where?

Ans. Yes, I have read and heard about polio in newspapers TV and radio.

21. Have you read or heard any news about pulse polio? What?

Ans. Yes, I have read and heard about the pulse polio in TV, radio, newspaper, hoarding on

roadside. The government has been running a free pulse polio program under which all the children below five years are vaccinated against polio free of cost on specific dates as decided by the Health Ministry. Besides, the vaccination is available free of cost in most of the dispensaries and hospitals.

22. Do you know of anyone who has polio?

Ans. Yes, there is a boy in our class who is suffering from polio. One of his legs is not functioning properly and he uses a stick to walk.

23. Are there people in your house who talk loudly? Is it their habit or they cannot hear very well also?

Ans. Yes, my Nanaji talks very loudly. Actually he cannot hear properly as well.

24. Are there times when you do not talk loudly in front of some people? When? With whom? Why? When can you speak loudly?

Ans. Yes, I do not talk with my grandmother and father. This is because I have a great respect for them and also because I am a little scared of them. I can speak loudly with my friends.

25. Some people use a machine in their ear to help them hear better. Some use a stick or spectacles to help them in other ways. Do you know someone who does so?

Ans. Yes, my Nanaji uses a machine in his ear to help him hear better. My Dadaji uses spectacles and a stick to walk.

26. Talk to people who cannot hear very well. Find out if they had this problem since birth. When did they start to have a problem with hearing? What difficulties do they face?

Ans. Yes, my grandfather cannot hear very well. He was not like this since birth. But at the age of 30 he got some serious ear infection due to which he developed hearing problem. Due

to this he has to face many difficulties.

(i) He finds it difficult to cross a road as he cannot hear the traffic horns properly.

(ii) He finds it difficult to communicate with people.

(iii) He finds it difficult to listen to radio/TV.

27. What do you think – What all is a part of you that you got from your mother's side?

Ans. I have got the following features from my mother's side:

(i) My brown eyes – just like my mother

(ii) My soft voice – just like my massi

(iii) My thick nose – just like my nani

(iv) My broad forehead – just like my mama

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CHAPTER -22
ON THE MOVE AGAIN

1. Did all the farmers in Dhanu's village have their own land?

Ans. No, all the farmers in Dhanu's village didn't have their own land. Some of them worked on the lands of big farmers.

2. During what time of the year did Dhanu's family get work in the village?

Ans. Dhanu's family gets work in the village till Dussehra from before the rainy season. They do not get work during the remaining six months when there is no rain and no work in the fields.

3. Do you know of any families like Dhanu's who have to leave their villages for months in search of work?

Ans. Yes, I know two families in my Nani's village who have to leave their villages for months in search of work.

4. If people in Dhanu's village did not leave the villages in search of work, what difficulties would they face in their own village?

Ans. If people in Dhanu's village did not leave the village in search of work, they would face many difficulties like they would not be able to get enough money to get their food, other household articles to live or would not be able to afford their children's school fees etc.

5. In Dhanu's village there can be no farming when there is no rain. Do you think farming can be done even without rain water? How?

Ans. Yes, farming can be done even without rain water. This is possible due to the various new methods of irrigation such as by using tube well, canals, wheel for water lifting etc.

6. Dhanu's family and many other from the village go far away for work but some people stay back in the village. Why does this happen?

Ans. When Dhanu's family and many others from the village go far away for work, some people stay back in the village, in order to protect and take care of their houses and other household valuables.

7. When Dhanu and other children leave the village for six months, what happens in the village school?

Ans. When Dhanu and other children leave the village for six months, only the children of the big farmers study in the village school.

8. What arrangements are made at your home for old and unwell family members when everyone goes for work?

Ans. At our home when everyone goes for work, the female members usually remain at home to take care of the old and unwell family members. Sometimes a maid servant is appointed for this purpose.

9. Why Does Mami wish that Dhanu should go to school for the whole year and study?

Ans. Mami wished Dhanu should go to school for the whole year and study so that he can study well and get a good job and work independently. He could become a rich person and earn a good reputation in the society and should not suffer like his family members.

10. What happens when you are not able to go to school for a long time?

Ans. If we are not able to go to school for a long time, we would be suspended from the school.

11. Dhanu has to go with his village people to other place. Can there be some arrangements during that time so that Dhanu continues his studies? What kind?

Ans. Yes, when Dhanu has to go with his village people to other places there he can go to any nearby school. If there are many such children then small classes can be conducted under the trees.

12. Do you know of any jobs/work for which people have to stay away from their families for many months? Look for examples from this book and write.

Ans. There can be many other jobs/work for which people have to stay away from their families for many months, such as-

- (i) People who work in defense services.
 - (ii) Students who study in boarding school.
 - (iii) Some people are in service or engaged in business.
 - (iv) People who go on pilgrimage or for tourism.
-

13. What are the similarities and differences in the lives of different kinds of farmers?

Ans. There are many similarities and differences in the lives of different kinds of farmers. Some similarities are:

- (i) Most of the farmers are fully dependent on the farms to earn their living.
- (ii) In most cases, all the family members are engaged in farming.
- (iii) Most of them are dependent on rains for their farming.
- (iv) Most of them have to borrow a lot of money in order to get good machines for their farms.
- (v) Most of them are illiterate.
- (vi) Most of them follow the same basic methods for farming, irrigation etc.

Differences:

- (i) Some of them have their own lands and some are so poor that they have to work on
-

other's lands.

(ii) Some are working in rainy weather conditions but some are totally deprived of rains and have to survive in drought conditions.

(iii) They sow different varieties of seeds depending upon the climatic conditions at their places.

(iv) Some follow the old traditional methods of seed growing, irrigation etc. and some adopt new methods.