

## **CHAPTER- 21**

### **LIKE FATHER, LIKE DAUGHTER**

#### **2 MARK QUESTIONS**

**1. Does your face or anything else look similar to that of someone else in your family? What is it?**

**ANSWER:**

Yes, some of my facial features resemble my parents. My eyes and eyelashes are like my mother's, and my teeth are like my father's.

**2. Did someone tell you this, or did you find it out yourself?**

**ANSWER:**

My relatives and neighbours told me this.

**3. How do you feel when people compare you with someone else in your family? Why do you feel so?**

**ANSWER:**

I feel happy because I am a part of a great family.

**4. Who laughs the loudest in your family? Laugh like that person.**

**ANSWER:**

My uncle laughs the loudest in my family.

**5. In your family, are there any such examples of uncle-nephews or brother-sisters where there is a big difference in age? Find out from your elders.**

**ANSWER:**

Yes, I do have uncle-nephews and brother-sisters in my family where there is a big age difference in the age.

**6. What is similar between Saroja and Suvasini? What is different?**

**ANSWER:**

Both Saroja and Suvasini look like mirror images because they are twin sisters. Suvasini can speak both Marathi and Tamil, while Saroja can speak only Tamil. Suvasini is a good singer, while Saroja is a karate exponent.

**7. Do you know any twins? What is similar in them? How are they different?**

**ANSWER:**

Yes, there are two twin sisters in my school. They look similar in almost every trait. One of them has a long nose.

**8. Have you read or heard anything about polio? Where?**

**ANSWER:**

Yes, I heard about polio in the newspaper.

**9. Have you read or heard any news about ‘pulse polio’? What?**

**ANSWER:**

Yes, I heard about pulse polio. It is a programme conducted by the government to eradicate polio from the country. Children below five years will get two drops of medicine, and it is free.

**10. Do you know of anyone who has polio?**

**ANSWER:**

I saw many people who have polio

## **5 MARK QUESTIONS**

**1. Explain the story of Suryamani and her connection to the forest. What significant role did she play in her community?**

**ANSWER:**

Suryamani, a 'Girl Star,' took children from her community to the forest every Sunday. She taught them to recognize trees, plants, and animals, emphasizing the importance of understanding the forest. Her childhood love for the forest turned into a commitment to protect it. Suryamani later became an activist, fighting for the rights of forest-dwellers and working with the Jharkhand Jungle Bachao Andolan. She opened a center called 'Torang' to preserve the Kuduk community's music, dance, and traditions. Suryamani's journey reflects her dedication to saving forests and empowering her community.

**2. Describe the impact of the contractor Shambhu on Suryamani's village and family. How did it lead to Suryamani's determination to study?**

**ANSWER:**

Shambhu, the contractor, disrupted the harmony of Suryamani's village by exploiting the forest. Suryamani's family, dependent on the forest for their livelihood, faced hardships. Suryamani's father had to move to the town in search of work. The contractor's restrictions on accessing the forest motivated Suryamani to pursue education. Despite initial reluctance, she realized the importance of studying to

understand and address the issues affecting her community, like the exploitation of forests and displacement.

**3. Discuss the significance of the 'Torang' center established by Suryamani. How does it contribute to preserving the cultural heritage of the Kuduk community?**

**ANSWER:**

'Torang' serves as a cultural hub for the Kuduk community. Suryamani aimed to ensure that traditional songs, dances, and customs are passed down to the next generation. The center collects special books about the Kuduk community, keeps flutes and drums, and encourages learning about herbs and medicines. 'Torang' becomes a platform to address unfair practices, promoting a sense of identity and pride among the community members. It serves as a stronghold for cultural preservation and resistance against external pressures.

**4. Explain the concept of Jhoom farming as practiced in Mizoram. How does it differ from conventional farming methods?**

**ANSWER:**

Jhoom farming involves cutting and burning the vegetation on a piece of land, leaving it fallow for a few years, and then cultivating it. It is a traditional, sustainable practice in Mizoram. Unlike conventional farming with plowing, Jhoom farming lightly digs up the land, allowing various crops to be grown together. Weeds are not pulled out but cut and burnt, contributing to soil fertility. The community shares

the responsibility, helping those facing difficulties. Jhoom farming reflects the ecological balance and cooperation within the community.

**5. Share the story of Satti and her concerns about having children. How did she address these concerns?**

**ANSWER:**

Satti, affected by polio in her childhood, worried about her children inheriting the condition. To address her concerns, she consulted a doctor. It is essential to clarify that polio is not an inherited condition but caused by a virus. Satti's determination to seek medical advice demonstrates her responsible approach to family planning. The narrative emphasizes the importance of understanding the nature of diseases and dispelling misconceptions about their hereditary nature.

**6. Describe the experiments conducted by Gregor Mendel with pea plants. What significant discoveries did he make about the inheritance of traits?**

**ANSWER:**

Gregor Mendel experimented with pea plants, studying traits like seed texture (rough or smooth) and seed color (yellow or green). He discovered that traits come in pairs, and the next generation inherits one trait exclusively. The principle of dominance and recessiveness explains that certain traits mask others. Mendel's experiments laid the foundation for understanding genetics, demonstrating that traits are

passed down in a predictable manner, influencing the genetic makeup of offspring.

**7. Explain the similarities and differences between Saroja and Suvasini. How does their environment contribute to shaping their distinct identities?**

**ANSWER:**

Saroja and Suvasini are twins who look alike but have distinct personalities shaped by their environments. Saroja's exposure to Tamil and Marathi languages and her family's musical background influence her skills. Suvasini's residence in Chennai and engagement in karate reflect her unique interests. Despite their physical similarities, their diverse environments contribute to individual traits, showcasing the impact of surroundings on personal development.

**8. Discuss the concept of traits shared among family members. Provide examples from the texts where family members share physical or behavioral traits.**

**ANSWER:**

The texts highlight instances where family members share specific traits. Examples include Ashima's sneezing habit resembling her mother's, Nilima sharing curly hair with her nani, and Saroja and Suvasini being twins with both similarities and differences. These instances emphasize the presence of genetic similarities or learned

behaviors within families, showcasing the connection between family members.



## **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Suryamani, known as the 'Girl Star,' played a crucial role in her community by \_\_\_\_\_ children to the forest every Sunday. **(taking)**
  
2. Shambhu, the contractor, disrupted the harmony of Suryamani's village by exploiting the forest, leading to hardships for her family and motivating her to pursue \_\_\_\_\_. **(education)**
  
3. 'Torang,' the cultural center established by Suryamani, serves as a hub for preserving the cultural heritage of the \_\_\_\_\_ community. **(Kuduk)**
  
4. Jhoom farming in Mizoram involves cutting and burning vegetation, leaving the land fallow for a few years, and then cultivating it in a traditional and \_\_\_\_\_ manner. **(sustainable)**
  
5. Satti, affected by polio, consulted a doctor to address her concerns about her children \_\_\_\_\_ the condition. **(inheriting)**
  
6. Gregor Mendel conducted experiments with pea plants, discovering the principles of dominance and \_\_\_\_\_ in the inheritance of traits. **(recessiveness)**

7. Saroja and Suvasini, twins with physical similarities, have distinct personalities shaped by their \_\_\_\_\_ environments.  
**(diverse)**

8. 'Torang' symbolizes efforts to preserve the cultural traditions of the \_\_\_\_\_ community and pass them down to the next generation. **(Kuduk)**

9. The story of 'Like Father, Like Daughter' emphasizes the importance of understanding both hereditary traits and \_\_\_\_\_ influences in shaping individuals.  
**(environmental)**

10. The themes of identity, cultural preservation, and environmental awareness contribute to the overall \_\_\_\_\_ of the stories in the texts. **(message)**

## **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**1. What is the main focus of the 'Torang' center established by Suryamani?**

- A) Education
- B) Environmental Conservation
- C) Cultural Preservation
- D) Healthcare

**Answer:** C) Cultural Preservation

**2. In Mizoram, the lottery system is used to determine:**

- A) School admissions
- B) Crop distribution
- C) Forest rights
- D) Water allocation

**Answer:** C) Forest rights

**3. Gregor Mendel's experiments were primarily conducted on:**

- A) Dogs
- B) Pea Plants
- C) Fish
- D) Birds

**Answer:** B) Pea Plants

**4. What is the main concern of Satti, who had polio, regarding having children?**

- A) Genetic inheritance of polio
- B) Lack of proper healthcare
- C) Environmental pollution
- D) Limited resources

**Answer:** A) Genetic inheritance of polio

**5. Saroja and Suvasini are twins who:**

- A) Look identical but have different personalities
- B) Look different but have similar personalities
- C) Both look and act identically
- D) Both look and act differently

**Answer:** A) Look identical but have different personalities

**6. What is the central idea behind Jhoom farming in Mizoram?**

- A) Use of advanced machinery
- B) Sustainable and traditional farming practices
- C) Large-scale commercial farming
- D) Urbanization of agricultural lands

**Answer:** B) Sustainable and traditional farming practices

**7. Suryamani's organization, 'Jharkhand Jungle Bachao Andolan,' focuses on:**

- A) Urban development
- B) Industrialization
- C) Forest conservation and tribal rights

D) Healthcare initiatives

**Answer:** C) Forest conservation and tribal rights

**8. What does the 'Torang' center aim to teach children?**

A) Foreign languages

B) Traditional farming techniques

C) Cultural traditions and arts

D) Modern technologies

**Answer:** C) Cultural traditions and arts

**9. In the story 'Like Father, Like Daughter,' what trait does Ashima share with her parents?**

A) Loud laughter

B) Curly hair

C) Musical talent

D) Karate skills

**Answer:** B) Curly hair

**10. Mendel's experiments revealed the principles of dominance and \_\_\_\_\_ in the inheritance of traits.**

- A) Isolation
- B) Uniformity
- C) Recessiveness
- D) Variability

**Answer:** C) Recessiveness

## **SUMMARY**

The provided text explores the interconnectedness of individuals within families, emphasizing the inheritance of traits, environmental influences, and unique family dynamics. The narrative unfolds through various stories, shedding light on different aspects of family life.

In "Whose Forest?," the story of Suryamani, a 'Girl Star' working towards forest conservation, unfolds. Suryamani's deep connection with the forest stems from her childhood experiences, and her efforts focus on educating children about the importance of preserving their natural environment. The narrative encourages discussions about the relationship between forest-dwellers and their habitats.

"Growing Up" delves into Suryamani's personal journey, depicting her struggle for education and the impact of environmental changes on her community. The story prompts reflection on the consequences of deforestation and the importance of sustainable living.

In "Like Daughter," the narrative explores familial traits and similarities between generations. The story captures instances where family members share physical features, habits, or talents. Through anecdotes and questions, children are encouraged to discover their own family resemblances and understand the diversity within their extended family.



The tale of "Experiments with Peas" introduces Gregor Mendel's groundbreaking work on pea plants, emphasizing the principles of dominance and recessiveness in trait inheritance. The story highlights the significance of scientific inquiry and experimentation in understanding genetic traits.

Overall, the text promotes an appreciation for family bonds, environmental stewardship, and the importance of individual and collective efforts in preserving cultural heritage and natural resources.