

CHAPTER- 10

WALLS TELL STORIES

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Why were bastions made in the fort wall?

ANSWER:

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

2. Why were big holes made in them?

ANSWER:

Big holes were made in the fort wall to increase the viewing area; thus, soldiers could look through these holes and could keep 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?

ANSWER:

Bastions were made in the fort in such a way that soldiers could easily peep from the holes, and it provided a better vantage point where a

large area could be seen. It would not have been possible from a flat wall.

4. How would the fountains have worked?

ANSWER:

Fountains would have got water supply from large tanks.

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

ANSWER:

Large windows, doors, and ventilators would have been made in the building 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?



ANSWER:

These carvings would have been made using a chisel and hammer, which were made up of iron.

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

ANSWER:

If there is no electricity in our place, we would not be able to use electrical appliances such as computers, mixers, televisions, etc. In other words, life will come to a standstill.

8. What kinds of pots have you seen around you?

ANSWER:

I have seen pots made using mud, steel, iron, brass, bronze, glass, copper, and paper.

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

ANSWER:

During my grandparents' time, pots were made up of brass and clay, and they were very nice and heavy. Sometimes, copper was also used.

10. Have you ever been to some museum or heard about it? What all things are there in a museum?

ANSWER:

Yes, I have visited the museum. There are many antiques, manuscripts and other things of historical importance that are kept in a museum.

11. 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?

ANSWER:

The Sultan is holding a meeting with his ministers. He is wearing a traditional dress with a crown and lots of jewellery. Many types of foods, drinks and sweets are being offered to him. He seems to be worried about the possible attack from his enemies. He is talking in Persian.

12. 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 this coming from?

ANSWER:

The room looks luxurious, decorated with beautiful carpets and curtains. Fountains run on the terrace. The beautiful fragrance of roses and chameli is coming from the garden.

13: What are the different kinds 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?

ANSWER:

I can see several factories where clothes, utensils and idols are being made. About 30 people are working in the factory. They are working with their tools. They are wearing a dhoti with a shirt. I think they work for long hours, right from the early mornings to late evenings.

14: Look there! See how finely those craftsmen 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 some way?

ANSWER:

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

15. Who is Bachhendri Pal, and what significant achievement is mentioned in the passage?

ANSWER:

Bachhendri Pal is a mountaineer mentioned in the passage, and her significant achievement is being the first Indian woman to conquer Mount Everest.

16. What challenge does the group face during the snow camp at 2134 meters?

ANSWER:

The group faces the challenge of setting up a tent at 2134 meters during the snow camp.

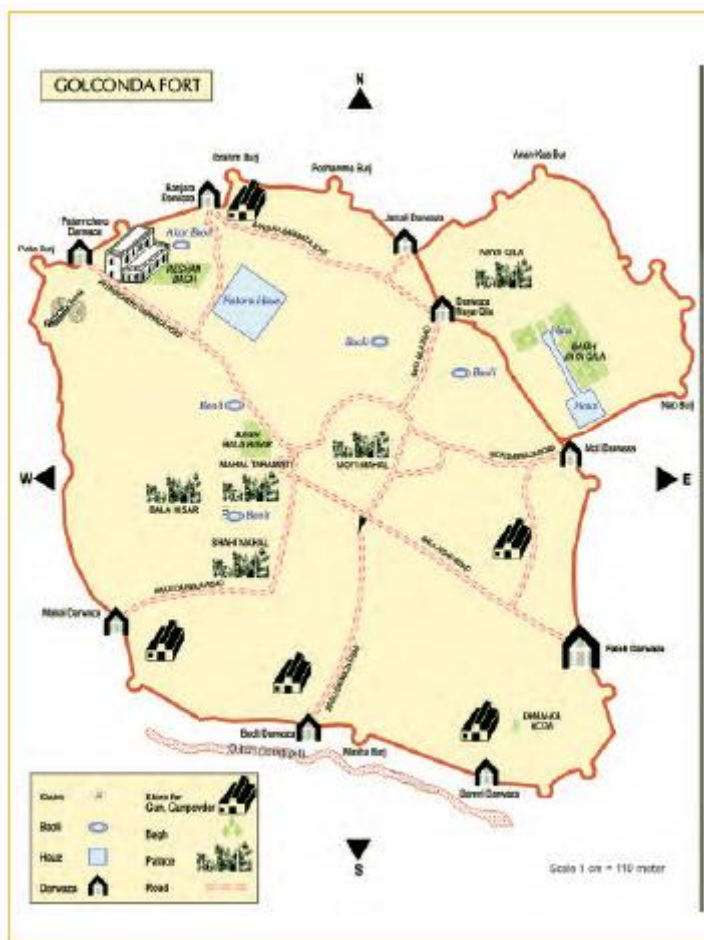
17. What award does the author receive at the end of the camp, and on which date?

ANSWER:

The author receives the 'Best Performance Award' on 21st February.

5 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Look carefully at the map of Golconda. On the map, arrows show all four directions.



(a): If you are peeping inside from Bodli Darwaza, in which direction from you is Katora Hauz?

Answer: Katora Hauz is in the north direction if we peep inside from Bodli Darwaza.

(b) If someone is entering from Banjara Darwaza, in which direction from her is Katora Hauz?

Answer: In the south direction.

(c) In which direction will you walk from Bala Hisar to reach Moti Mahal?

Answer: If we walk in the east direction of Bala Hisar, we will reach Moti Mahal.

(d) How many gates can you see on the outer walls of the fort?

Answer: There are nine gates on the outer walls of the fort.

(e) Count how many palaces are there in the fort.

Answer: There are three palaces in the fort.

(f) What arrangements for water can you see inside the fort? For example, wells, tanks, and step wells.

Answer: There were five baolis and three hauz for water.

2. On the map, a 1 cm distance is equal to a distance of 110 meters on the ground. Now tell

(a) On the map, the distance between Bala Hisar and Fateh Darwaja is ____ cm. On the ground, the distance between the two would be ____ meters.

On the map, the distance between Bala Hisar and Fateh Darwaja is 8 cm. On the ground, the distance between the two would be 880 metres.

(b) How far is Makai Darwaza from Fateh Darwaza?

Answer: Distance from Makai Darwaza from Fateh Darwaza = $12 \times 110 = 1320$ m.

3. Have you read or heard about any country attacking or going to war with another country in the early 2000s?

Answer:

Yes, in the early 2000s, the USA attacked Iraq.

Q2: Find out what was the reason for this war.

Answer: Due to military issues and weapons.

Q3: What kind of weapons were used in this war?

Answer: USA launched airstrikes using harmful missiles.

Q4: What kind of destruction was caused because of this?

Answer: The commander of the Iranian force was killed, and many buildings were damaged.

4. Find Out

The big gun that Shreedhar saw was made of bronze.

Q1: Have you seen anything made of bronze? What?

Answer: Yes, I have seen statues, medals, utensils and lamps made up of bronze.

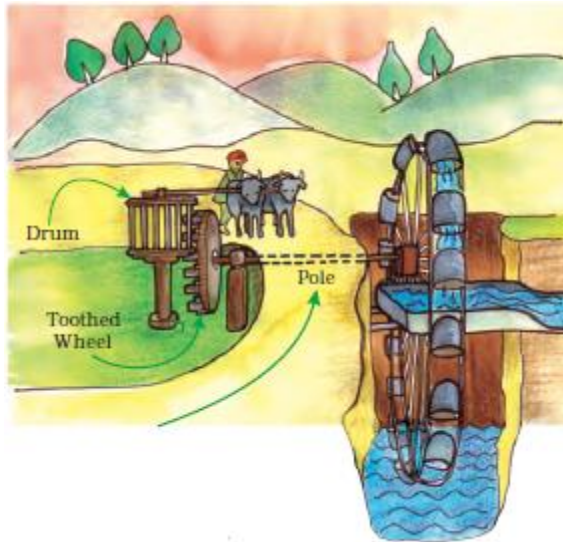
Q2: Find out from your elders about some of the things made from bronze that were or are still used in your house. From its colour, try to identify which one of them is made from copper, which from brass, and which from bronze.

Answer: With the help of my elders, I could find the following things:

- The copper is reddish brown in colour, and I found utensils and statues of gods.
- The brass is yellowish in colour, and I found some utensils of brass.
- The bronze is shiny grey in colour, and I found medals and lamps.

5.Arrangements of Water:

Look, this pole shown under the ground joins with another wheel which has a number of pots on it.



Q1: Now imagine: how would this garland of pots lift water from the well?

Answer: The garland of pots is connected to the toothed wheel, and thus the garland of pots moves. Once a pot is in water, it gets filled with water. Then the pot moves upward, carrying water along with it.

Q2: Do you now get some idea about how the tanks could have been filled by lifting water from the wells? Even today, we can see clay pipes in the walls of the fort. These pipes would have been used to carry water to different places in the palace.

Answer: Yes, bullocks have been used to move the garland of pots to lift the water up to the tank.

Q3: Where else have you seen such wheels attached to each other? For example, in the gear of a cycle or somewhere else?

Answer: Besides cycles, I have seen such attached wheels in pulleys, toy cars, sewing machines, industrial machines and some mechanical watches.

Q4: Look around and find out how water is pumped up from the ground to higher places.

Answer: These days, electric water pumps, windmills and boring machines are used for lifting the water, but in villages, bullocks are still in use for lifting the water.

Q5: How is water pumped up using electricity? How is water lifted without electricity?

Answer: Using electricity, the electric motor runs the water pump, which sucks water from the well or underground. In the absence of electricity, hand pumps and pulleys are used for lifting water.

6. 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?

Answer: The Sultan is holding a meeting with his ministers. He is wearing a traditional dress with a crown and lots of jewellery. Many types of foods, drinks and sweets are being offered to him. He seems to be worried about the possible attack from his enemies. He is talking in Persian.

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FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Today was the _____ day of the camp. **(second)**
2. In the morning, as I got out of bed, I screamed in pain, remembering yesterday's _____ walk. **(26-kilometer)**
3. Group No. 7 included girls from Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Nagaland. I was the only teacher from _____ in this group. **(Kendriya Vidyalaya)**
4. The rope was tightly fixed to pegs or 'pitons' on both sides of the _____. **(river)**
5. We got vitamin C, iron tablets, and hot chocolate milk with our breakfast for strength and to keep us warm in the _____. **(cold)**
6. After an eight-kilometer trek, we reached a _____. **(river)**
7. The instructor tied a rope around his waist and put a sling in it for the river _____. **(crossing)**
8. The author and the group faced the challenge of setting up a tent at a height of _____ meters during the snow camp. **(2134)**

9. Bachhendri Pal became the first Indian woman to conquer Mount Everest, stepping onto the peak at _____ meters. **(8900)**

10. The author received the 'Best Performance Award' on _____ February. **(21st)**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What was the author's initial feeling when waking up on the second day of the mountaineering camp?

- a. Excitement
- b. Pain
- c. Eagerness
- d. Fear

Answer: b. Pain

2. Which group did the author lead during the mountaineering camp?

- a. Group No. 1
- b. Group No. 5
- c. Group No. 7
- d. Group No. 10

Answer: c. Group No. 7

3. What was used for crossing the river during the trek?

- a. Bridge
- b. Boat
- c. Sling and rope
- d. Raft

Answer: c. Sling and rope

4. What was the author's emotional state when crossing the river?

- a. Joyful
- b. Fearful
- c. Confident
- d. Relaxed

Answer: b. Fearful

5. What was the height where the snow camp took place?

- a. 1600 meters
- b. 2134 meters

Environmental studies

- c. 2700 meters
- d. 4000 meters

Answer: b. 2134 meters

6. Who joined the campfire and danced with the group?

- a. Bachhendri Pal
- b. Colonel Ram Singh
- c. Brigadier Gyan Singh
- d. Khondonbi

Answer: a. Bachhendri Pal

7. What did the author feel while climbing the rock during the camp?

- a. Fearless
- b. Excited
- c. Nervous
- d. Relieved

Answer: a. Fearless

8. Which date did Bachhendri Pal reach the peak of Mount Everest?

- a. 15th May
- b. 21st February
- c. 23rd May
- d. 10th February

Answer: c. 23rd May

9. What did Bachhendri Pal do on the peak of Mount Everest?

- a. Built a snowman
- b. Pitched the national flag
- c. Dug a drain
- d. Climbed down rapidly

Answer: b. Pitched the national flag

10. On which day did the author receive the 'Best Performance Award'?

- a. 15th February
- b. 21st February
- c. 2nd February
- d. 23rd May

Answer: b. 21st February

SUMMARY

The passage recounts the author's immersive experience at a mountaineering camp held in Uttarkashi. The adventure unfolded with a 26-kilometer trek that left the author in pain and apprehension about the upcoming challenges. Assigned the role of leading Group No. 7, the author deliberates on the responsibilities of a leader in the mountains, emphasizing assistance to struggling members and the discipline required.

The narrative vividly describes a nerve-wracking river crossing using a sling and rope, highlighting the fear and ultimate triumph of facing icy waters. Further, the author delves into a rock climbing episode, elucidating the significance of maintaining a specific climbing angle and overcoming fears.

Humor is interwoven into the account through a funny incident involving a group member caught plucking cucumbers, adding a light-hearted touch to the challenging adventure. The passage transitions to the inspirational journey of mountaineer Bachhendri Pal, detailing her progression from a schoolgirl climbing peaks for fun to becoming the first Indian woman to conquer Mount Everest.

The camp's culmination at a snow camp, setting up tents at 2134 meters, adds another layer of challenge. The passage concludes on a celebratory note, with the author receiving the 'Best Performance Award' on 21st February, highlighting the physical and emotional rigors of mountaineering and the camaraderie fostered during such adventures.