

CHAPTER- 15

BLOW HOT, BLOW COLD

2 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Can you think of any other way in which you use the warmth from your breath?

ANSWER:

We can use the warmth of the breath for the redness of the eye or any injury by blowing it onto the handkerchief, and keeping it on the redness of the eye gives relief.

2. 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?

ANSWER:

Yes, even after folding the cloth 3-4 times and by blowing the air from the mouth, the cloth results in warmth.

3. Balishtiye saw that the woodcutter was trying to cool the hot potatoes by blowing on them. What would have happened if he had eaten the potatoes without cooling them?

ANSWER:

If Balishtiye had eaten the hot potatoes without cooling them, then it would have caused burns in his mouth.

4. 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?

ANSWER:

Yes, while sipping hot tea, I burnt my tongue. I sometimes use a fan to cool my food or otherwise, by blowing over it, I cool it.

5. If you were to cool these three hot things – dal, roti, rice – in which ways would you do so?

ANSWER:

To cool down these items, first, we should keep them in a wider container and keep them under a fan, or if they are in less quantity, we can blow over them and cool them.

6. For what other things do you blow air from your mouth?

ANSWER:

We blow air from our mouths to clean spectacles, whistle, clean any dust particles, blow the flute, etc.

7. Have you seen someone blowing on their spectacles to wipe them clean? How does the air from the mouth help in cleaning the spectacles?

ANSWER:

Yes, I have seen some people blowing air onto the spectacles to clean them. The moisture from the air blown gets converted into droplets of water on the glass and, hence, can clean the spectacles.

8. Take a glass. Bring it near your mouth and blow hard on it. Do this two or three times. Does the glass look hazy?

ANSWER:

Yes, by blowing air into the glass, the moisture formed by the air blown comes in contact with the glass, which makes the glass look hazy. It's not just the glass even the mirror also becomes hazy when air is blown onto it.

9. Can you make a mirror hazy in the same way? Can you tell by touching the mirror what made it hazy? Is the air you blew from your mouth dry or wet?

ANSWER:

Yes, I can make the mirror hazy as well. When we blow the air, the moisture formed by the air blown comes in contact with the mirror, which makes the mirror look hazy. The air blowing from the mouth is wet.

10. Put your hand on your chest. When you breathe in, does your chest come out or go in?

ANSWER:

By putting hands on the chest when we breathe in, the chest comes out.

11. You have all heard the ‘tick tick’ of the clock. Have you seen a doctor using a stethoscope to listen to your chest? What do you think she hears? Where is the sound coming from? Is there a clock inside your chest that keeps ticking away?

ANSWER:

Yes, I have seen doctors using a stethoscope to listen to our chest. They hear the heartbeat. The sound of the heartbeat comes from the

heart while it pumps blood to the other parts of the body. No, it's not a clock to keep ticking away; it's the heart that is beating.

12. Do you want to listen to your heartbeat? Take a rubber tube as long as the distance from your shoulder to your elbow. At one end of the tube, fix a funnel. Place the funnel on the left side of your chest. Put the other end of the tube to your ear. Listen carefully. Did you hear a dhak-dhak sound?

Answer:

Yes, I could hear the sound.

13. Stand with this snake below a fan. Look in which direction it moves. Take this paper snake to different places and observe its movement.

ANSWER:

When we take the paper snake under a fan, it rotates in an anticlockwise direction since the air moves downwards.

14. Can you understand from the movement of the snake – if the air is moving upwards or downwards?

ANSWER:

Yes, we can understand from the movement of the snake whether the air is moving upwards or downwards. If the paper snake moves in a clockwise direction, then we can say that the air is moving upwards.

the paper snake moves in an anticlockwise direction, then we can say that the air is moving downwards.

15. 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?

ANSWER:

Didi, by doing so, could reduce the swollen area. Pressing a kerchief blown with air on the injury gives relief and reduces pain.

16. We blow to cool hot things as well as to warm them. Give examples of each.

ANSWER:

To cool hot things like a hot cup of tea, a bowl of hot food, etc., we blow air to cool. For colder things, like a piece of cloth, hands can be warmed up by blowing air.

5 MARK QUESTIONS

1. Miya Balishtiye was confused when he saw the woodcutter blowing on his cold hands to make them warm and on the hot potatoes to cool them.

Q1. Have you warmed your hands in winter by blowing on them when they are cold? How does it feel?

Answer: Yes, blowing on my hands made my hands warmer in winter. It feels warmer and more comfortable.

Q2. Blow hard from your mouth onto your hands. How did you find the air from your mouth as compared to the air around you? Was it hotter or cooler?

Answer: Blowing hard from my mouth onto my hands, the air from the mouth was hotter than the outside air around me.

Q3. Now put your hands at some distance from your mouth, and blow again. Does the air from your mouth feel warm? Why?

Answer: When we put our hands at some distance from our mouth and blow the air from the mouth, we feel that the air is not warmer. Since the hand is kept far at a place, by the time the air blown from

the mouth reaches the hand, it becomes cold by mixing with the air around.

2. Make whistles of the things given below. Write in a sequence – from the loudest to the softest whistle.

- Wrapper of a toffee**
- A leaf**
- A balloon**
- The cap of a pen**
- Any other thing**

ANSWER:

The sequence from the loudest to the softest whistle is given below.

- The cap of the pen
- By putting fingers in the mouth
- By wrapping a toffee
- By a balloon
- By a leaf

3. Have you seen people playing different musical instruments like flute, dholak, been, guitar, mridang, etc.? Can you recognise their sounds with your eyes closed? Find out more about these musical instruments. Collect their pictures too.

ANSWER:

Yes, by closing my eyes, I can recognize the sounds of flute, dholak, been, guitar, mridang, etc.

Flute: It is one of the musical instruments into which we blow air to play. Hence, it is a wind instrument.



Dholak: It is a two-headed hand drum from the Indian subcontinent. It is basically a folk instrument. Hence, it is a type of percussion instrument.



Guitar: It is a type of sting instrument consisting of strings in it.



Been: It is also a type of wind instrument. It is played by blowing the air from the mouth.



Mridang: It is a double-sided drum whose body is usually made using a hollowed piece of jackfruit wood. It is a type of percussion instrument.



4. Measure your chest.

- 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?**

ANSWER:

The measurement of the chest when I took a deep breath in is 25cm.

The measurement of the chest when I breathe out is 21cm.

Yes, there was a difference between the two measurements; when we breathe in, the chest comes out and measures more. While we breathe out, the chest goes in and measures less.

5. How many breaths in one minute

Q1. Put your finger under your nose. Can you feel any air when you breathe out from your nose?

Answer: When I put my finger under my nose, I can feel the air that we breathe out.

Q2. Count how many times in one minute you breathe in and breathe out.

Answer: Around 16-18 times per minute, I breathe in and breathe out.

Q3. Jump 30 times. Did you feel breathless?

Answer: Yes, by jumping 30 times, I felt breathless.

Q4. Now again, count how many times in one minute you breathed in and out.

Answer: So, after jumping, I breathed in and out around 25 times per minute.

Q5. What was the difference in your count before and after jumping?

Answer: The difference in the count before and after jumping is 7 counts since the rate of breathing increases due to jumping.

6. Who is the author of the story, and what is the lesson conveyed through the narrative?

ANSWER:

The story is written by Dr. Zakir Hussain, former President of India. The lesson conveyed is about the inexplicable nature of some things in life, as seen through the woodcutter's actions that mystify the imaginative Balishtiye. The story suggests that there are aspects of life that may go beyond logical explanation.

7. Who is Mian Balishtiye, and why was he curious about the woodcutter's actions?

ANSWER:

Mian Balishtiye is an imaginary character in the story. He was curious about the woodcutter's actions, specifically why he was blowing on his hands. Balishtiye observed this and couldn't understand the purpose, prompting him to approach the woodcutter with questions.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Every day, the woodcutter would go to the forest to _____ wood.
(cut)

2. In the cold winter, the woodcutter would blow on his hands to
_____ them. **(warm)**

3. Mian Balishtiye observed the woodcutter blowing on his hands and
became _____. **(curious)**

4. Mian Balishtiye decided to approach the woodcutter and ask him a
_____. **(question)**

5. The woodcutter explained that he blew on his hands to warm them
up when they became _____. **(cold)**

6. To make lunch, the woodcutter lit a fire and put a small handi filled
with _____ to boil. **(potatoes)**

7. Balishtiye wondered if the woodcutter's breath could create
_____. **(fire)**

8. Mian Balishtiye was surprised when the woodcutter blew on a hot potato to _____ it down. **(cool)**

9. Mian Balishtiye thought the woodcutter might be a ghost or a djinn because of his unique ability. **(ghost)**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Why did the woodcutter blow on his hands?

- a) To make them wet
- b) To cool them down
- c) To warm them up

Answer: c) To warm them up

2. What did Mian Balishtiye observe the woodcutter doing in the forest?

- a) Singing a song
- b) Dancing
- c) Blowing on his hands

Answer: c) Blowing on his hands

3. How did Mian Balishtiye feel when he saw the woodcutter blowing on the hot potato?

- a) Excited

- b) Surprised
- c) Hungry

Answer: b) Surprised

4. Why did the woodcutter blow on the fire under the pot of potatoes?

- a) To put out the fire
- b) To make the fire bigger
- c) To help the fire burn

Answer: c) To help the fire burn

5. What did Mian Balishtiye think the woodcutter might be?

- a) A chef
- b) A ghost or a djinn
- c) A farmer

Answer: b) A ghost or a djinn

6. How did Mian Balishtiye react when he heard the woodcutter's explanation about blowing on the potato?

- a) Laughed
- b) Became frightened
- c) Applauded

Answer: b) Became frightened

7. What did the woodcutter say he was doing when he blew on the potato?

- a) Trying to make it colder
- b) Cooling it down
- c) Warming it up

Answer: c) Warming it up

8. How did Mian Balishtiye feel about the woodcutter's ability to blow hot and cold with the same breath?

- a) Amused
- b) Confused

c) Impressed

Answer: b) Confused

9. According to the story, what is the author trying to convey about some things?

- a) They are always logical
- b) They are impossible but still exist
- c) They are predictable

Answer: b) They are impossible but still exist

10. Who wrote the story of the woodcutter and Mian Balishtiye?

- a) An unknown author
- b) Zakir Hussain
- c) The woodcutter

Answer: b) Zakir Hussain

SUMMARY

The story revolves around a woodcutter who goes into the forest daily to cut wood and then sells it in the city. One cold winter day, as he works, his fingers become numb, and he blows on them to warm up. Mian Balishtiye, an imaginary character, observes the woodcutter's actions with curiosity. When Balishtiye finally approaches and asks the reason behind the blowing, the woodcutter explains it is to combat the cold.

Later, as the woodcutter prepares lunch, he lights a fire to cook potatoes. Balishtiye, perplexed, watches him blow on the fire and the hot potatoes. The woodcutter clarifies that he blows on the potato not to make it hotter but to cool it down before eating.

This confuses Balishtiye, who then becomes frightened and believes the woodcutter possesses supernatural abilities to blow hot and cold with the same breath. The woodcutter, unaware of Balishtiye's fear, demonstrates the warmth of his breath.

The tale, penned by Dr. Zakir Hussain, former President of India, holds a whimsical element. It imparts a lesson about the inexplicable nature of some things, showcasing the woodcutter's simple yet mystical actions that bewilder the imaginative Balishtiye. The narrative subtly conveys the idea that life may contain elements beyond logical explanation.