

CHAPTER- 12

WHAT IF IT FINISHES

2 MARK QUESTIONS

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

ANSWER:

Yes, I ride a bicycle. I use the bicycle to go to the market and playground.

2. How do you come to school?

ANSWER:

I come to school by bus.

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

ANSWER:

My father goes by car, and my mother goes by scooter.

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

ANSWER:

Smoke coming from vehicles can cause nausea, cough, lung disease, headache, and skin allergies.

5. What kind of problems can we face from the noise of vehicles (honking)?

ANSWER:

Noise coming from vehicles cause headache and irritation.

6. Which states of India have oil fields?

ANSWER:

Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Assam have oil fields.

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

ANSWER:

Besides oil, many minerals are found deep inside the earth, such as coal, gold, iron, copper, diamond, potassium, magnesium and zinc.

8. What all can vehicles run on?

ANSWER:

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

9. What kinds of problems will we face, if the number of vehicles keeps on increasing? For example, more traffic on the road. Talk to your elders and write about it.

ANSWER:

If the number of vehicles keeps on increasing, it will lead to many problems, like increased traffic on the road, air pollution, noise pollution and accidents.

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

ANSWER:

Buses are overcrowded, and hence, people want to avoid them.

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

ANSWER:

People should prefer public transport like buses, trains, etc., and people should use carpool to avoid problems arising out of the growing number of vehicles.

12. What are the benefits, if we switch off the engine of the vehicles at the red light on the road?

ANSWER:

It will save fuel if we switch off the engine of the vehicles at the red light on the road.

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

ANSWER:

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

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

ANSWER:

It depends upon the distance we travel. It is used for vehicles.

5 MARK QUESTIONS

1. The rates of petrol are different in each city. The rates of petrol and diesel in Delhi are given here. Look at the table and answer the questions.

Oil	Rate of one litre in 2002 (Oct)	Rate of one litre in 2007 (Oct)	Rate of one litre in 2014 (Oct)
Petrol	Rs 29.91	Rs 43.52	Rs 67.86
Diesel	Rs 18.91	Rs 30.48	Rs 58.97

Q1: In 2014, as compared to 2007, the rate of petrol went up by ———rupees. The rate of diesel increased by ———rupees.

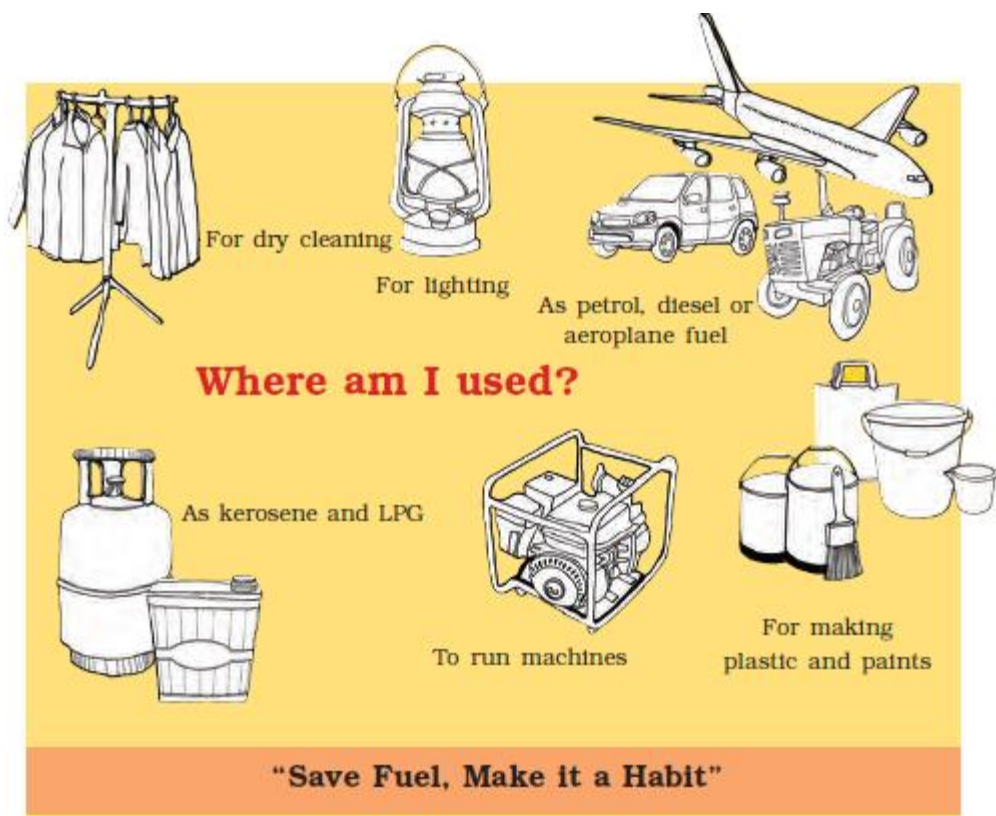
In 2014, as compared to 2007, the rate of petrol went up by 23.34 rupees. The rate of diesel increased by 28.49 rupees.

Q2: What was the difference in the rates of petrol and diesel from 2002 to 2007 and 2007 to 2014?

Answer: The difference in the rates of petrol from 2002 to 2007 is 13.61 rupees, and diesel is 11.57 rupees.

The difference in the rates of petrol from 2007 to 2014 is 23.34 rupees, and diesel is 28.49 rupees.

2. See the poster and Write:



Q1: Where all is the oil used?

Answer: Oil is used for dry cleaning, lighting, as fuel for automobiles and aeroplanes, making plastic and paints, running machines and as kerosene and LPG.

Q2: Where is diesel used? Find out.

Answer: Diesel is used to running machines and as fuel for automobiles.

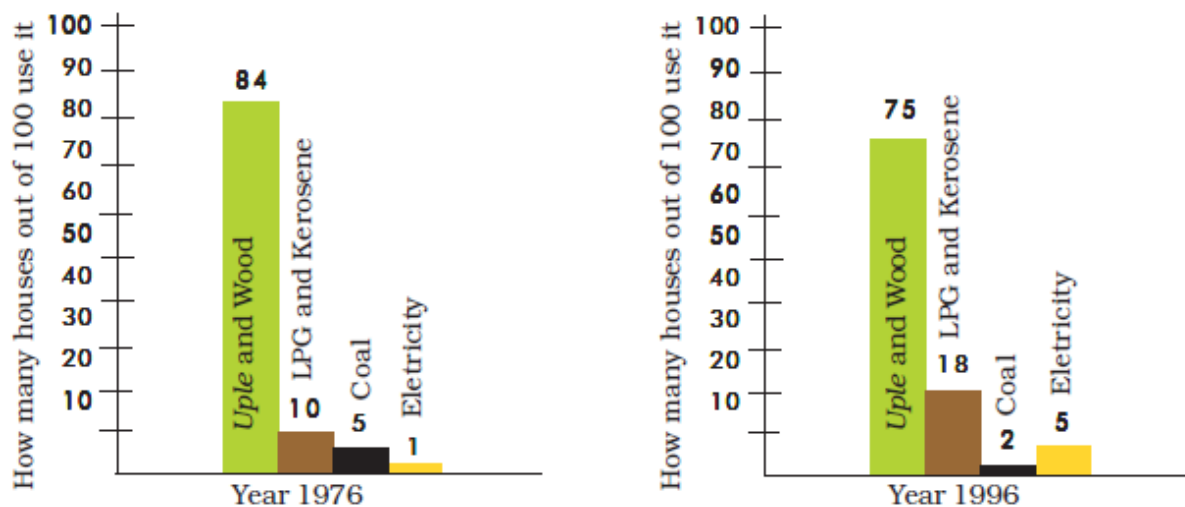
3. Suggest some ways to save oil.

ANSWER:

Some of the measures to save oil are listed below.

1. Switch off the engines at the red light on the road.
2. Use more public transport than private.
3. Usage of alternative energies like solar and biogas.
4. Prefer walking or cycling for shorter distances.

4. Change in fuel use over twenty years



Q1: In the year 1976, out of 100, how many houses used upla and wood?

Answer: 84 houses.

Q2: Which was the fuel used the least in 1976?

Answer: Electricity.

Q3: In 1976, LPG and kerosene were used in _____ houses, and in 1996, this increased to _____. This means that in twenty years their use increased by _____%.

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 increased by 80%.

Q4: Out of 100, how many houses were using electricity in 1996?

Answer: 5 houses.

Q5: Which fuel was used the least in 1996? What percentage of houses used it in the year 1976?

Answer: Coal was used the least in 1996. In 1976, it was used in 5% of houses.

5. Discuss the key learnings from the conversation between the students and the uncle at the petrol pump.

ANSWER:

The conversation at the petrol pump revolves around the source of petrol and diesel, emphasizing that these fuels are extracted from deep beneath the earth. The uncle explains the natural process of oil formation, dispelling the notion that it can be extracted easily like water from a borewell. This discussion prompts the students to consider the limited availability of these resources and the importance of using them judiciously.

6. Explain the impact of increasing vehicle numbers on the environment and suggest potential solutions.

ANSWER:

The growing number of vehicles contributes to increased pollution, both in terms of air quality and noise. The students discuss the ill effects of vehicle emissions on health and the environment. They also brainstorm solutions such as promoting public transportation, inventing eco-friendly vehicles, and implementing stricter traffic rules to mitigate the environmental impact.

7. Analyze the students' reactions to the idea of petrol and diesel not lasting forever. How do they propose alternative solutions?

ANSWER:

The students express concern about the finite nature of petrol and diesel, contemplating the future of transportation. They suggest alternatives like electric vehicles and solar-powered cars, demonstrating an awareness of the need for sustainable and eco-friendly modes of transportation.

8. Describe the scene at the petrol pump and explain the significance of the messages on the boards and posters.

ANSWER:

The students observe the hustle and bustle at the petrol pump, noticing long queues and reading messages on boards. The messages emphasize the need to save fuel for future generations, make every drop count, and switch off engines when stationary. The significance lies in raising awareness about conservation and responsible usage of fuel resources.

9. Explore the students' reflections on the rates of petrol and diesel over the years. What factors contribute to fluctuations in oil prices?

ANSWER:

The students examine the historical rates of petrol and diesel, noting increases and decreases. They discuss the factors influencing these fluctuations, such as global economic conditions, political stability, and the demand and supply of oil. This exercise encourages critical thinking about the complex dynamics that determine fuel prices.

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. In the story, the school trip was to the Adalaj _____, about eighteen kilometers from Ahmedabad. (**Stepwell (baoli)**)

2. The driver suddenly braked at the _____ light, leading to a big crossing where the students could see traffic lined up on all sides. **(Red)**

3. According to the text, _____ percent of people in the country use uple, wood, and dry twigs for various household activities

4. The students observed a long queue at the _____ pump during their journey. **(Petrol)**

5. One of the messages on the boards and posters at the petrol pump emphasized, "Petrol and diesel will not last forever. Save it for _____." **(Your children)**

6. The uncle at the petrol pump explained that petrol and diesel are formed _____, not made by human beings or machines. **(Naturally)**

7. The students express concern about the _____ nature of petrol and diesel, contemplating the future of transportation. **(Finite)**

8. One of the suggested alternatives by the students to conventional vehicles is to invent a car that runs on _____. **(Sunlight)**

9. The students discuss the impact of growing _____ numbers on the environment, emphasizing increased pollution. **(Vehicle)**

10. The rates of petrol and diesel mentioned in the text are given for the city of _____. **(Delhi)**

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What was the destination of the school trip in the story?

- A) Ahmedabad
- B) Adalaj Stepwell
- C) Petrol Pump
- D) Red Light

Answer: B) Adalaj Stepwell

2. What did Abraham count while on the bus journey?

- A) Cars
- B) Bicycles
- C) Motorcycles
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

3. What did the message on the boards at the petrol pump emphasize about petrol and diesel?

- A) Use it as much as you want
- B) Save it for your children
- C) It's unlimited
- D) Sell it to others

Answer: B) Save it for your children

4. How is petrol and diesel obtained from the earth?

- A) Made by humans
- B) Formed naturally, but quickly
- C) Found everywhere
- D) Extracted from a borewell

Answer: B) Formed naturally, but very slowly

5. What does Divya suggest as an alternative fuel for vehicles?

- A) Petrol
- B) Diesel
- C) Sunlight
- D) CNG

Answer: C) Sunlight

6. What does Manju plan to invent when she grows up?

- A) Electric Bicycle
- B) Solar-powered Car
- C) Flying Plane
- D) Electric Tractor

Answer: B) Solar-powered Car

7. According to the text, what does Durga use for cooking in her village?

- A) Petrol
- B) LPG
- C) Uple and Wood
- D) Electricity

Answer: C) Uple and Wood

8. How much of the population in the country uses uple, wood, and dry twigs for household activities?

- A) One-third ($1/3$)
- B) Half ($1/2$)
- C) Two-thirds ($2/3$)
- D) Three-fourths ($3/4$)

Answer: C) Two-thirds ($2/3$)

9. According to the chart, what fuel usage increased from 1976 to 1996?

- A) Electricity
- B) LPG and Kerosene
- C) Coal
- D) Uple and Wood

Answer: B) LPG and Kerosene

10. What does the poem written by Divya emphasize the need for?

- A) More vehicles on the road
- B) Wasting petrol and diesel
- C) Careful use of resources
- D) Unlimited supply of oil

Answer: C) Careful use of resources

SUMMARY

The provided text describes a school trip to the Adalaj Stepwell near Ahmedabad, focusing on the experiences of the students during a bus journey. As they travel, they observe the diverse vehicles on the road, counting bicycles, cars, and motorcycles. The narrative vividly captures the chaotic scenes at a traffic signal, highlighting the noise, horns, and pollution caused by the vehicles.

The journey includes a stop at a petrol pump, where the students encounter messages emphasizing the finite nature of petrol and diesel. This sparks a conversation with an employee who explains that these resources are derived from deep beneath the earth and take an extensive period to form naturally. The students express concerns about the future availability of fuel and contemplate alternative energy sources like solar power.

The narrative also introduces Durga, a villager who relies on collecting wood for her chulha (stove), causing health issues due to the smoke. The text further explores the broader issue of fuel usage, depicting a chart illustrating changes in fuel consumption over two decades.

The story encourages reflection on the environmental impact of fuel consumption, prompting the students to consider ways to conserve resources. Through discussions, questions, and observations, the narrative introduces young minds to the concept of responsible energy use and the importance of sustainable alternatives.