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**CBSE Class 5 Subject EVS**

**NCERT Solutions**

**CHAPTER -1**

**SUPER SENSES**

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**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.

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**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.

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

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

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

**Ans.** One ant came first.

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**5. What did the ants do with the food?**

**Ans.** Ants carried the food to their hole.

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**6. Where do they go from there?**

**Ans.** They go to their hole from there.

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**7. Do they move in a line?**

**Ans.** Yes, they move in a line.

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**8. Now observe, how do the ants move?**

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

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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

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**seeing them?**

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

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**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

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**16. Do you and your friends have similar answers?**

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

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**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

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**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.

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

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**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.

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**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.

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

**Ans.** Owl.

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**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.

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

**Ans.** No.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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

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

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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

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**Ans.** Yes, I can hear my own voice.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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

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**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.

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**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.

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**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)

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.