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[01]

CLASS - V (Environmental Studies) E.V.S

Lesson - 01

Super - सबसे ऊपर/अधिक

Senses - समझ

happened - हुआ

ever - कभी

flew - उड़ा

different - अलग-अलग

prey - शिकार

from far away - दूर से

amazing - चकित कर देना

drop - गिरा देना

until - जब तक

carefully - सावधानी से

without - के बिना

harming - नुकसान पहुँचाना

block - रोक

path - रास्ता

while - जबकि, समय, क्षण

Observe - परिणाम निकालना

scientist - वैज्ञानिक

experiments - प्रयोगों

find out - पता लगाना

leave - छोड़ देना

follow - पीछा करना

smell - गंध

way - रास्ता

dropped - गिरा दिये

ground - जमीन

shot - प्रयत्न करना, अनुमान करना

recognise - पहचान करना

quickly - तेजी से

guarding -

let -

guard - रक्षक

jaggery - गुड़

-x-

guess - अनुमान करना

behaved - व्यवहार किया

blocked - रोक

male insects - नर कीड़े

troubled - परेशान कर दिया

mosquitoes - मच्छरों

sole - तलवा

silk - रेशमी / बू

sniffing - सूंघना

burning - जलना

human being - मानव जाति

a crowded place - एक

गंड़वाली जगह

fair - मैला

Why so? ऐसा क्यों?

important - महत्वपूर्ण

had to leave - छोड़ना पड़ा।

funny - विचित्र, मजाक

covered - ढक ली।

discuss - चर्चा करना।

nappy - कपड़ा

heap of garbage - कचड़े का ढेर

spend - बिताया

picking - चुनना।

illustrates - सचित्र व्याख्या करना।

common - सामान्य

situation - स्थिति

families - परिवारों

analyse - विश्लेषण करना

offended - अप्रसन्न

certain - निश्चित

compared - तुलना किया।

focus - केंद्रित

ahead - आगे की ओर

humans - मनुष्यों

often - बार

fixed - स्थायी

right - दायाँ

wave - हिलाना, लहराना

shake - हिलाना

estimate - अनुमान करना

range of vision - देखने की दूरी

understand - समझना।

location - ठिकाना

span - फैलाव, अवधि

toss - उछालना।

easier - आसान।

kites - चीलों

eagles - बाजों

vultures - गिद्धों

as far as - जहाँ तक कि

believed - विश्वास किया

awake - जगना

daytime - दिन के समय

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quiet - शांत

hearing - सुनना

softly - धीरे से

listen - सुनना

carefully - सावधानी से

behind - पीछे

shown - दिखाया गया।

sound - निदान करना

sharper - तेजी से

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Tap - बस चपाना

Listen carefully - ध्यान से सुने।

external - बाहरी

vibrations - कंपनों

messages - संदेशों

send - भेजना

warns - चेतावनी देता है।

leopard - चीता

alarm - घंटी

danger - खतरा

electric - विद्युत

signals - चेतावनीयों

behaving - आचरण करना

earthquake - भूकंप

storm - तूफान

observe - निरीक्षण / अनुपालन करना

behaviour - व्यवहार

tribes - जनजाति

guessed - अनुमान लगाया।

danger - खतरा

safer - सुरक्षित

island - द्वीप

tsunami - सुनामी

noticed - सूचित किया

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believe - विश्वास करना
language - भाषा
understand - समझना
Remember - याद करें।
deep sleep - गहरी खिनींद
noticed - ध्यान दिये।
during - के समय
lizard - गिरगीर
several - कई
encourage - हिम्मत बढ़ाना
newspapers - समाचारपत्रों
programmes - कार्यक्रमों

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whiskers - ^{मुँह} सूँधें
movements - ^{आने का} गतियों
vibrations - कंपने
rustling - सरसराना
directions - दिशा में
purpose - उद्देश्य
angry - नाराज
tigris - शैली
roar - गर्जन
snarl - गु रईह
avoid - टालना, दूर रहना

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steth - जालस्य / एक प्रकार का प्राणी
bear - भालू
sleeping - walking - ^{धीरे-धीरे}
certain - निश्चय / चलनेवाला
noticed - ध्यान दिया।
sensitive - संवेदनशील, नाजुक
hanging - लटकना
relieve - आराम करना

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alert - चौकन्ना
yet - फिर भी ✓
threat - आतंक
tusk - दाँत (हाथी)
scent - सूँघ
musk - कस्तूरी
poachers - ^{जानेवा} चोर-शिकारी
reducing - घटनी
disappear - विलुप्त
protect - सुरक्षा
call of nature - प्रकृति की पुकार
relieve itself - स्वयं राहत पहुँचाना

as - जैसा	Tasting - स्वाद
protected areas - सुरक्षित क्षेत्रों	digesting - पाचन
destroy - नष्ट	kitchen - रसोई
Collect - इकट्ठा करना	hold - पकड़ना, साथ
information - सूचना	bitter - तीखा
report - विवरण देना, सूचना देना	smiled - मुस्कुराई
learned - सीखे	teased - तंका किया
noticed - ध्यान दिने	bored - उबना
sight - दृश्य	taste - स्वाद
various - भिन्न-भिन्न	replied - जवाब दी।
threats - धमकियाँ	quickly - जल्दी से
poaching - अवैध शिकार	licking - चाटना
destruction - नाश	bet - शर्त लगाना
dams - बाँधों	Sure - धन्य
settlements - निपटारे	sour - खट्टा
fires - आगें	salty - नमकीन

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scissors - कैंचियाँ	even - ^{और} भी
hook - काँटा	heartily - दिल से।
turn - घुमाना	juice - रस
corners - छिनारें	lemon - नींबू
strip - कागज से लंबे टुकड़े	Spoon - चम्मच

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picked up - ऊपर उठाया।

suggested - सुझाव दिया।

crush - कुचलना

otherwise -

easily - आसानी से

guessed - अनुमान लगाई।

items - सामग्रियों

fried - तली हुई

even - वीक

confused - उलझा दिया

bit - टुकड़ा, थोड़ा

uncovered - बिना ढंका

describe - वर्णन करें।

aniseed - साउन्फ

tongue - जीभ

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close - बंद करें

collect - इकट्ठा करना

medicine - दवा

lips - ठौर

roof - छत के अंदर का ऊपरी हिस्सा।

Encourage - हिम्मत बढ़ाये।

to be creative - रचनाकार बनें।

to explore - विकसित करें

vocabulary - शब्द-कोष

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flavours - स्वादों

combination - उचित मिश्रण

brings - लाता है।

variety - विभिन्नता

hot-spicy - गर्म-मसालेदार

discussed - चर्चा किए

to develop - विकसित करने के लिए

understanding - समझ

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to wipe - पोंछने के लिए

front part - सामने का हिस्सा

happen - हुआ।

mirror - दर्पण

closely - नजदीक से

surface - सतह

tiny - खोटा

bumps - उभारों

to explain - वर्णन करने के लिए

to describe - " " " "

expressions - इत-भाव प्रकट करने का

chew - चबाना कार्य

identify - पहचान

exactly - पूर्णतः

sense - समझ

particular - विशेष

taste - स्वाद

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four times - चार बार
 swallow - निगलना
 thirty-two times - 22 बार
 another - दूसरा
 discuss - चर्चा करें।
 to eat slowly - धीरे खाएं।
 to chew well - अच्छी तरह चबाएं।
 digests - पचता है।
 properly - ठीक से।
 Imagine - कल्पना करें।
 bite - दाँत से काटना।
 saliva - लार
 expected - अनुमान लगाए।
 digestive system - पाचन-क्रिया
 ideas - विचारों।
 sharing - बाँटें।
 judgement - न्याय।
 right or wrong - सही या गलत।

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Straight - सीधा
 heart - हृदय
 draw - खींचें
 path - रास्ता / पथ
 through - द्वारा

share - बाँटें।
 similar - एक समान
 hungry - भूखा
 jokingly - मजाक से
 manage - व्यवस्था
 aches - दुखता है।
 tired - थका
 glucose - ग्लूकोस
 drip - बुँद (fall in drops)
 sick - बीमार (जी मिचलाना हुआ)
 vomiting - उल्टी
 loose motions - पतला दस्त
 whatever - जो कुछ भी
 solution - दवा
 weak - कमजोर
 dizzy - चक्कर से
 fainted - बेहोश हुई।
 carry - ढोना
 admitted - मनी हुई।

hospital - चिकित्सालय
 confused - उलझ गया।
 during - के समय
 strength - मजबूती
 quickly - तेजी से
 even - यहाँ तक कि

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abstract - संक्षिप्त करना
 invite - आमंत्रित करना
 expected - आशा किया
 details - विस्तार
 stage - धावस्था

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seems - मालूम पड़ता है।
 funny - मजाकिया।
 tummy - पेट, तोंद।
 Actually - वास्तव में
 By mistake - गलती से
 shot - गोली मारा।
 right - दायाँ
 stomach - पेट
 blood - खून बहनेवाला
 wound - घाव
 slowly - धीरे-धीरे
 healed - मरा
 was covered - ढँका था।
 hole - सुराख
 still - अभी भी
 peep - ताक-झांक करना
 secret - रहस्य, गुप्त

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stomach - पेट
 soldier - सैनिक
 shot - गोली मारी गई
 seriously - गंभीरता से
 hurt - घायल
 At that time - उस समय पर
 treat - व्यवहार करना
 wound - घाव
 dressing - पट्टी करना
 healed - मर गया
 except - के सिवाय
 loose - ढीला
 flap - पल्ला
 washer - धोनेवाला
 peep - ताक-झांक
 treasure - खजाना
 experiments - प्रयोगों
 digested - पच गया
 wet - नमी
 soft - मुलायम
 checked - जांच किया
 dissolved - मिल गया
 Compared - तुलना किया।
 recorded - इकट्ठा संग्रह किया।
 observation - जांच

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secrets - गुपनीय
 digests - पचता है।
 properly - ठीक ढंग से
 acidic - अम्लीय
 acidity - अम्लीक
 especially - विशेषरूप से
 shoot - चढ़ाना, फेरना, निकालना, भोजन
 patient - रोगी
 Imagine - कल्पना करो
 introduce - परिचय कराना
 passion - मनोभाव
 pursue - विश्वास दिलाना (Persuade)

Discuss - चर्चा करें।
 diet - भोजन
 sickly - हमेशा बीमार रहनेवाला

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lying - पड़ा रहता
 spoiled - सड़ जाता
 gets paid - प्राप्त कर पानी है।
 at all - किसी तरह है
 reasons - कारणों
 godown - गोदाम (भंडार-गृह)
 grain - अनाज

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Lesson-05

pot belly - बेलून के समान पेट
 often - प्रायः
 sick - बीमार

Seeds and Seeds

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regularly - नियमित रूप से।
 strength - ताकत
 even - यहाँ तक की
 lucky - भाग्यशाली, समृद्ध
 flabby - घुलघुल / कमजोर
 spends - बिताता है।
 treatment - इलाज

Soak - डूबा देना
 overflowing - उमड़ पड़ा और बाहर गिरा
 vessel - बर्तन
 wondered - चिंतित था।
 cook - पकाया
 sprout - झंकुरणा
 hung - लटक गया

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damp - नमी, आर्द्र
 Cotton - रुई
 wool - ऊन
 sure - धलप्रय
 observe - निरीक्षण करें
 note - लिखें।
 changes - परिवर्तनों को
 vary - बदलना है।
 according - के अनुसार
 temperature - तापमान
 humidity - आर्द्रता
 weather - मौसम

least - सबसे कम
 turn - बदला
 supposed - समझते
 formal - सुव्यवस्थित
 information - सूचना
 response - प्रतिक्रिया
 meant - मतलब हुआ
 explore - खान-बीन करना / खन्वेषण करना
 intuitive - सहजज्ञान से उत्पन्न
 ideas - विचारों

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split - टुकड़ा करना
 mustard (sarson)
 fenugreek (methi)
 sesame (til)
 Coriander (dhania)

trapped - फँस जाना / फँसाना / पकड़ना
 hunt - शिकार करना
 textures - smooth or rough
 pitcher-plant → Nepenthes
 (कारमांशी डेनेवाला)

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filling - भरना
 thread - धागा
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 increase - बढ़ा
 stem - तना
 soil - मिट्टी
 Clay pot - मिट्टी-बर्तन (गमला)
 Can - बड़ा बर्तन (गमला जैसा)

reddish brown - लाल-भूरा
 shape (draw) → खींची हुई
 Texture - प्रकृति, संरचना, बुनावट
 smooth - चिकना
 aniseed - शोंफ (saunf)
 cumin - जीरा (jeera)
 spices - मसालें
 flat - चौड़ा

V - science [11]

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check - जाँच

blowing - उड़ाकर

wandering seeds - बीजों का प्रकीर्णन

remain - बचे रहते हैं।

travellers - सफ़र करने वाले

far and wide - ^{सर्वत्र} सभी जगह (where) else - सिवाय, और, अन्य।

included - शामिल किए

carry - लेते हैं।

knowingly - जैसे रहस्य से परिचित हो, जानबूझ कर।

Later - बाद में

earlier - पहले से ही।

somewhere - कहीं भी, किसी जगह में।

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Accho - ऐक (एकड़) - Acre

sticking - चिपक कर, चिपकना

fur - रोशनी

ride - सवारी करना

Velcro - ^{वैल्क्रो} से बाँधना या

fastening - ^{चिपकाकर} बाँधना।

amazed - अचम्बित

wondered - ~~भ्रम~~ ^{अचकित} रहना

tiny hooks - छोटे हुक

stuck - चिपक गया

inspiration - ^{प्रेरणा} शानदार विचार

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spread - फैलना

pod - दिसा

ripe - पकना

burst - फटने

thrown out - बिखर जाते।

chillies - मिर्ची

traders - व्यापारियों

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nodded - ^{हिलाना}

Bhindi - okra।

sprouted - अंकुरित।

SCIENCE
CLASS - V

PAGE - 01

Q.1. You eat a bread on the roof. A crow flew down and took away your roti (bread). Has this ever happened to you?

Ans: Yes, A crow can see your roti. So it came down and took away your roti or others food items.

Q.2. When you pass softly near a sleeping dog then it gets up, why.

Ans: Due to sense of hearing. A sleeping dog's ears shot up at once.

Q.3.

What happened when you dropped something sweet on the ground?

Ans: Within minutes many ants collected around sweet.

Q.4. Why does the ant collect around the sweet?

Ans: Due to sense of smell the ant collects around the sweet.

Q.5. ~~Do~~ ^{Do} animals have different senses?

Ans:- Yes, animals have many different senses.

Q.6. Write some animals which have different senses.

Ans:- Animals
(a) Eagle

Senses
can see his prey from far away.

(b) dog → can hear even the faintest sound.

(c) ant → can find their food items by their smell.

(d) man → can find their test by their touch on the tongue.

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1. Q. How did the ant recognise a friend?

Ans:- An ant guarding the hole recognised its friends by their smell and let it in.

Q. 2. How did the ant know that the other ants were not from its group?

Ans: Due to sense of smell. All ants have different sense of smell.

Q. 3. How did the guard ant recognise this ant?

Ans:- Some ants make a family. They recognise their family members by their smell.

TRY THIS AND WRITE

Q. 1. How long did it take for the ants to come?
Ans. Within minutes (3 to 5 minutes) for the ants ^{have} to come.

Q. 2. Did one ant come first or a group of ants came together?

Ans. At first one ant came.

Q.3. What did the ants do with the food?
Ans. All ants carry together with the food.

Q.4. Where do they go from there?

Ans:- They go their ant hills from there.

Q.5. Do they move in a line?

Ans. Yes.

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Q.1. What happened when you block ants' path for a while with a pencil?

Ans: They move around a pencil and go forward.

Q.2. Can you guess why the ants behaved like that when you blocked their path?

Ans:- Some male insects can recognise their females by their smell. So they guess their path.

Q.3. Have you ever been troubled by mosquitoes?

Ans. Yes.

Q.4. How do they know where you are?

Ans. By the sense of smell they know where you are. I am.

Q.5. Have you seen a dog sniffing here and there?

Ans. Dogs mark ^{yes} ~~their~~ ^{their} ~~own~~ ^{own} ~~area~~ ^{area} by its ~~urine~~ ^{urine} or ~~patting~~ ^{patting}.

Ans: Yes, I saw a dog sniffing here and there. P.T.O.

Q.6. What do you think it is trying to smell?

Yes:- ~~Every~~ All dogs mark out their own area. So they are trying to find out their area to smell.

EXTRA QUESTION

Q.1. How ~~long~~ did a silk worm take find ~~for~~ the female ^{silk} worm?

Ans: By her smell a silk worm find his female worm from many kilometres away.

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Q.1. In what ways do human beings make use of this special sense of smell of dogs?

Ans: Human beings use of this special sense of smell of dogs to catch thieves and in other activities.

Q.2. When do you find your sense of smell helpful to you?

Ans:- To know by its smell that food has gone bad or that something is burning or some food items are tasty.

Q.3. Name the animals that you would be able to recognise only by their smell, without seeing them?

Ans: insects, mole, fish etc.

* Write the names of five things whose smell you like and five things whose smell you do not like.

I like the smell of	I do not like the smell of
.Khir	rotten vegetables.
Rice and fish	something burning.
Bread and meat	food has gone bad.
Rasgula	sweat.
Pakaura	wine and potty.

* Q: Do you and your friends have similar answers?

Ans:- Some are similar and some are different.

Q.1. Do the clothes of any of your family members smell? Whose?

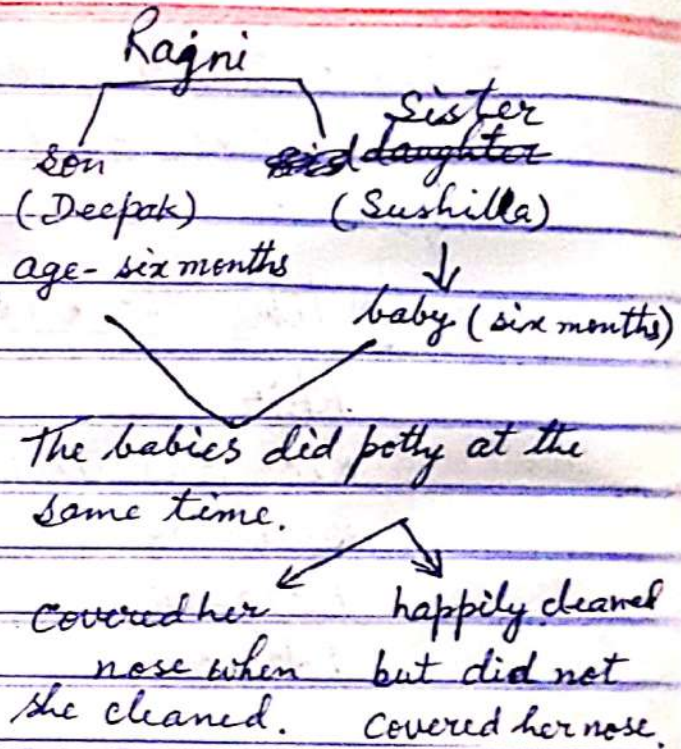
Ans:- Yes, the baby child (nappy)
a farmer father (shirts) ~~sweat~~ wet with sweat

Q.2. Did you ever come across any smell in a crowded place such as a fair, bus, train etc.

Ans: fair/bus/train - scent (perfume)
- sweat (odour/odor)
- vomiting
- garbage

Q. Why so?

Ans. Deepak is not her own child while Sushila's ~~the~~ daughter is her own baby.



THINK AND DISCUSS

* Q.1. 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:- Because Sushila's daughter was her own child (baby) but Deepak was not her own baby. It was discriminate (भेदभाव).

* Q.2. How do you feel when you walk near a heap of garbage?

Ans: I did not feel better. The children who spend the whole day picking things from such garbage are very poor. They are hunger. So we should help him with money and sympathy to do ~~work~~ other ^{better} works.

Q. 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 for everyone is not similar.

A pig lives in bad environment, but a man does not like it.

It depends on how each one feels about it.

* Q. 1. Write the name of a bird which has eyes in front of its head (like in humans).

Ans:- Penguin, monkey, chimpanzee

* Q. 2. 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: Eagles, crow, vultures etc are some birds which have eyes on either side of the head. The size of their eyes are smaller to the size of their head.

Q.3. You must have seen birds moving their neck very often. Do you know why?

Ans: ^{Some} Birds' eyes are fixed and cannot move. So they move their neck to see around.

Q.4. Could you see your friend's action, without moving your neck?

Ans:- I can see straight or left or right but do not see around ^{without moving my} ~~neck~~ neck. I move our neck to see around.

Q.5. Now try to look at your friend's action with both your eyes open but without moving your neck.

Ans. I can see the activities of my friends very easily with ^{my} both ~~my~~ eyes open. But I can not see some activities when they perform any some actions at some ^{far} distances as left or right or behind.

Q.6. ^{I can see only forward.} What was the difference on looking with one or both eyes?

Ans:- When we look with one eye, everything is not clear and while seeing with two eyes the span of vision is increase and clear.



CLASS - V
SCIENCE

PAGE - 07

* 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.

Q. When was it easier to catch?

Ans:- When I focus both eyes on an object or a coin or a small ball then the span of vision increases. So a coin is easier to catch when both eyes are open.

* Imagine how it would be to have your eyes in place of your ears? What would be able to do then, which you cannot do now?

Ans: I can see an object by one eye at a time.

I cannot see an object by two eyes at a time.

To see an object I try to move my neck.

* Now can you guess from what distance can an eagle in the sky can see a roti on the ground? Ans: 8 metres.

* Do animals see colours?

Ans:- Yes, animals can see some colours in the day time. At night they can see things only in black and white colours.

P.T.O.

CLASS- V
SCIENCE

PAGE-08

WRITE →

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

Ans:- cow, dog, cat, horse, ass, pig, elephant
camel, goat, sheep, rat, rabbit etc.

* The name of some animals whose ears are bigger than our ears.

Ans:- Cow, dog, horse, ass, elephant, goat etc.

THINK →

* Is there some link between the size of animals' ears and their hearing?

Ans:- The bigger ear can hear the sound clearly by its nature.

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

Ans:- Yes, I can hear my sound closely.

PAGE-09 →

* Sit near a desk. Tap the desk once with your hand. Listen carefully. Now put your ear on the desk as shown in the picture. Tap on the desk once again with your hand. Listen again. Was there any difference in the sound of the tap?

Ans: I listen hard sound when I put my ear on the desk as shown in the picture in the comparison of the first sound.

V - 226.55

CLASS - V
SCIENCE

PAGE - 10

* Can you understand the sounds of some animals? Which animals?

Ans:- Yes. Many animals have a special language of their own.

Dogs bark at the unknown person.

Seeing snakes the birds are chirping in loud sound.

* Do some animals understand your language? Which ones?

Ans: Horses recognise their masters' steps.

The cows are ~~to~~ making sound when the milkman comes for milking.

* Have you noticed that during the cold season you cannot see any lizard in the house? Where do you think they have gone?

Ans: Lizards go into a long deep sleep in winter seasons.

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ANIMALS

24-hours clock

SLEEPING TIME

WAKING TIME

sloth

17 hours

07 hours

lizard

4 months

8 months

cow

2 hours

20 hours

python

18 hours

06 hours

giraffe

2 hours

22 hours

cat

12 hours

12 hours

Page-13

* What do you think are some of the dangers to tigers in the jungle ?

Ans: Yes. Tigers are killed for skins and their parts are sold. Hunters and poachers are some of the dangers to tigers in the jungle.

* Can human beings also be a threat to animals ? How ?

Ans:- Yes, Human beings are used the modern weapons to kill the animals. They also destroyed the natural environment.

CHART OF REDUCING ANIMALS AND CAUSES

Tiger → for skin and their parts

Elephant → for tusk and " "

Rhinoceros → for horn " " "

Crocodiles → " skin " " "

snakes → " " " " "

Musk deer → " scent " " "

FIND OUT

CHART OF NATIONAL PARKS WITH PLACES

Places	NAME OF PARKS
Uttarakhand	Jim Corbett National Park
Bird Bharatpur (Rajasthan)	Ghanaq " "
Tiger W. Bengal	Sundarvan " "
Lion Gujarat	Gir " "
Rhinoceros Assam	Kaziranga " "
asses Gujarat	Ran of Kachchha " "

NATIONAL PARK → The ^{आवास} dwelling of birds and animal made for their safety are called National Parks and Sanctuaries
 राष्ट्रीय उद्यान शरण-स्थलों (अभयारण्य)

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNT

* 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. Some singers put their hand on their ear when they sing because they wanted to know about ~~or~~ their speech vibrations are soft or hard. To melody sound they wanted to put their hand on their ear when they sing.

* Give examples of animals that may have a very strong sense of sight, hearing or smell.

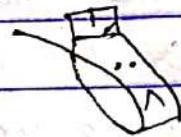
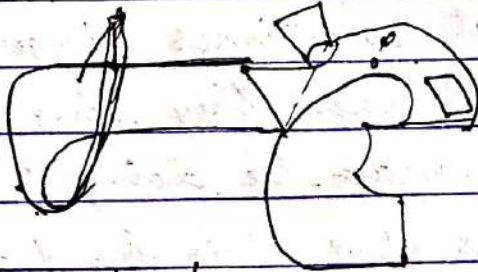
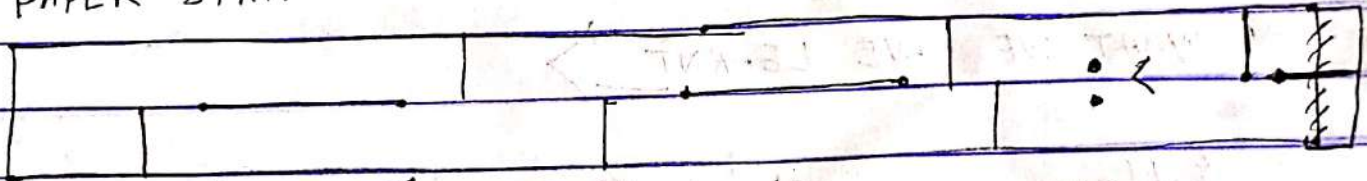
Animals	SOME SENSES		
	sight	hearing	smell
tiger	✓	✓	✓
cat	✓	✓	✓
dog	x	✓	✓
ant	x	x	✓
birds/dolphins	✓	✓	x
snakes	x	vibrations on the ground	x
leopard	✓	✓	x
langur	✓	✓	x

Let's make a paper dog:

For this you need:

THICK PAPER, PENCIL, SCISSORS, SKETCH PEN

PAPER STRIP

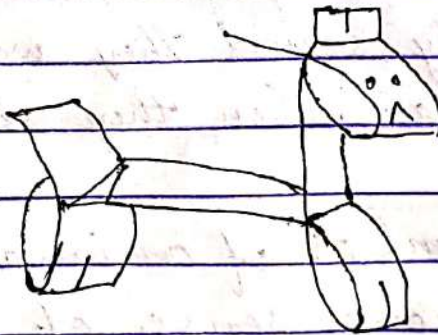
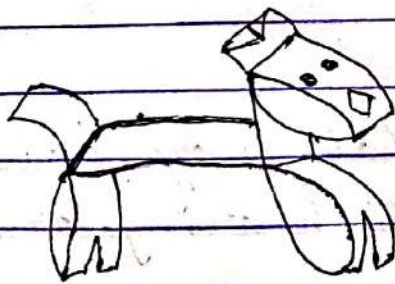


a

Wow, Wow!
Give your dog a name!



b



(c)

START FROM PAGE - 015

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HARD WORDS

been - एक प्रकार का बाजा (वीन)

play - बजाना

be surprised - आश्चर्य में व्यक्ति हुए

snake dance - वीन की धुन पर एकनाच

by playing the been - वीन बजाकर

learnt - सीखा

art - कला

Kalbeliyas - कबिलों

amongst - के बीच

easily - आसानी से

poisonous - जहरीले

past - बिते समय में

gumption - सहज बुद्धि

Naga - नाग

Nag - पीछे पड़ने वाला

Naag gumphan - एक नाग का

डिजाइन

designs - बनावटें

as well - अर्थात्, भी, इसी तरह

decoration - सजावट

Saurashtra - सौराष्ट्र

Gujarat - गुजरात

South India - दक्षिणी भारत

narrative - कथा, विवरणात्मक

experiences - अनुभवों

Saperas - सपैरे

(snake-charmers)

Could manage - व्यवस्थित

foodgrains - खादों के अनाजों

In this way - इस प्रकार से

Sometimes - कभी-कभी

bitten by a snake - एक साँप के द्वारा काट लिया गया।

find out - पता लगाना।

bite - दौंस देना

Cause death - मृत्यु का कारण

on the spot - वही जगह पर

After all - आखिरकार / अंततः

PAGE - 17

entertained - मनोरंजन किसे

entertainment - मनोरंजन

Q: 1. Have you ever seen anyone playing a been? Where?

Ans: Yes, in the village.

Q: 2. Have you ever seen a snake? Where?

Ans: Yes, in the bush, near water,

CLASS-V (SOCIAL STUDY)

Page-17

Q.3. Where you ^{डर/आतंकित} scared by it? Why?

Ans: Yes, as I know, some snake bites can even cause death on the spot.

Q.4. Do you think all snakes are poisonous?

Ans: No, most of the snakes are not poisonous.

Q.5. In chapter-1 you read that do not have ears which you can see. Can the snake hear the been or does it dance when the been moves? What do you think?

Ans. Snakes do not have ^{अलग से} external ears. They only feel the ^{पंपों} vibrations on the ground. Snakes can see everythings. To safe its head moves in the direction of the been.

Page - 17 & 18 (HARD WORDS)

PAGE-17

learnt - सीखें
at high prices - ऊँची कीमत पर
livelihood - जीविकोपार्जन
fangs - जहर के दाँत
ducts - वाहिनियों, नलिकाओं
removal - हटाना, निष्कासन
visual - ^{स्मानांतरण} दृष्टि संबंधी
aids - सहायता, मदद, साधनों

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treasure - खजाना, निधि
pass on - मरना, आगे बढ़ना
generation - पीढ़ी, युग
cousins - चचेरा भाई या बहन
recognise - पहचानना, मान्यता देना
interdependence - परस्पर निर्भरता
clarified - स्पष्ट किया
perception - अभिज्ञता, ^{दृष्टि} अर्थ

* Q: Have you ever seen animals being used for entertainment of people?
(For example, in a circus, on the road, or in a park).

Ans: - In a circus → Elephants stand on its two legs.
Lion jumps acrossⁱⁿ the large ring.
Some white parrots are moving in a circle or a queue.

On the road → dancing monkeys (In the village)
" the bear (" " ")

In a park → racing horses
racing dogs
fighting between cocks.

* Q: How did people behave with animals in the show?

Ans: - In the show ~~for~~ the master hits^{a hunter} on the animals to do the performance better.
They do the performance with scared.

* Was anyone teasing the animals? How?

Ans: - The children who do not know are teasing the animals. They throws stones on them. They climb on the animals' ~~back~~ tail ~~like~~ and back. Animals feels uncomfortable.

Imagine that you are an animal in a cage. Think how you would feel. Complete the following sentences:

I am afraid when any person comes near me.

I wish I run away.

I am sad when I can not flee.

If I had a chance I would kill that person who will come near me.

I do not like it at all when anyone treats animals badly.

Do you know?

- (A) POISONOUS SNAKES
- 1. COBRA
 - 2. Common Krait
 - 3. Russel's Viper (Duboiya)
 - 4. Saw-scaled viper (Afai)

(B) A snake has two hollow teeth (fangs).

When it bites, the poison enters the person's body through the fangs.

(C) The medicine is made from the snake's poison and is available in all government hospitals.

NEXT

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WRITE

* Like snake- charmers, which other people depend on animals for their livelihood?

Ans: The milkman ^{one} who depends on cows or buffaloes for milk.
The driver of an elephant (हाथवान)
^{one} who uses ~~the~~ his elephant in the procession and marriage ceremony etc.

The horseman → one who uses his horse for
The coachman a tonga and for the religious procession
The washerman → for carry loads

SURVEY - People who keep animals :

* Name the animal they keep ?

Ans:- Dog, Camel, Elephant, donkey, horse, cow, buffalo, pig, goat, chickens, ducks etc

* How many animals are there ?

Ans:- 2 or more

* Is there a separate place for the animals ?

Ans:- Yes.

*

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* Who looks after them ?

Ans:- His master

* What do the animals eat ?

Ans:- Some animals are herbivorous as cow, buffalo, camel, elephant, goat, horse etc.

Carnivorous - मांसाहारी

Vegetarian - शाकाहारी = Herbivorous

omnivorous - सर्वाहारी

P.T.O.

Some are carnivorous as dog, pig etc.

* Do the animals ever fall ill?

What does the keeper do then?

Ans: Yes, the keeper goes to veterinarian for treatment.

* Make some more questions and discuss.

(i) Who is the shepherd? Ans: A man who keeps some sheep.

(ii) Are they literate? Ans: No

(iii) Why? Ans: They do not stay at ^{the fixed} one place. They always move here and there. They ~~like~~^{love} like a rover.

(iv) What should we do for them?

Ans:- We should try to help them. We should open the shelter homes without any cost for their children.

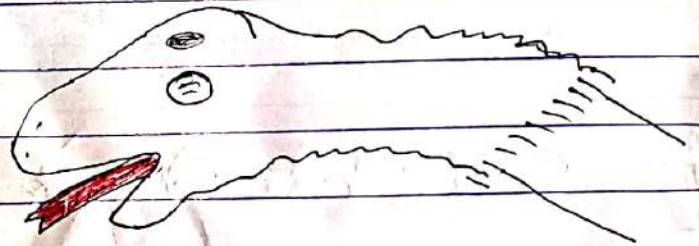
* Make a report on your project and read it out in the class.

Once I went to my village in summer vacation. I was walking in the lane. I see a man who was coming with two monkeys. That man was ringing his damaru. Some children ~~are~~^{were} coming fastly. Some elders are also coming and were standing around that man. About fifty persons ~~are~~ had come. Then that man expanded a big cloth and performed the dance of monkeys around the cloth. Now he demanded some helps who ~~at~~ saw this entertainment. He collected some grains and prices and gave thanks and went away. Thus some people who keep one or more animals for their livelihood. —

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MAKE A SNAKE PUPPET

- * Take an old pair of socks.
- * Put one on your arm.
- * Stick buttons or bindis for the eyes.
- * Cut out a long red strip of paper or ribbon for using as the tongue and stick it in the place as shown.
- * On the other side of the paper make a 'V' shaped cut.
- * Your snake is ready!



WHAT WE HAVE LEARNT

Q: The government has made a law that no one can catch and keep snakes. What do you think about this law? Give reasons for your answer, and write in your own words:

Ans: The government had made a law that no one can catch and keep snakes. Killing snakes and earned money is offence. We do not know that how snakes are friends of the farmers. They eat rats and save our crops.

SOCIAL STUDY / CLASS-V

A. Mangoes - Round the Year (L4)

PAGE = 35

Hard words:

spoil - सड़ा

fall sick - बिमार पड़ेगी

discuss - चर्चा करें

happened - हुआ

DISCUSS :

Q. How did Aman know that the potato sabzi had got spoilt?

Ans:- By ^{bad} smelling Aman knew that the potato sabzi had got spoilt.

Q. Have you ever seen some food that has got spoilt? How did you know that it was spoiled?

Ans: Yes. due to fungus, season (summer and rainy) etc. food have got spoilt.

Smelling, colour, etc are reasons to know that foods remain spoilt.

Q. Preeti told Nitu not to eat the potato sabze. What would have happened if she had eaten it?

Ans:- Nitu would have ^{fallen} gotten sick.

P.T.O.

* Look in your kitchen and write down names of food items that

Ans:

Can get spoilt in 2-3 days → chutney, papad, jam
can be kept for a week → sauce, toast,
would not spoil till one month → pickle, morabba, jam
biscuits etc.

* Will your list be the same in all seasons? What would change?

Ans: - No, In summer season food items have to get spoilt easily and soon but in winter season the food items haven't gotten spoilt.

* When food gets spoilt in your house, what do you do with it?

Ans: - After spoiling some food items are to throw away and some are heated and cooling in the freezer.

Biji returned the bread:

* Look at the picture of the bread packet here and guess why Biji returned it?

Ans: The bread packet spoils due to fungus which comes on the bread. So Biji returned. P.T.O

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* How did she find that the bread had got spoilt?

Ans: The colour of the bread changed into black or green. It means that the bread ~~spoilt~~ had got spoilt.

FIND OUT :

Look carefully at two-three packets of food items:

* What can we know from what is written on the packets?

Ans:- We can know that the information of weight, date of packing, expiry date, conditions of preservation etc.

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Q: HOW DOES FOOD GET SPOILT?

Ans:- FOR this we do an experiment. Take a piece of bread. Sprinkle few drops of water over it. Now we cover it. We see it daily the ~~it~~ changes. Slowly the colour of the piece of bread changes into green or black. It gets spoilt.

P.T.O

* Q. Find out the reason for these changes.
From where did the fungus come on the bread ?

Ans: There are many bacteria and virus in this environment. It sits on the moisture place. They make food items spoil.

* List some seasons and condition in which food spoils quickly *

Food	Season	time	Condition
(a) a piece of bread	summer	After 5 hours	spoil soon
	winter	" "	stay for long
	rainy	" one day	colour changes
(b) pulses	summer	" 2 hours	comes out smell
	winter	" 4 "	" " "
	rainy	" one day	" " bad smelling.

MATCH THE CORRECT PAIRS:

FOOD ITEMS	METHODS
MILK	Boil it
Cooked rice	Put in a bowl and keep the bowl in a container with some water.
green coriander (Dhania)	Wrap in a damp cloth.
Onion, garlic	Keep it in a dry open place.

PAGE-38

pickles - आंचारो

unripe - कच्चा

chilly - मिर्च

promise - वादा करना

woven - बुना हुआ

palm tree - तारकी वृक्ष

jaggery - गुड़

casuarina -

hurst - खिलका

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sunny place - धूपवाली जगह

backyard - पीछवाड़ा

pulp - गुला

strained - खींचा

muslin - मलमल

remove - हटाना

fibres - रेशे

crushed - कुचला हुआ

lump - टुकड़ा

added - मिलाया।

layer - सतह, परत।

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WRITE

* Q: Why was sugar and jaggery mixed into the mango pulp and dried in the sun?

Ans:- To stay good for long, sugar and jaggery were mixed into the mango pulp and dried in the sun.

* Q: Why did Appa first choose the most ripe mangoes to be used for making the mamidi tandra?

Ans: To remove the fibres from the pulp Appa first choosed the most ripe mangoes.

P.T.O.

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Q. How did the brothers make the manidi tandara? Write down step-by-step what they did for this.

Ans: To make the manidi tandara we do some works step-by-step as follows: -

- (i) chose the most ripe mangoes.
- (ii) took out the mango pulp into a pot.
- (iii) strained the pulp through a fine ^{finest} muslin cloth.
- (iv) added the jaggery ^(gur) and sugar in equal amounts.
- (v) Now spread this pulp into a thin layer over the mat in the sun.
- (vi) This process is done for four weeks.
- (vii) Added layer after layer untill the jelly grew four centimetres thick.
- (viii) The manidi tandara is ready.

Q. What things are made in your house from ripe and unripe mangoes?

Ans: - Sauce, aam papad and manidi tandara are made by ripe mangoes.

Pickle, chutney, chikky and sauce are made by unripe mangoes.

PAGE - 41.

Q. Make a list of all the different types of pickles that you know about, and share with your friends.

PAGE - 41

Ans: Some pickles are made by various things like mango, chilly, garlic, lemon etc.

P.T.O.

PAGE-41

* Is there any kind of pickle made in your house? What kind of pickle is it?
Who makes it?

From whom did they learn to make the pickle?

Ans:- yes. It is the sour pickle. It is made by mummy. Grandma helps to make the pickle.

* What all things are needed to make any one type of pickle in your house? How is the pickle made? Find out the recipe and write.

Ans: Mustard, Turmeric, Red chilly, Aniseed etc

To make pickle we should washed well the things and spread in the sun to dry. After one day salt is added. Next day spices are mixed ~~with~~ and put them into the sun. After one week the pickle is ready.

* How are these things made in your house.

papad:

Chutney:

Badiyan:

Sauce:

SOME SPICES

अजवाइन - King's cumin	हिंगरूल
अदरक - ginger	
काला मिर्च - black pepper	
जीरा - cumin	
तैजपात्र - Cassia	
दालचीनी - Cinnamon	
मिर्च - Redpepper or chilli	
लवंग - cloves	
इलायची - Cardamom	
अणु - Aniseed	
हल्दी - Turmeric	
हींग - Asafoetida	

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* It is a two-day journey by train from Pune to Kolkata. If you were to go on this trip, what food items would you carry with you? How would you pack them? Make a list on the black-board of all the packed food. What food would you eat first?

Ans:

I carry neemki, biscuits, dalmoet etc. I packed these things in the dried packet. I like to eat first neemki.

P.T.O.



What we have learnt.

* Glass jars and bottles are dried well in the sun before filling them with pickles. Why is this done? Do you remember what happened to the bread in the experiment?

Ans: Jars and bottles are dried well because any things are not rotten easily. Germs are breed in the moisture place fastly.

* To eat mangoes round the year we make different items like pickle, aam papad, chutney, chikky, etc. List some other food with which we make different things, so that we can enjoy it throughout the year.

Ans:- Sauce of tomato, pickles of mango, lemon, chilli, ginger, Amra, Awala etc.

PAGE - 51 to 55

Sar - झील (lake)
ghats - घाटों
steps - कदमों
leading - ले जाना
decorated - सजाया
verandahs - बरामदों
talab - तालाब

belonged - जुड़े थे।
spread - फैला
throughout the year - सालों भर
flows away - दूर बहते हैं।

Social Science / Class-V

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Through the eyes of Al-Biruni

अलेक्जन्दी की आंखों देखी। pipes - पाइपों
traveller - यात्री pits - गड्ढों
Uzbekistan - उजबेकिस्तान (देश) soaked - सोंखा गया।
carefully - सावधानी से। drop-by-drop - बूंद-बूंद करके।
observed - निरीक्षण किया। the entire year - पूरे साल।
noted down - लिखा।

details - पूर्ण विवरणों

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especially - विशेष रूप से। a shortage of water -
skilled - जानकार थे। पानी की कमी
would be surprised - आश्चर्य-चकित होंगे। every drop of water
pile up - ऊपर ढेर लगाना was precious. पानी
built - बनाये की प्रत्येक बूंद बहुमूल्य था।

chabutaras (चबूतरों)

johads - जल-संग्रह क्षेत्र

raised platforms - उठी सतहों।

staircases - सिढ़ियों

everyone's need -

steps ^{for walking up} कदमों (ऊपर जाने के)

प्रत्येक की आवश्यकता

Coming down - नीचे आना।

bardis (stepwell)

seperate - अलग-अलग

सीढ़ीदार जल स्रोत वाला स्थल

stamp - प्रकार

storeys - तल्लों

sloping - ढालू

rocky - पथरीली

flat - चौरस

what will happen - क्या होगा?

P.T.O.

drains - नालों

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Caravans - कारवाँ ।
 Customs - रीति-रिवाजों
 dharras - धाराओं

Ans: It was made many years ago. Villagers build a well.

naulas - जल-स्रोत

bride - दुल्हन, नववधू
 bows - बिसर झुकते हैं।

* What kinds of buildings are around it?

springs - झरनों

Ans. All buildings are pucca.

pond - तालाब

worships - पूजा करते हैं।

imagine - कल्पना करना

* Is the water clean?

Is it cleaned regularly?

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Carvings - नक्काशियों
 Regularly - नियमित रूप से

Ans: - ~~It is~~ This well is filled with soils.

Long ago it ~~is~~ was the source of water.

FIND OUT ⇒

Is there a lake, well or stepwell near your house or school?

It is cleaned regularly.

Visit it and find out more about it.

* Who all use the water?

Ans: Villagers used the water.

* How old is it?

Who got it built?

P.T.O

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* Is there any festival celebrated at this place ?

Ans: Yes. In the marriage ceremony villagers were gathered around the well and worshipped it.

* Is there any water today, or is it dry ?

Ans: It is filled with soil.

PAGE - 56 HARD WORDS

THINK OVER IT! (इसके ऊपर विचार करें)

Tookpur - जोधपुर forgotten - भुल गये

Stepwell - (baoli) - सीढ़ीदार कुंवा

garbage - कचड़ा area - क्षेत्र

collected - इकट्ठा किये rained well - अच्छी वर्षा हुई।

pumped up - ऊपर खींचा perspective - दृष्टिकोण

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allowed - अनुमति दिया

canal - नहर

borewell - औपन बोरिंग

to pump - पंप करना

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HARD WORDS

DISCUSS :- (चर्चा करें)

experience - अनुभव

PAGE - 59 HARD WORDS

Arrangement - व्यवस्था

poster: प्रचार प्रपत्र

johads - जोड़स

slogan: नारा

P.T.O.

PAGE-59: -

* Bring a water bill, look at it and tell:

→ This bill is from - - - date to - - - date.

→ How much money is to be paid for this bill?

Ans:

→ What else ^{सिवाय} can you see in the bill, like the ^{गर्भमूल} money spent on repair, ^{रख रखाव} maintenance etc. ?

Ans:- Nowadays GST is included in every bill.

PAGE-76:- Lesson-09 Up You Go!

HARD WORDS

	remembered - याद, किया
Mountaineering काम	पर्वतारोहण
Camp - छावनी लगाना	rucksack - पीठ चीला
Uttarkashi - उत्तरकाशी	step - कदम, एक के बाद एक
excited - उत्तेजित	rough - खुरबडा
banks - बैंकों	narrow - संकीर्ण
institutions - संस्थाएँ	path - रास्ता
foot down - नीचे चलना	With tears - आँसू पूर्ण
screamed - चिल्लाया	Brigadier - ब्रिगेडियर
pain - दर्द	Director - निर्देशक
course - पाठ्य-क्रम	adventure - साहसिक कालावधि
excuse - क्षमा करना	trek - लंबी पैदल यात्रा
Suddenly - अचानक ही	blisters - कटु झालीयनापूर्ण
hung - लटकाया	rushed - उतावली से भागा।
foot the bill - पैसे चुकाना।	दूर पड़ना

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Q - Ans आगे हैं Page - 77 का

lead - निरतृत्व किया

discipline - अनुशासन

responsibilities - जवाबदेही

wondered - चकित हुआ

go ahead - आगे जाना

whether - कि

properly - ठीक ढंग से

still - शांत करना

arrange - व्यवस्थित करें।

शांत हो जायेगा / धमी भी

punished - दंडित किये

fun - मनोरंजक

mistake - गलती

realised - धौंड दिया
महसूस किया

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included - शामिल किया

hearts - हृदय

grew - बढ़ा

close - नजदीक

TELL PAGE 78

* What do you think about the responsibilities of a group leader?

Ans: - Help others, go ahead and keep to the last, help those who cannot climb properly, find a good place to stop and rest, look after those who are not well and arrange for food for the soup are some qualities for a responsible group leader.

* How would you feel if you were made a leader in such a camp?

Ans: - In my hearts I grew close to each other.

P.T.O.

Page-78

Q. What does a monitor in your class have to do?

Ans:- In the absence of the teacher, a monitor organised the ~~class~~ class like a teacher.

Q. Would you like to be the class monitor? Why?

Ans:- Yes. A class monitor helps any students who has felt difficulties in study. I like it.

Page-77 (तीर्थ का सुरा गाज) TELL

Q. Have you ever seen the mountains? Have you also climbed a mountain? When and Where?

Ans:- I have seen Rohtas Fort.

It is also situated on the mountain.

I saw in the festival of Rakshabandhan.

It is ^{also} called Rohtas Fort. It is ^{far away} ~~near~~ of Banjari.

~~KNOWLEDGE~~

Q: How far have you walked at one time? How far can you walk?

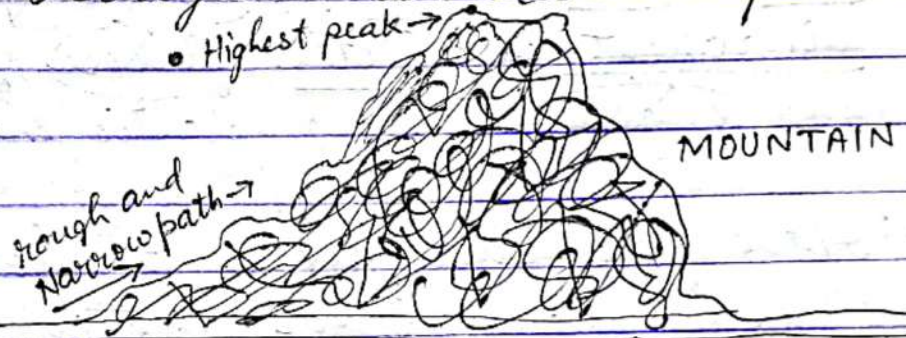
Ans:- In the first attempt I climbed one kilometer. I can walk five kilometres.

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IMAGINE

Q. What do you think about the paths on the mountain? Draw a picture.

Ans:- Climbing on the mountain is difficult for all. Because the steep climb is rough with narrow path.



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CROSSING THE RIVER

HARD WORDS (PAGE-78, 79)

PAGE-79

strength - मजबूती

instructor - प्रशिक्षक

pegs - खूंटा

hoping - कूदना

pitons - फेंसानेवाला लंगर

sling - hook प्रक्षेपक/लंगर

estimate - आकलन

escape - बच निकलना, भागना

wide - चौड़ा

courage - साहस

PAGE-79

slipped - फिसला

cheers - बधाई, प्रीतसाहन

sure - यक़ीन

frozen - जमा हुआ

somehow - जैसा-तैसा, किसी तरह से

chattering - गप्प लगाना

Happiness - खुशहाली

firmly - मजबूती से

finishing - समाप्ति

further - आगे का, सहायता देना

challenging - चुनौती

deeper - बहुत नीचे

tightly - जोर से

scared - डरा

confidence - आत्मविश्वास

P.T.O.

Q: What kinds of tools are needed for climbing mountains?

Ans:- There are some tools for climbing mountains as: food packets, water bottle, rope, hook, torch, towel, soap, deary, windcheater, whistle, glucose, jaggery, chana and snacks etc. and plastic sheet etc.

Q: Have you ever seen a hook and ~~and~~ rope being used for anythings else? Where?

Ans: A hook and rope are used to stop a boat and ship etc in water.

Q: What else can we use if we want to cross a ~~mountain~~ river in the mountain?

Ans: ~~R~~ Ropeway and tubes are used to cross a river in the mountain.

Q: Why do we need extra energy on the mountains?

Ans:- We need foodpackets, water-bottles, glucose, jaggery, chana and snacks etc.

Q: Have you ever heard of anyone who has done something adventures? What?

Ans: Bachhendri Pal was the first Indian woman to reach Mount Everest and create history.

SOCIAL SCIENCE / CLASS-V

PAGE - 80 FIND OUT AND WRITE :-

Q:- Have you ever done anything ^{साहसिक कारनामा} adventurous?
If yes, tell your class. Write about it in your own words.

Ans:- I was climbed up Rohtas Fort. It was difficult to climb up. After two hours I can climb up. It was the time of Rakshabandhan. A fair was held on it.

HARD WORDS

ROCK CLIMBING :-

rucksacks - पीठ थैला

rope - रस्सी

plastic sheet

diary - डायरी

torch - टॉर्च

towel - तौलिया

soap - साबुन

windcheater सामुरोंकी जैकेट

whistle - सीरी

glucose ग्लूकोज (ऊर्जा हेतु)

jaggery रूड़

snacks अल्लाहार

flat - चौड़ा

pegs - गैरा खुदियों

observe काम में लाना, निरीक्षण करना

identify पहचानना

holds - पकड़ना है।

tied - बाँधा

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waist - कमर

sling गुलेल, त्रिकोणा पट्टी, गलपट्टी

held आयोजित करना

slipped - फिसला

swinging झोलन, जिंदादिन

heard - सुना

bend - झुकना

imagined - कल्पना करना

rock - चरचर

as - जैसे

flat ground - चौरस भूमि

while - जब, जबकि

replanting पट्टी लगाना, नये उत्तरना

fearlessness - निडरता

SOCIAL SCIENCE / CLASS-V

PAGE - 81

TELL :-

Q. Have you ever climbed a tree?
How did you feel?
Were you scared?
Did you ever fall?

Ans:- Yes / I feel very well / No. / Never.
When I play Dole-pati as a game which play with a stick.

Q: Have you ever seen someone climb a small wall? What do you think is the difference between climbing a wall and climbing a high rock?

Ans:- yes. Climbing a high rock is rough and tough than climbing a wall. Wall is straight while a rock is oval.

HARD WORDS

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A FUNNY INCIDENT:-

incident - प्रसंग, घटना

explain - वर्णन करना

quickly - तेजी से

Mizo - मिजो (भाषा)

fence - बैरा

Just - ठीक, अभी-अभी
युंही

plucked - तोड़ा

cucumbers - ककड़ी

behind - पीछे

hold - पकड़ना, रीना

own - अपनी

language - भाषा

understand - समझना, समझ

P.T.O.

folded - गुँडा

whistle - सीटी

far ahead - दूर

flashed - चमका, चमकाया

scared - भयभीत हैं।

Probably - संभवतः

sweating - पसीने-पसीने होना

missing - खोना

tightly - जोर से

whistles - सीटियों

held - पकड़ा

ahead - आगे

hear - सुनना

scar - दाग, धब्बा

echoed - प्रतिध्वनि, गूँजना

mountains - पहाड़ों

TELL

Q.* Is there anyone in your class whose language you do not understand, or who does not understand your? What do you do in such a case?

Ans:- Yes, His name is Yogesh. He comes from English School. His language is English. He does ^{not} know Hindi. ~~Can~~ All of us can be encouraged to learn the language Hindi.

Q. Have you ever lost your way? What did you do then?

Ans:- Yes. I consult the person who lived near ^{at} the lost ^{my} way. With G.P.S system of a mobile I search my way.

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Q: Why do you think Khondonbi would have sung loudly?

Ans: Khondonbi met her group. So she started singing a Mizo song loudly.

Q: Have you ever seen someone doing something special to get over their fear? What and when?

Ans: I cry or make a long loud voice when I am lost my way or ^{shut} closed in a room.

~~Q: Have you ever seen someone doing something special to get over their fear?~~

TRY →

A SPECIAL GUEST →

PAGE-83.

dinner : रात्रि-भोज

create - रचना करना

seek - खोजना (look for)

History - इतिहास

blessings - आशीर्वाद

Camp - पड़ाव

CAMP IN THE SNOW :

quite - सन्मुख, बिलकुल

tugging - मटके से खिंचना, ^{घसीटना}

drain - नाला

firewood - जलावन, इन्धन

meal - भोजन

waste - बर्बाद

site - स्थल, स्थान/रखना

sure - अक्षय

comfortable - आरामदायक

filled - भराया

feathers - पंखों

warm - गर्म

encourage - हिम्मत बढ़ाना

appreciate - मूल्योक्ता, महत्व स्थापना

P.T.O.