

PAGE- 84. / HARD WORDS :

snowflakes - बर्फ की पपड़ियों (पत्तों)
 gently - आराम से
 walked - चला
 carefully - सावधानी से
 sticks - डंडों से
 snow covered mountains - बर्फ से ढंका पहाड़ों ।
 snowman - बर्फ का पुतला (मानव) ।

slipping : फिसलना
 enjoyed - आनंद उठाए
 throwing - फेंक कर
 snowballs - बर्फ की गेंदों से ।

LAST DAY AT CAMP :

HARD WORDS

programme - कार्यक्रम
 called me - मुझे पुकारे
 announced - घोषणा किमें ।
 still - स्थिर ।
 tears of joy - खुशी के आँसु ।

got up - जगें
 thought - सोचें
 stood - खड़ा था
 blessed - आशीर्वाद
 rolled down - नीचे लुढ़के ।
 besides - के अतिरिक्त
 adventurous - साहसिक कार्य

DISCUSS :

Q: Why do you think a drain was dug around the tent ?

Ans. To make strength a drain was dug around the tent. Because the wind flew.

Q: Besides mountaineering, what are other activities that can be called adventures? Why ?

Ans: When we save the human beings in the flood areas. It is difficult to do work. So, Working in the flood is also be adventurous.

IMAGINE AND WRITE! -

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Q: You are on a mountain. How do you feel there? What can you see? What do you feel like doing there?

Ans: I feel that I am standing on a high place. I can see everything which around the mountain. I enjoy the natural things and feel better.

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HARD WORDS

Alone - अकेला	selected - चुनी गई।
mountain top - पहाड़ की चोटी।	tired - थका था।
peak - चोटी	Snow storm - बर्फ का तूफान
adventure - साहसिक कार्य।	put up - ठहराना
scary - आतंक	Around midnight - आधी रात के समय
happened - हुआ।	heard - सुने
played - सामना हुआ	a loud sound - एक जोर की आवाज।
grew up - बड़ी हुई।	a bang - एक धमाका
joined - शामिल हुई।	ft flew off - आगे बढ़ा
guide - प्रशिक्षक	fully awake - पूरी तरह जागृत
training - प्रशिक्षण	terrible - भयानक
train - प्रशिक्षण देना	buried - दब गई।
mountaineering course - पहाड़ पर चढ़ने का पाठ्य	hurt - नुकसान, घायल

SOCIAL SCIENCE / CLASS-V

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HARD WORDS:

injured - घायल हुए। went ahead - आगे बढ़ी।
climbing - चढ़ना slowly - धीरे-धीरे
steadily - लगातार, निरन्तर, नियमित रूप से।
towards - की ओर stepped - ~~अगले~~ कदम बढ़ाई।
team-mate - दल का साथी। pitched - गाड़ दी।
firmly - ज़ोर से। hook - हुक
shivering - काँप रहे filled - भरे थे।
warmth - गरमाहट, जोश, achievement - उपलब्धि, सफलता।
bowed - झुकाई took photographs - फोटो ली।
equipment - औज़ार sling - जौफना (नुकीली कैंसाने वाली
pitons - मुषली discussion - चर्चा। चीज)

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THINK:

Q: Why did Bachhendri put up the Indian flag on the peak?

Ans: Bachhendri was established her ^{great} pleasure.
So she put up the ^{Indian} flag on the peak.

Q: When have you seen our national flag being hoisted? Collect information of our national flag.

Ans: On the occasion of the national festival or on any victory our national flag is being hoisted.

P.T.O.

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Q: Make groups of 6-8 children. Design a flag ~~bein~~ for your group. Explain why you chose that design.

Ans:- That design shows the identification of this group. It is a memorable sign.

Q: Have you seen the flag of any other country? Where?

Ans: Yes. I saw a Pakistani Flag. Terrorists are always hoisted the Pakistani flag ~~on~~ near the boarder of India.

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNT :

Q: Explain why it can be adventures and challenging to climb a mountain. How would you prepare if you were climb a mountain? What would you take with you? Write in your own words.

Ans: To climb a mountain is difficult. Many people are passed away their life. So it is adventure and challenging.

To prepare we should take ^{everything} in our rucksacks which are useful during climbing as - food packets, water bottles.

P.T.O.
Please see on the next page.

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rope, hook, plastic sheet, diary, torch, towel, soap, windcheater, whistle, glucose, jaggery, chana and some other snacks.

LESSON - 10
WALLS TELL STORIES

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HARD WORDS :-

REACHED GOLCONDA :

Fort - किला

wonder - अद्भुत वस्तु

so huge - इतना बड़ा

round shape - गोल आकृति

bastions - दुर्ग की रक्षा हेतु बना

ensure - to make safe (जीलकोंडा)

security - इसका उभड़ा भाग 1
पहरा

करना।

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beeping - झंझना

mud - कीचड़

Qutubshahi Sultans - कुतुबशाही सुल्तानों

on and on - धागे की ओर

attention - ध्यान

terra - पृथ्वी

fountain - pen - धारा - लेखनी

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fortune - फा-च्यून भाग्य, ऐश्वर्य, सम्पत्ति

even - अभी, वही/evening (कविता)

two floors - दो मंजिलें

ruins - विनाशों, बर्बादी, नाश, क्षय

imagine - कल्पना करें, सोचें

earlier - शीघ्र होने वाली, प्रातःकाल

carving - नक्काशी का कार्य या कला

fountain - स्रोत, उदगम

tanks - जलाशयों, तलाबों

dampness - सीड़, नमी, तरी।

terrace - पबूतरा, जलमका, पौरख

lifted - उठाया

guess - अनुमान।

arrangements - सुविधाएँ

tools - औजारों।

still - सर्वदा, कभी-कभी, अब भी, तब भी

manage - व्यवस्थित

Even though - यद्यपि

even fall - संदेहा प्रामाण्य।

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THINK:-

Q: Why were bastions made in the fort wall? (buj)

Ans: To ensure security bastions were made in the fort wall.

Q: Why were big holes made in them?

Ans:- To see the enemies ~~the~~ big holes were made in them.

Q: 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?

Ans:- To see and attack on enemies a bastion at a height was more easier than to look from a straight flat wall. Soldiers can easily attack on the enemies from the holes of bastions.

Q: What did we find inside the fort?

Ans:- The king built the fort so that he could live here.

P.T.O.

PAGE-89: > THINK AND DISCUSS:

Q. How would the fountains have worked?

Ans: The fountains have worked, to be full of water.

Q: What arrangements would have been made in the building for air and light?

Ans:- There were many big holes made in the building for air and light.

Q: Look carefully at the picture of the beautiful carving on the wall. What kind of tools would have been used for such fine carving?

Ans:- Stone chisels and hammers etc. were used to make such fine carving on the wall.

Q: What would happen if there was no electricity for one week. What are things that would be difficult to manage without it?

Ans:- Without electricity our works are stoped.

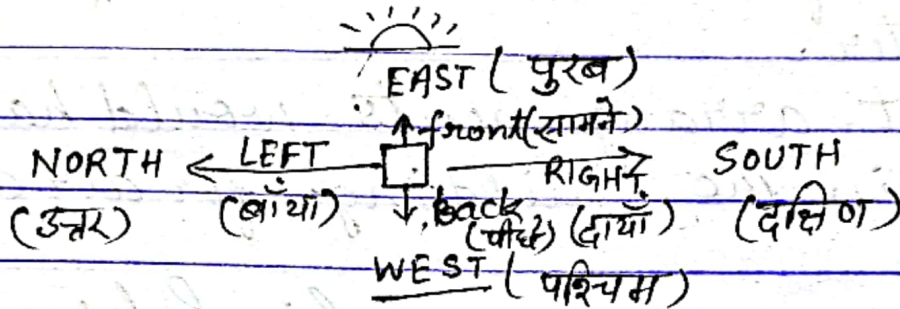
We can not study well. Banks are fully depended on the electricity. Every works are done by it.

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Q: Where is east-west?

Ans:- When the sun rises in the direction of east and sets in the west.



TELL AND WRITE:-

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

(a) If you are peeping inside from Bodli Darwaza, in which direction from you is Katora Haaz? ★ NORTH

(b) If someone is entering from Banjara Darwaza, in which direction from here is Katora Haaz? ★ SOUTH

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

★ EAST

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TELL AND WRITE :

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

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

(e) Count how many places are there in the fort?

Ans: **FIVE** palaces.

(f) What arrangements for water can you see inside the fort?

Ans: Hauj and Baoli are made inside the fort for water.

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

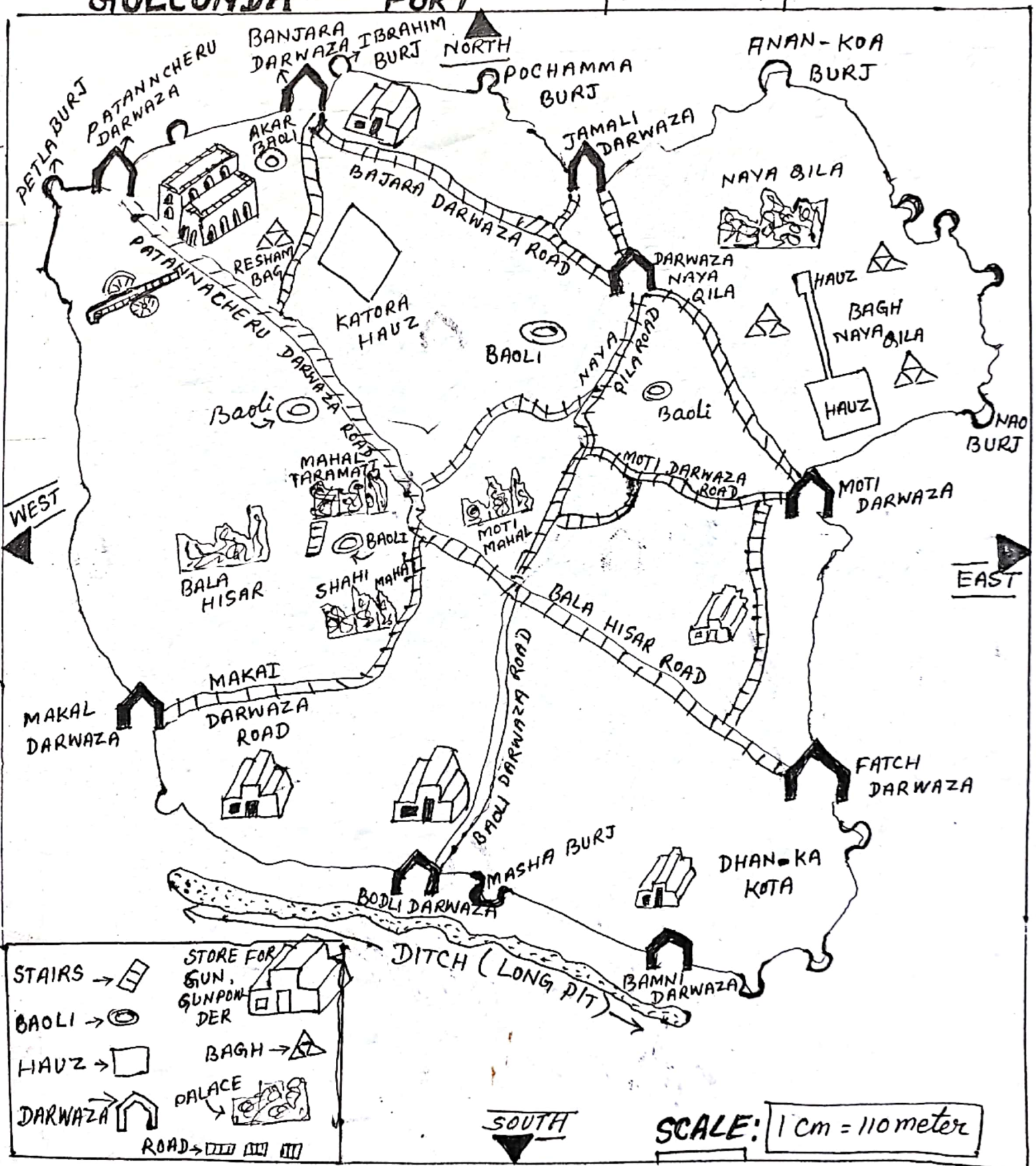
* On the map the distance between Bala Hisar and Fateh Darwaja is 8 cm. On the ground, the distance between the two would be 880 metres.

* How far is Makai Darwaza from Fateh Darwaza?

$$7.5 + 2.7 + 3.5 = 13.7 \text{ cm} \times 110 \text{ m}$$

$$= 1507 \text{ metres}$$

GOLCONDA FORT



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flattery - ^{false praise} मिथ्या प्रशंसा, चापलूसी emperors - सम्राटों

PAGE-93

nuclear bombs - परमाणु बमों destruction - लूटपाट
recently - हाल में, नवीनतम। weapons - हथियारों।
bronze - कांस्य। copper - ताँबा।
tin - टिन। brass - पीतल।

DISCUSS :

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Q. Have you recently read or heard about any country attacking or going to war with another country?

Ans: China is creating a war against India or another countries.

Q. Find out what was the reason for this war.

Ans: China wants to be a power country.

Q. What kind of weapons were used in this war?

Ans: Various ^{weapons} ~~are~~ used as weapons ^{for} a war against the world.

Q. What kind of destruction was caused because of this?

Ans:- About millions people are passed away ^{their life} from this world.

P.T.O.

FIND OUT

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The big gun that Shreedhar saw was made of bronze.

* Q: Have you seen anything made of bronze? What?

Ans:- Yes. Utensils are made of bronze. as glass, plate, spoon etc.

* Q: 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.

Ans. METALS

Things

Copper → glass, jug, utensils etc.
mixed red (colour)

brass → colour (yellow) → utensils like
glass, jug, spoons, pan etc

bronze → colour (light white)

utensils: glass, spoons, dish-plates
etc.

P.T.O.