

Try These

PAGE NO. → 1

1. Collect some bricks. Lay them on the ground in a line as shown in the picture. Try walking on them. Was it easy?

Answer: Yes, it was easy to walk on them.

2. Make a small bridge by tying 4 or 5 bamboo poles together. Ask your teacher to help you. Now walk on your bridge.

(a) How did you feel?

Ans. I was scared as it was quite difficult to walk on this bridge.

(b) Did you fall down?

Ans. No, I did not fall down. I managed to walk forward.

(c) Do you think it would be easier to walk on this bridge barefoot or with shoes or slippers? Why?

Ans. Yes, because the grip is stronger with bare foot than with slippers or shoes.

1. Observe pictures 1 and 2. In the pictures, children are pulling the buckets from the well. Can you tell the difference in both the pictures? Which would be easier - using the pulley or not using it to lift things?

Answer. In picture 1, the child is pulling out the bucket with his hands. In picture 2, he is using a pulley to take out the bucket. It is easier to pull the bucket using a pulley. makes it easier to lift things.

2. Look around you - where all do you see the use of pulleys? List them.

Answer. we can see pulleys being used

- to collect water from wells
- to lift heavy things
- to hoist flags

We often need to go across some water bodies, so we use bridges. These are made of cement, bricks and iron rods. The bridge may also have steps.

Q. How is this bridge different from a bamboo bridge?

Ans. This bridge is different from a bamboo bridge in the following way:—

It is made of cement, bricks and iron on the other hand, a bamboo bridge is made of bamboo sticks and ropes.

The cement bridge is much stronger than the bamboo bridge.

The cement bridge can bear the weight of heavy vehicles, whereas a bamboo bridge cannot bear heavy weight.

Q. How many people do you think can cross the bridge at one time?

Ans. Many people can cross the bridge at one time.

Q. If you had a chance, which bridge would you like to use? Why?

Ans. I would like to use the cement bridge because it is stronger and safer than the bamboo bridge.

Q. Do you have to cross any bridge on the way to your school? If yes, what is the bridge like?

Ans. Yes, I have to cross a cement bridge on the way to my school.

Q. Find out from your grandparents what kinds of bridges were there when they were young.

Ans. At that time, there were only bamboo bridges and wooden bridges.

Is there any bridge near your house?  
Find out more about the bridge.

Ans. Yes, there is a bridge near my house.

(a) Where is the bridge — over water, over a road, between two mountains or somewhere else?

Ans. The bridge is over water.

(b) Who all use the bridge? Is it used by people on foot and also by vehicles and animals?

Ans. This bridge is used by all types of vehicles to cross the river. People on foot and animals also use this bridge.

(c) Does the bridge seem to be old or is it new?

Ans. It is not very old.

(d) Find out what materials are used in making this bridge. List some of them.

Ans. This bridge is made of cement, bricks and iron rods.

(e) Draw a picture of the bridge in your notebook. Do not forget to draw the train, vehicles, animals or people who cross the bridge.

Ans. Students are suggested to use their own observation to answer this question.

<f> Imagine what difficulties there would be, if the bridge was not there?  
Ans. If there was no bridge over the river, it would be very difficult to cross the river. People would have to use boats to cross the river, which would have consumed a lot of time.

Vallam

Page No - 4 & 5

In some parts of Kerala, we use a vallam (small wooden boat) to reach school.

<a> Have you seen any other kind of boats?

Ans. Yes, I have seen other kinds of boats. I have seen paddle boat and motor boat.

<b> Can you think of other ways by which we can travel on water?

Ans. Yes, we can use ship, steamer, raft, etc. to travel on water.

<c> Have you ever sat in a camel-car or horse carriage (tonga)? Where? Did you climb on it yourself, or did someone help you?

Ans. Yes, I sat on a horse carriage in my grandfather's village. The tongawala helped me to climb on it.

(d) How does you feel riding in the cart? Also share your experience in the class also.

Ans. Though the cart shakes a lot while moving, I enjoyed the ride very much.

Bullock - cart

Page No - 6

(a) Do you have bullock - carts where you live?

Ans. No, there are no bullock - carts in my area.

(b) Does it have a roof?

Ans. Some of the bullock carts have roofs but mostly they are without roofs.

(c) What kind of wheels do they have?

Ans. They have wheels made of wooden with iron rim.

(d) Make a drawing of the cart in your note book.

Ans. A cart can be drawn as shown below:

(a) can you ride a bicycle? If yes, who taught you to ride?

Ans. yes, I can ride a bicycle. My father taught me to ride.

(b) How many children come on bicycles to your school?

Ans - About 40 - 50 children of my school come on bicycles.

(a) DO you have such vehicles in your area?

Ans yes we have such vehicles but they have been modified, to give better look and performance.

(b) what do you call them in your area?

Ans we call them electronic-rickshaw.

(c) would you like to ride in something like this? why?

Ans. yes, it will be a great fun to ride such vehicle.

(d) can you tell why it is called jugad? jugad?

Ans Jugad is something that is.

made by using limited resources with minimal expenses in an innovative way. This vehicle is also made by putting together various available parts to serve as passenger carrier.

## Children cross the jungle page no-8

(a.) Have you ever been in a thick jungle or any such place?

Ans. Yes, I have been in a thick jungle when I visited a National park for a school trip.

(b.) Write your experiences in your note book.

Ans. The jungle was quite dense. There were large trees all around. There were continuous sounds of different animals and birds.

(c.) Can you recognise some birds by their sounds? Can you imitate the sounds of some birds? Do it.

Ans. Yes, I can recognise some birds like crow, sparrow, peacock, hen, pigeon, etc. by their sounds. I can imitate the sound of a crow and a hen.



Making on the snow

Q. > Have you ever seen so much snow? where? In films or somewhere else?

Ans. Yes, I have seen so much snow in films.

Q. > Do you think that such places have snow all the time? why?

Ans. No, such places do not have snow all the time. It happens only in winter season. However, in the summer season, snow melts due to high temperature.

Rocky paths

[Page No - 9]

Q. > Do you face difficulties on the way to your school?

Ans. No, I do face any difficulty on the way to my school.

Q. > Which is the best month, in which you like to go school? why?

Ans. I love going to school in the month of October, as it is neither too cold nor too hot in this month. Because of the cold weather, the school timings are comfortable in this month.

(a) The ground is made of soft and smooth rose petals.

Ans. on the ground made soft and smooth rose petals, I felt very nice and smooth as if I was walking on a soft carpet.

Talk and share about it Page No - 10

(a.) Do you also have punishment in your school? what kind?

Ans. yes, we have punishment in our school in case of not completing homework or preparing a lesson. In such case, a student has to keep standing with his hands up or face towards the wall.

(b.) Do you think that punishment in your school? should be there in schools?

Ans. No, there should not be any kind of punishment in schools.

(c.) If you come across any such incident whom will you inform?

Ans. I will inform my parents.

(d.) How will you make a complaint?

Ans. I will discuss it with my parents.

who will talk to my teacher or the school principal.

Q3 - Is punishment the only solution to misdeeds? Make some rules for school to prevent misdeeds.

Ans - No, punishment is not the only solution to misdeeds. Schools may adopt following rules to prevent misdeeds:-

Students with good behaviour should be lauded in the assembly to present an example for other students.

There should be kept some marks in examinations for students' right attitude and conduct.

Q4 - Draw a picture of your 'dream school' in your notebook and write about it.

Ans - My dream school would be the one with a nice building and big classrooms. It would have big play grounds with a lot of trees and plants all around the building. There would be no punishment. Students would be encouraged to take part in sports.

# CHAPTER-2 EVS CLASS-4

## EAR TO EAR

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Who has got my ears?

Are these animals looking funny?  
The artist has drawn wrong ears on  
the heads of the animals. Give correct  
ears to the animals in the space  
given below.

Animal	Ear
Elephant	Mouse
Rabbit	Giraffe
Mouse	Dog
Giraffe	Elephant
Dog	Rabbit
Buffalo	Deer
Deer	Buffalo

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2a) Different animals have different  
kinds of ears. Among the animals  
given below, which one have ears  
that you can see? In which animal  
can you not see the ears? Write in  
the table below.

Ans. Animals whose ears we can see: →  
Deer Tiger Pig Buffalo Giraffe Elephant cat

Animals whose ears we can not see →  
Frog Sparrow Duck Fish Snake Crow Lizard

(b) Do you think that animals whose ears we can not see, really do not have ears?

Ans. Animals whose ears we can not see also have ears either hidden inside or formed in some other shape.

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Find out some other animals which have ears that we can not see. Write their names.

Ans. Some animals whose ears we can not see are pigeon, cockroach, fly, ant, etc.

Read and write

(a) An animal with ears like fans

Ans. Elephant

(b) An animal with ears like leaves

Ans. Deer

(c) An animal with ears on the top of its head

Ans. Rabbit

(d) An animal with ears on both sides of its head

Ans. Tiger

Put the names of the animals in the table below.

Ears can be seen	Has hair on skin	Ears cannot be seen	Has feathers on skin
Fox	FOX	Frog	Hen
Elephant	pig	Hen	crow
pig	mouse	crow	sparrow
mouse	cat	sparrow	peacock
cat	camel	peacock	pigeon
Buffalo	cow	Lizard	duck
camel	Buffalo	pigeon	
cow	Elephant	duck	

2(a) In which list did you put the cow and the buffalo?

Ans cow and buffalo are put in the category of animals with hair on their body and animals whose ears can be seen.

(b) From a distance, can you see the hair on their skin?

Ans No, I can not see their hair from a distance.

(c) Try to go near one of them. could you see hair?

Ans yes, I can see their hair after going near to them.

Can you tell which of the animals mentioned in the list lay eggs? Find out and write the names of these animals in the green box. Which of the animals in the list give birth to babies? Write their names in the red box.

Ans Names of animals which lay eggs and animals which give birth to babies are mentioned below: -

Animals in the list give birth to babies	
FOX	Buffalo
Mouse	pig
Elephant	Cow
cat	
Camel	

Animals mentioned in the list lay eggs	
Frog	Lizard
Hen	Pigeon
Crow	DUCK
Sparrow	
Peacock	

<1> Have you seen animals around your house or school that have small babies? Write their name in your notebook.

Ans Yes I have seen some animals in my area that have small animals like dogs, cats, rats, etc.

<2> Have you ever kept a pet? Does anyone you know keep a pet?

Ans No, I have never kept a pet. One of my friends has kept a pet.

<3> Find out more about the pet.

Ans More about the pet :-

<a> Which animal is it?

Ans This is a dog.

<b> Does it have a name? What is it?

Ans Yes, its name is Jordan.

<c> Who gave it this name?

Ans My friend gave it this name.

<d> What does it like to eat?

Ans It likes to eat bones, biscuits, bread etc.

<e> How many times a day is it given food?

Ans It is given food three times a day.

<f> When does it sleep? For how long does it sleep?

Ans It sleeps in the day for about 2-3 hours. It also sleeps at night.



(g) Is there any special way to look after animal? How?

Ans It is cleaned and bathed regularly. It is also taken to the doctor for regular vaccination.

(h) Does it get angry? When? How do you know it is angry?

Ans Yes, it gets angry when some unknown enters the house. It barks very loudly.

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(a) Does it have hair or feathers on its skin?

Ans It has hair on its skin.

(b) Can you see its ears?

Ans Yes, I can see its ears.

(c) Is it a baby or a young animal or a full grown animal?

Ans It is a young animal.

(d) Will this pet animal lay eggs or give birth to babies?

Ans Dogs give birth to babies.

(e) Does it have young ones?

Ans No, it does not have young ones.

(a) Look at this animal. write its name.  
Do you know that this is our National Animal?

Ans - The animal in the above image is Tiger. Yes, I know that it is our National animal.

(b) Where does it live?  
Ans It live in jungle.

(c) The numbers of this animal are going down in India. Discuss why this could be happening?

Ans The numbers of tigers are going down in India due to the following reasons: →

(i) Due to unlimited hunting for their bones and skin

(ii) Due to excessive deforestation.

CHAPTER-3 EVS CLASS-4  
A DAY WITH NANDU

Find out

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(a) Nandu is only three month old, but he weighs 200 kilograms. What is your weight?

Ans My weight is 20 kilograms.

(b) can you find out - the weight of how many children like you will add up to Nandu's weight?

Ans My weight = 20 kg

Nandu's weight = 200 kg

So, number of children who are like me will add up to Nandu's weight =

$$200 \div 20 = 10$$

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(a) If you were Nandu, and you lived in a herd, what kind of things would you do?

Ans I would play, dance, eat and have fun with all members of my group.

(b) In you the elephant herd, the oldest female elephant decides everything. Who takes decisions in your family?

Ans - father is decision in my family.

(a) Nandu did things that he liked to do. If you could spend a whole day with your friends, what all would you do?

Ans. If could spend a whole day with my friends, I would play, dance and eat the whole day with them.

(b) Find out and write, which other animals live in herds.

Ans. Animals like deer, sheep, penguins, cows, rhinos, etc, live in herds.

(c) Do you also live in a group? Do you like to live together like that? Why would you like or not like to live in a group?

Ans why I would like

Yes, I also live in a group with my friends at school and with my family at home. :-

why I would like

(i) we can help each other whenever required.

(ii) Living together is good for security

(iii) Living together also gives us strength.

(iv) Living together makes celebrations more fun.

## Why I would not like.

- (i) These may be quarrels or fights.
- (ii) our personal life may get affected.
- (iii) we have to share food and space

(c) How do elephants feel when they kept in chains? discuss and share your feelings.

Ans when elephants are kept in chains they must be feeling very bad as they cannot move freely and enjoy with their friends and family.

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(a) Have you ever taken a ride on an elephant? How did it feel?

Ans yes, once I took a ride on an elephant. I enjoyed it a lot.

(b) Which animal have you sat on? write their names.

Ans I have sat on an elephant and a camel.

(c) You must have seen many animals around you - in books, in movies. Some may be alone, some in groups. Find out more about any one of these animals and write about it.

Ans Generally, I see dogs around me. It is the most faithful animal. It likes to eat meat, bones, bread,

milk, etc. police use dogs to catch thieves or detect bombs. people keep dogs to keep a watch on their houses.

Think and write. PAGE No - 27

(a) why do you think the egret is sitting on the buffalo?

Ans The egret is sitting on the buffalo to eat insects that are sticking to the buffalo's skin. They both benefit each other as the egret gets its food and the buffalo gets rid of germs and insects.

(b) Have you seen any animal riding on another animal? write its name.

(i) The animal which is riding.  
Ans An oxpecker rides on a zebra to eat ticks.

(ii) The animal which gives the ride.  
Ans parasites that live on the skin of zebra.

(c.) which animals do we use for riding?  
Ans we use horse, elephant, camel, donkey etc, for riding.

(d) which animals do we use for carrying loads?

Ans animals like elephant, horse, donkey, buffalo, oxen, etc., are used for carrying loads.

Discuss

(a) you have read what these animals say. why do you think that some of them are sad?

Ans Some of the animals are sad because people keep them away from their families and use them for their own purpose. These animals are not happy with the work have to do. They want to live free and enjoy with their friends and families.

(b) How do you think they are different? —

The monkeys that dance to entertain people and the monkeys that are free?

Ans The monkeys that dance to entertain people are unhappy because they cannot enjoy freedom and have to follow their master's instructions. But the monkeys that are free, live in the forest, do whatever they like, go wherever they want and enjoy their life a lot.

(c.) How many legs does this elephant have?

Ans This elephant has four legs.

THE STORY OF AMRITA

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Amrita's Friends

(a) Is there a place near your house, school or along the road side, where trees have been planted?

Ans Yes, there are a number of trees planted in a park near my house. Also there are many trees planted all along my school's boundary wall.

(b) Why were they planted there?

Ans All the trees have been planted there for shade and fresh air. They also make the surrounding green and beautiful.

(c) Have you seen anyone taking care of the trees? Who does this?

Ans Yes, the gardener takes care of all the trees planted in the ~~garden~~ gardens and parks.

(d) Have you seen fruits on any of the tree?

Ans Yes, some of the trees bear fruits in particular seasons. People who look after these eat these fruits. Animals like squirrels, monkeys and some birds also eat these fruits.

(e) Lalita feels that grass and small plants growing near her school wall have not been planted by anyone. Do you know of any place where grass, small



plants or trees are growing on their own without being planted by anyone?

Ans. Forest is a place where grass, small plants or trees grow on their own without being planted.

Q5. Why do you feel they are growing on their own?

Ans. plants in forests are growing on their own as no one has planted them. seeds of plants disperse by means of air, water and animals. In forests, these seeds get essential conditions for germination and grow into plants.

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Q6. Do you remember what the elders of this village used to say?

Ans. Yes, the elders of this village used to say "Agar parhain to hum hain". They said "plants and animal can survive without us, but we cannot survive without them."

Q7. Do you think we could survive if there were no trees and no animal? Discuss this in your class.

Ans. No, we could not survive if there were no trees and no animals.

Trees provide us oxygen for breathing. They also give us fruits, vegetables, wood and other useful

things. Animals are also important as they provide meat, eggs, milk, etc.

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write about any one tree.  
Mango tree -

(a) Does the tree flower?

Ans yes, the mango has flowers.

(b) Do the flowers remain on the tree throughout the year?

Ans No, the flowers do not remain on the tree throughout the year.

(c) In which month do their leaves fall?

Ans mango tree sheds its old leaves in the months of October and November.

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(d) Do fruits grow on the tree?

Ans yes, fruits grow on the mango tree.

(e) In which months do they grow?

Ans mangoes grow in the months of March and April.

(f) Have you eaten these fruits?

Ans yes, I have eaten mangoes.

(a) why do people hunt?

Ans people hunt animals to get their meat, skin and bones.

(b) There are rules against hunting of some animals. people can be punished for hunting. why do you think there is this punishment?

Ans punishment is there to prevent excessive hunting and protect animals.

Talk to your grandparents and find out -

(a) which birds did they see around them when they were of your age?

Ans They saw crow, sparrow, parrot, cuckoo, etc. when they were of my age.

(b) Have the number of some of these birds become less?

Ans yes; the number of birds such as crow, sparrow and parrot has become less.

(c) Are there some birds or animals which they can not see any more?

Ans sparrow and cheetah can not be seen any more.

(1.) Shanti's grandfather told her that when he was a small child he saw more birds like sparrows and mynah than he sees today. Can you make two guesses why their numbers have become less?

Ans. Hunting and deforestation are main reasons for decrease in population of birds like sparrow and mynah. Increase in pollution also a reason ~~being~~ behind their decreasing numbers.

(2.) The Khejadi tree was the most common tree that grew in Amrita's village. Which kind of trees can you see a lot of, in your area? Name two such trees.

Find out more about these trees from your elders

Ans. Neem tree :  $\longleftrightarrow$

It is a tall evergreen, shady tree. It has medicinal properties which help to cure many diseases. Neem oil is used for making cosmetic products, soap and shampoo. Neem oil is also used as a mosquito repellent.

Mango tree :  $\longleftrightarrow$

It is a big tree with dark green

leaves. It bears mango fruit which is very tasty. Mango is also named as the king of fruits. Mangoes grow in the months of March and April. There are many varieties of mango. Its wood is used as firewood.

# CHAPTER-5 EVS CLASS-4

## ANITA AND THE HONEYBEES

A Dream of School [PAGE - 39-40]

(a) Find out how much money do you spend in one year for various school related things.

Ans Things	Money spend (in Rs.)
(i) Travel to school and back	12000
(ii) Notebooks	900
(iii) pens - pencils / stationery	500
(iv) - uniforms	1500
(v) school bag	200
(vi) Lunch Box	150
(vii) shoes	1000
(viii) other Things	
(a) school fees	20000
(b) project work	1000
Total	41750

(b) How much money did you spend on your books this year?

Ans I spent about 2500 on my books this year.

(c) what <sup>kind</sup> of a school uniform would you like to wear? draw a picture of it in your notebook and colour it.

Ans I wear white shirt, blue pant, white socks, black shoes, blue tie and blue sweater.

(d) Make two groups in the class. debate the topic - 'we should have uniforms in school.'

Ans School uniform itself bring the concept

of uniformity in its name. When all students come dressed in the school uniform they all are considered equally irrespective of their cast, religion or social status. All poor and rich sit together wearing the same colour of equality. School uniform also brings discipline among students as they all come neatly and properly dressed up. Students do not get distracted by the different colours and different designs of clothes worn by other students. It also saves money on buying new clothes for school. Also a uniform helps to distinguish students of one school from the other school. Thus, all schools should have a proper uniform to bring unity among students and build self-confidence among them.

we know that all human beings are characterized by their own style or choice. But uniform does not allow students to carry their style. Most of the private schools these days provide uniforms at very high prices which are sometimes difficult to afford by students of middle class families. This becomes very stressful for students because if they won't buy those expensive uniforms then they will be punished in the class. So, this is the major reason, I don't support the concept of uniform in school.

# Staying in School

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## Let us talk

(a) Do you know someone who wanted to study, but could not do so? Talk about them in the class.

Ans Yes, there's a boy in our neighbourhood who wanted to study but he had to discontinue his studies after class 8 due to poor financial condition of his family. He had to start working to earn for his family. But he is very passionate about studies and is now planning to continue it through distance learning. He is an inspiration for all.

(b) Every child has a right to free education upto class VIII. Do you think that all children are able to study up to class VIII? Discuss.

Ans All children are not able to study up to class VIII due to some unavoidable reasons. One reason can be that schools would be far away from their homes. Another major reason is that their parents don't want them to go to schools as they want their children to help them in earning extra income for the family.



## From School to Bee-keeping

(a) Have you seen any insects near the flowers? Find out their names and write.

Ans. Yes, I have seen insects like butterfly and honeybees near flowers.

(b) Why do you think they come to the flowers? Find out.

Ans. Insects come to the flowers to collect the nectar produced by the flowers.

(c) When honeybees fly, there is a kind of sound. Can you try to copy this sound?

Ans. Honeybees produce buzzing sound while flying.

## Find out - PAGE No - 43

(a) What do people in your area put on the part of the body where the bee has stung?

Ans. People apply vinegar, toothpaste or baking soda on a honeybee sting.

(b) What will be the total cost of Anita's 20 boxes?

Ans. Given that cost of 1 box = Rs 2000

$$\therefore \text{cost of 20 boxes} = 20 \times 2000 \\ = \text{Rs } 40,000$$

## Final out

(a) Anita and others in her village get Rs. 35 for one kilogram of honey. How much does one kilogram of honey cost in your town?  
 Ans - one kilogram of honey costs around 280 in my town.

(b) what are the different colours of honey that you have seen?  
 Ans I have two colours of honey - brown and golden colour.

(c) Is honey used in your house? ~~For~~ what is it used for?  
 Ans yes, honey is used when someone has cough or sore throat in our home. we eat it by applying on bread slices.

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(a) which are some other insects that live together in a group, like honeybees?

Ans Ants, termites and wasps live together in a group like honeybees.

(b) Have you seen where ants live?

Ans Ants live usually under the ground or inside walls with small opening for entrance.

(c) What kind of eatables attract ants? List them.

Ans - Ants usually bring sweets eatables like sugar crystals, crumbs of some sweet, sugar syrup to them

(d) Look at a line of ants. What is its colour?

Ans It is black or red in colour depending upon the type of ant making it.

(e) Have you been bitten by an ant? - what was the ant like - black or red, big or small?

Ans yes, I have been bitten by an ant. It was a big black ant.

(f) Do ants ever come near you? When?

Ans - yes, ants come near us when there's something sweet thing sticking to our clothes

(g) Look carefully at some big and small ants. How many legs does an ant have?

big ant \_\_\_\_\_  
small ant \_\_\_\_\_

Ans A big ant has 6 legs.

A small ant also has 6 legs.

(i)  $\Rightarrow$  Students are suggested to try do this activity and make some interesting shapes like insects.

OMANA'S JOURNEY

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Q.5) why was it so crowded at the door of the coach?

Ans. - Because, so many people were hurriedly trying to get down or board the train.

Q.6) Have you ever travelled in a train? When?

Ans. Yes, I always travel in the train when I go to my nan's house.

Q.7) what food would you like to take with you when you travel? why?

Ans. I like to take biscuits, sabji, puri and fruits. I love to eat while traveling in the train.

Q.8) what does the ticket-checker do?

Ans. The ticket checker all passengers' tickets and makes sure they all are sitting on their own seats.

Q.9) How will you recognise the ticket-checker?

Ans. I can recognise a ticket checker by his uniform. He wears a black coat and black trousers. He has a big badge on his coat.

He carries a chart in train which has the passenger names and other details.

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(a) What did Omana see from the window?

Ans Omana saw fields, small villages, scene of sun setting and beautiful orange sky.

(b) What are some of the things that are sold at Railway stations?

Ans Things sold at railway stations are water, tea, milk, fruits and other eatable items like sabji-puri, chhole-bhature, bread-pavada, biscuits, namkeen, etc.

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(a) Why do you think there was no water in the bathroom of the train? Discuss.

Ans There was no water in the bathroom of the train because usually passengers waste a lot of water or keep the taps open.

(b) Imagine that you are going on a long train journey. What are the things that you will take with you to help pass the time?

Ans - I would carry some story books and

some games like ludo or playing cards with me on a long train journey.

(c.) can you recognise who are these people shown in the picture? what work do they do? discuss.

Ans. →

1. Coolie: → He carries luggage of passengers on the platform.
2. Signal man or guard: → He gives signal for trains to move or stop.
3. Train driver: → He drives the train.
4. Ticket collector or ticket checker: → He checks all passengers on tickets.
5. Railway police: → He checks the security of passengers & is the train and on the railway station.
6. Sweeper: → He ~~also~~ cleans trains and platforms.
7. Ticket seller: →  
A ticket seller sells tickets.

FROM THE WINDOW

From the window Page No - 54-55

(a.) What was the difference in the scene that Omana saw from the train on the first day and on the second day?

Ans on the first day of boarding the train, weather was quite hot and dry. But on the second day, when the train was passing through the state of Goa, she could feel the cool and pleasant weather. She saw beautiful fields with red soil and green crops. She also saw hills covered with trees.

(b) Omana saw many kinds of vehicles at the level-crossing. Which of them run on diesel or petrol?

Ans Among the vehicles Omana saw at the level-crossing, buses, cars, autorickshaws, truck, motorcycles and scooters run on diesel or petrol.

(c.) Why was there so much smoke and noise from the vehicles at the level crossing?

Ans since, most of the people waiting at the level-crossing, did not switch off the engines of their vehicles which were causing a lot of smoke and noise.

(d) What can we do to reduce noise of the vehicle and save petrol and diesel?  
Discuss.

Ans we should switch off the engines of our vehicles while waiting at the red light or level-crossing.

PAGE No - 56

(a) Have you seen any bridges? Where?

Ans- Yes, I have seen many bridges while travelling to other cities or states.

(b) Have you ever crossed a bridge? Where?

Ans- Yes, I have crossed many bridges. There is a bridge over Yamuna river in Delhi which we have to cross while going to our school.

(c) What was the bridge built over?

Ans The bridge was built over a river.

(d) What did you see below the bridge?

Ans I saw river Yamuna below the bridge.

(e) Find out why bridges are made.

Ans Bridges are made to help people cross the rivers easily.



(a) Have you ever been through a tunnel?  
How did you feel?

Ans Yes, I have been through a tunnel. I felt a little nervous.

(b) The route from Goa to Kerala has a total of 2000 bridges and 92 tunnels! Why do you think there are so many bridges and tunnels?

Ans There are many rivers and mountains on the route from Goa to Kerala. So, there are many bridges to cross the rivers and tunnels through the mountains on the way.

(a) Imagine and draw in your notebook what Omana saw under the bridge when her train crossed it?

Ans - Omana saw some boats and fishermen in the river under the bridge.

(b) Imagine, if on the way there had been no tunnels and bridges, how would Omana's train have crossed the mountains and rivers?

Ans - If there had been no tunnel and bridges, then Omana's train could not have ~~crossed~~ crossed the mountains and rivers.

Q. Which languages do you speak at home?

Ans we speak English and Hindi at home.

Q. On the way from Gujarat to Kerala omara's train went through several states of our country. Find out and list which states it crossed.

Ans - omara's train went through Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa and Karnataka to reach Kerala.

PAGE No - 59

Q. Find out in which states these languages are spoken?

Ans

Language	where it is spoken (State)
Malayalam	Kerala
Konkani	Goa
Marathi	Maharashtra
Gujarati	Gujarat
Kannada	Karnataka

Q. What do you call them?

Ans

your mother's sister	Mause
your mother's mother	Nani
your father's sister	Bua
your father's mother	Dadi

# CHAPTER - 8 EVS CLASS - 4

## REACHING GRANDMOTHER'S HOUSE

PAGE No - 62

Q. omama travelled by different kinds of transport after she got down from the train. can you remember what these were?

Ans omama travelled by ~~forex~~, ferry, bus and autorikshaw after she got down from the train.

Q. on which vehicles have you travelled?

Ans I have travelled by autorikshaw, train, tonga, bus, boat, bullock-cart, scooter, bicycle, taxi, car metro, ship, aeroplane etc.

Q. which ride did you enjoy the most? why?

Ans I enjoyed the car ride the most.

Q. omama left Ahmedabad on 16 May. How many hours did it take for her to reach Ammamma's place?

Ans omama left Ahmedabad on 16 May at 11:45 am and reached Ammamma's place on 17 May at 11:30 pm. It took 36 hours for her to reach Ammamma's place.

Q. Have you ever been on a long journey?  
Where did you go?

Ans - Yes. I have been on a long journey  
which took more than 15 hours. I  
went from my native to Amritsar.

Q. Name the different kinds of transport  
that you used during the journey.

Ans I used train, bus, autorikshaw, metro  
and taxi during the journey.

PAGE No - 63

Q. How long did your journey take?

Ans My journey took more than 15 hours long.

Q. Omana's APPA bought tickets for the train  
and the bus. Can you think of ~~other means~~  
other means of transport for which we need  
to buy tickets?

Ans - other means of transport for which we  
need to buy tickets are steamers,  
air journey and metro rail.

Q. Sometimes we need to buy buy tickets  
to enter a place. Can you think of  
such places?

Ans sometimes we need to buy tickets to  
enter places like circus, cineme hall,  
zoo etc.

Q. Look at this picture of a railway ticket. Find the following information on the ticket and circle them with different colours and discuss.

Ans. (a) The train number →

The train number is 9037

(b) The date of the start of the journey →

The date of the start of the journey is 24-12-2006.

(c) The berth and the coach numbers →

The berth is 21, 22 and 23 and the coach number is A1.

(d) The fare (the cost of the ticket) →

The fare (the cost of the ticket) is Rs 2578 (Two five seven eight) only.

(e) The distance (in km) →

The distance (in km) is 643 km.

PAGE No - 64

Q. Write what other information you can find out from the ticket.

Ans - PNR No - 820-6449755

No. of adults - 2

No of child - 1

Ticket Number - 68250918

class - 2A

Ticket Number from Bandra Terminus  
Ticket to Ratlam Junction

Coach Number - A1

Train Name - Avadh -  
Express

Boarding - 24-12-2006

Train departure time -

14:36

Q. Circle the names of all the stations in the table that are mentioned in Anna's diary

Ans

station name  
GANDHIDHAM

AHMEDABAD

VADODARA

SURAT

VALSAD

BHIWANDI ROAD

MADGAON

UDUPI

KOZHIKODE

TRICHUR

ERNAKULAM TOWN

KOTTAYAM

TRIVANDRUM CNTL

NAGARCOIL

Q. From which station did the train start?

Ans The train started from Gandhidham.

Q. How many minutes did the train stop at Ahmedabad station?

Ans Train stopped for 20 minutes at Ahmedabad station.

Q. on which day of the journey did the train reach Madgaon?

Ans The train reached Madgaon on the second day.

Q. sunil and amn got off at Kozhikode station. omana got off at Kottayam station. How many hours does the train take to reach Kottayam from Kozhikode?

Ans it takes 6 hours for the train to reach Kottayam from ~~Ko~~ Kozhikode.

Q. what is the distance that the train travelled over the whole route?

Ans The train travelled 2649 km over the whole route.

Q. How many kilometres did omana travel by train?

Ans omana travelled 2418 km by train.

Q. would you like to keep a diary?

Take a notebook or a diary. Every day for a week, write about what you did. Also write your thoughts and feelings. Share your diary with your friends.

Ans.

# CHAPTER - 9    EVS CLASS - 4

## CHANGING FAMILIES

PAGE No - 67

(1.) Q. Who were the members of Nimmi's family before the arrival of her baby sister?

Ans. Nimmi's family had five members before the arrival of her baby sister. They were Nimmi, her mother, father, grandmother and uncle.

(2.) Q. How many members are there in Nimmi's family now?

Ans. There are six members in Nimmi's family now.

Let us talk    PAGE No -

(3) How do you think the lives of Nimmi's family members have changed after the arrival of the new baby? For example —

Q. How will Nimmi spend her day now?

Ans. Nimmi will now spend her day playing with the new born baby.

Q. What new work will her mother do now?

Ans. To look after the new born baby will be the new work for her mother now.



Q. There will be a change in the daily work of Nimmi's father, grandmother and uncle with the arrival of the new baby. Can you tell how?

Ans Nimmi's father, grandmother and uncle will now spend extra time to play and take care of the newly born baby to support her mother.

Q

PAGE No - 68

(4) Q. Has a small brother or sister been born in your home or in any house in your neighbourhood?

Ans yes, a small sister has been born in my neighbour's house.

Q. How does it feel to have a new baby at home?

Ans Everyone at home are very happy.

Q. How have things changed at home with the new baby?

Ans At home everyone is planning about the new baby to buy the necessities and other arrangements. Everyone at home is now helping to take care of the new baby besides the mother.

(5) Find out all about the youngest child in your home or in the home of a relative. Then write —

Q. When was the baby born?

Ans The baby was born a week ago.

Q. Is the baby a boy or a girl?

Ans It is a ~~boy~~ baby girl.

Q. How are you related to him or her?

Ans I am his ~~is~~ neighbour.

Q. Where was the baby born?

Ans The baby was born in a hospital.

Q. Who does the baby look like?

Ans The baby looks more like his dad.

Q. What is the colour of his or her hair?

Ans The colour of his hair is black.

Q. What is the colour of his or her eyes?

Ans The colour of his eyes are black.

Q. Does the baby have any teeth?

Ans No, he doesn't have any teeth.

Q. What do we feed the baby with?

Ans we feed the baby with milk.

Q. What is the baby's length?

Ans The baby's height is about two feet.

Q. How many hours a day does the baby sleep?  
Ans He sleeps for more than fourteen hours.

Q. What different sounds does the baby make?  
Ans The baby cries and also produces various other types of sounds.

Q. Who does the baby stay with most of the time?  
Ans The baby stays with the mother most of the time.

Q. Stick a photograph of the baby or draw a picture in your notebook.  
⇒ ~~stick~~ stick the picture of baby or draw with pencil.

### New place

Q. When Tsering's father showed the letter to his family, how do you think the different members would have felt?

Ans Everyone in the family felt very happy about the promotion of Tsering's father. Moving to a new town excited Tsering. But Tsering's father, mother and grandparents were slightly worried about making arrangements to shift to the new town.

Q ⇒ what will change in Tsering's family after his father's transfer? for example —

Ans Tsering's family members will have to live separate in two different cities.

Q. who from Tsering's family will live with his father at the new place? which school will Tsering go to now? will he have new friends?

Ans Tsering and his mother will live with his father at the new place. Tsering will now go to a new school at that place. yes, he will have new friends.

Q. Has anybody in your family moved to a new place because of work?

Ans Yes, my uncle moved to a new place because of work.

Q. what do you feel about this change?

Ans - I feel sad about this change because the family members have to part away and one has to start a new life at a new place which is very difficult.

Q ⇒ Is there anyone in your class or school who has come to your school from another place? If so, talk to him or her.

Ans Yes, one of my class mates came to our school from another place.

Q. Where has she or he come from?  
Ans she has come from Agra.

Q. What was his or her old school like?  
Ans she said her old school was a beautiful as this school.

Q. What does he or she find different here?  
Ans she finds the teaching methods to be different from her old school.

Q. Does he or she like the change?  
Ans yes, she likes this change.

It's a wedding / Page no - 71  
Let us talk

Q ⇒ Do you think that there will be any change in Nazli's family after this wedding?  
What will change?

Ans yes, things will change in Nazli's family after this wedding. A ~~new~~ new member is added to the family and Nazli now has a new sister-in-law.

Q. Do you think there will be changes in the home from where the new bride has come?  
What ~~kind~~ kind of changes?

Ans yes, there will be changes in the home from where the new bride has come. Her

family members will miss her a lot at home. The family should now put more work to compensate what she was doing to her family.

PAGE No - 72

Q. Talk to your mother and aunts in the family. Ask them about where they lived before they got married.

Ans They lived with their parents and siblings before marriage.

Q. Who were the members in their families then?

Ans Their parents, grandparents, their uncles, aunts with their children all lived together in their families then.

Q. Has anybody in your family been married recently? Who?

Ans Yes, my cousin got married recently in my family.

Q. What kind of special food was cooked?

Ans A variety of traditional foods was cooked along with sweets during the wedding.

Q. what special clothes do the bride and bridegroom wear?

Ans The bride wore a beautiful lahnga and choli with blue dupatta. The bridegroom wore a classy sherwani and pagri.

Q. what kinds of songs and dances are performed at weddings?

Ans At weddings traditional, folk, melodic and modern songs and dances are performed.

Q. what did you see at the wedding that you attended?

Ans I noticed that the house and pandals were decorated with flowers and lights. Photographers are roaming around to click candid and traditional photos and videos. A wide variety of food and sweets were made and served to the guests. Everyone look amazing as they wore new clothes. Fireworks were also arranged.

write down the reason

⇒ we saw changes taking place in the families of Nimmi, Tsering and Nazli because of different reasons.

write down the reasons for these changes

(a) In Nimmi's family →  
The change happened because of the birth of a new baby. They got a new family member.

(b) In Tsering's family →  
Tsering's father got a promotion at work and had to shift to a new city. Tsering's family were getting prepared with excitement along with the new challenges.

(c) In Nazli's family →  
As her elder cousin brother got married a new bride came to Nazli's family. She was Nazli's sister-in-law.

Q. There can be many reasons for changes in families. Can you think of some more reasons?

Ans - changes in a family can be due to these reasons: —

→ Leaving of a family member for higher education.



→ Transfer of a relative who might come to live with the family.

→ Death of a family member.

Q. Talk to three old people — one from your family, one from your friend's family and one from a family in your neighbourhood. Ask them these questions and fill in the table.

Question	Your Family	Friend's Family	Neighbour's family
→ Since how many years has your family been staying here.	15 years	10 years	5 years
→ Where did your family live before coming here.	Cambay Maharashtra	Bangalore, Karnataka	Chennai Tamil Nadu
→ How many members are there in your family today?	4 members	5 members	6 members
→ How many members were there in your family 10 years ago?	3 members	6 members	8 members
→ What were the reasons for the changes in your family in the last 10 years?	Father's death and birth of my little brother.	transfer of grandmother and birth of twin babies.	Neighbour's family were a joint family until they shifted to

the new city.  
So they had to  
leave their  
grandparents

→ How do you feel about all these changes?  
Feel happy for the new member of the family and excited to live in a new city.  
Worried about the death of grandmother and simultaneously happy for the twins into the family.  
Miss the joint family and the love and care of grandparents.

→ What problems do you face with changes in technology?  
Interaction among the family got reduced.  
The kids are playing inside the house with smart phones and tabs rather than playing on fields.  
The kids are getting addicted to the usage of smart devices and waste a lot of time.

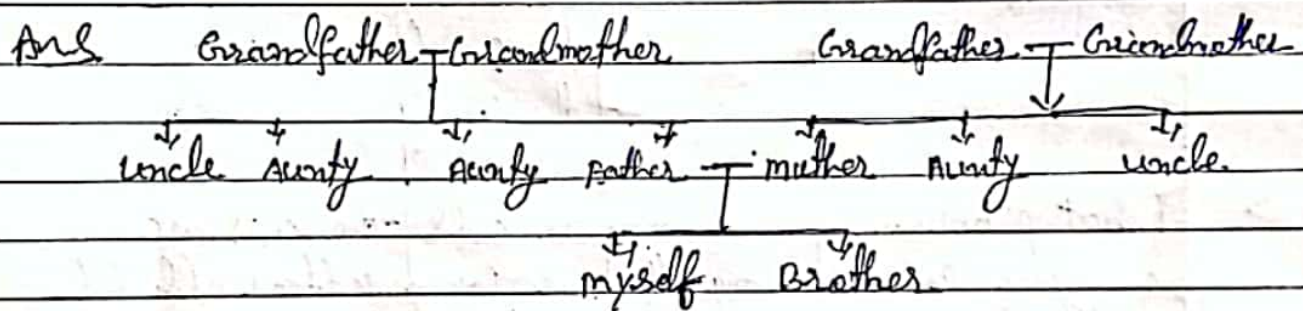
MY Family  
yesterday, Today, Tomorrow... [PAGE - 74]

1. Q. All families change in some way or the other because of different reasons. Has your family changed too?  
Ans Yes, my family had many changes too.

2. Q. when your, grandmother, and grand-  
father were children like you was  
your family just like it is today?

Ans No it was not the same. They were  
living together with many family  
members in a village.

3. Q. you had also drawn a family tree  
of your own family. Let us again  
draw the family tree of last year  
in your notebook.



4. Q. can you see yourself, your brother  
or your sister, your mother or your  
father, anywhere in this family tree?

Ans I can only see my father in the  
above family tree.

5. Q. Now draw a family tree of your  
present family in your notebook.

Ans The answer to this Q. is  
answer to.

1. Q. What are the uses of vallam, bullock-cart, camel-cart, jugad-cart, bicycle-ride etc?

Answer:-

Vallam → It is used to cross the river, canal (big) etc.

It is a small <sup>wooden</sup> boat. It is used to reach school.

Bullock-cart → It is used to reach the green field. It runs slowly.

It carries manure, fertilizers, corns, people etc.

Jugad-cart → It is used to carry heavy loads. It runs fastly.

It is made by village-people. The front looks like a motor-cycle. The carriage part at the back is made out of planks of wood.

Camel-cart → It is used in the desert to reach school.

Bicycle-ride → It is used to go to school. Some are used to carry loads.

It runs on the road. It is a light vehicle.

2. Q. Write about some features of the jungle, the snow-area, rocky-path, the desert, Ladakh,

Answer:- The jungle - Some places are covered by many trees. it is so thick that even sunlight

does not pass through. It is a silent place. ~~You~~<sup>We</sup> can only hear the sounds of different birds and other creatures.

The snow area: It is found in the Northern Hills. They are covered by the snow. If the snow is soft, our feet sink into it. When it is frozen, we ~~may~~ slip and fall.

Rocky-path → This area is found in Mountain-range as Uttarakhand. The paths are rocky and uneven. It is difficult to walk. But we can easily race up and down.

02

EVS - (iv)  
Legend - किवदन्ती, आख्याना, लेख, शोधक  
Treaty - संधि, संधिपत्र (agreements)

The desert: This place is covered by sand all around.

It gets very hot in the day. We ride in a camel-cart to do any work. It is found in Rajasthan.

Ladakh → Ladakh is a hill-area. There is a trolley to reach the other side of the river in a short time. Trolley is an open box made of wood. Four or five of us sit in the trolley. On both the sides it is tied tightly with strong trees or rocks.

Page-08

Write your experience when you cross the thick jungle.

Ans: In the thick jungle at some places, it is so thick that even sunlight does not pass through. It is also very silent. We can only hear the sounds of different birds and other creatures. The paths are rocky and uneven.

Page-08. Write your experience when you cross the place of snow.

Ans: - The miles of snow is found in the Northern Hills of Himalayas. We hold hands and walk carefully. If the snow is soft, our feet sink into it. When the snow is frozen, we may slip and fall.

P.T.O.

## Chapter - 2 [Ear to Ear]

Hard words: -

Funny - आश्चर्यक

space - जगह

artist - कलाकार

giraffe - गिराफ

drawn - रखा

buffalo - गैँस

wrong - गलत

Deer - हिरण

Page - 12 and 13

Hard words:

Among - इनके बीच

Generally - सामान्यतः

observe - निरीक्षण करना

recognise - पहचानना

Q. Animals whose ears we can see.

Ans: deer, tiger, pig, buffalo, giraffe, elephant, cat

Q. Animals whose ears we can not see.

Ans: frog, sparrow, duck, fish, ant, snake, crow, lizard,

PAGE-13: →

Answer

Q. An animal with ears like fan - elephant

Q. An animal with ears like leaves - cow

Q. An animal with ears on the top of its head - rabbit

Q. An animal with ears on both sides of its head - dog.

P.T.O.

Q. What are the features of a lizard's ears?

Ans. A lizard's ears are on a lizard's head. A crocodile also has ears like this, but we can not see them easily.

#### PAGE-14

Q. How did you recognise the animals?

Ans:- We can recognise the animals by their food habits, habitats, touching, has hair on skin, ears can not be seen, has feathers on skin, ears can not be seen etc.

Q. Write differences between some animals whose lay eggs and give birth to the young ones.

Ans:- Those animals whose ears we can see have hair on their body. These animals give birth to the young ones.

Those animals that do not have ears on the outside, do not have hair on their body. These animals lay eggs.

#### PAGE-19

Q. Have you seen any animal that looks a little like dinosaur?

Ans: Hippopotamus or Hippo.

Q. What is your National Animal ?

Ans. Tiger.

## CHAPTER - 03

Hard words :-

sure - निश्चित

imagined - कल्पना किया

seemed - मालूम पडा

actually - वास्तव में

surrounded - घिरा

trumpeted - चिंघाड़ा

trunks - धड़ों

herd - झुंड

blinked - आंखें मिचकाया।

grey - भूरा

spreading - बिछाना।

favourite - पसंदीदा।

twigs - तिनकों।

flap - फड़फड़ाना।

quietly - शांति से।

gently - आराम से।

pushed - धकेली।

fountain - झरना।

towards - की ओर।

tired - थका।

settled - स्थापित किया।

decisions - निर्णयों, फैसलों।

collage - सम्बन्धित चित्र।

stick - चिपकाना।

egret - बगुला

fold - मोड़ना

underneath - निचला भाग।

push - धकेलना

decorate - सजाना

exhibition - प्रदर्शनी



Chapter-3.Q- Ans.

1. Q. ~~Write~~ Write about the elephant.

Ans:- The elephant is the ~~lag~~ biggest animal on the land. It has four legs like pillars. It has two ears like fans. It lives in the herd. They like to bath in the water-sources like ponds, rivers etc. They eat only leaves and twigs. An adult elephant can eat more than 100 kilograms of leaves and twigs in one day. They sleep for only two to four hours in a day. They love to play with mud and water. The mud keeps their skin cool. The oldest female is the leader of the herd. A herd may have 10 to 12 female elephants and young ones. A child elephant will also live his herd when <sup>he</sup> is that old. Elephants are used to carry heavy loads from the forest. They are useful.

PAGE-22

Q. What is the weight of a child elephant?

Ans. 200 kilograms

Q. What is the weight of an elephant's food?

Ans. An adult elephant can eat more than 100 kilograms of leaves and twigs in one day.

Q. What is the time of the elephant's sleeping time?

Ans:- They sleep for only two or four hours in a day.

Page - 22

Q. What is the work of the elephant's ears?

Ans: - The elephant's ears are used like fans to keep themselves cool.

Q. Who takes decisions in the elephant's <sup>herd</sup> family?

Ans: The oldest female elephant decides everything in the elephant herd.

Q. Who is the leader of the herd?

Ans: - The oldest female elephant is the leader of the herd.

Q. How many members are there in the elephant herd?

Ans. A herd may have 10 to 12 female elephants and young ones.

Q. When ~~do~~ <sup>not</sup> male elephants live in the herd?

Ans: Male elephants live in the herd till they are 14-15 years old. Then they leave their herd and move around alone.

Q. Why ~~won't~~ would you like or not like to live in a group?

Ans. Why I would like

1. A group helps us in reading, working etc
2. A group takes a works large space in the very short time.
3. A group take a good decisions.

Why would not like

1. A group takes more ~~time~~ time to learn, to work etc.
2. A group takes a large space and is expansive ~~to~~ to take food.
3. A group discussion takes more time.

Page - 25

Q. How do elephants feel when they kept in chains?

Ans: All creatures like freedom. So elephants also like to live freely. It does not like to live in chains.

Q. What do you think the egret is sitting on the buffalo?

Ans:- The egret is sitting on the buffalo for insects which live in the animal's body surface.

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WHAT DO THEY SAY ?

Q. Why do we not vex the animals to entertainment?

Ans: All creatures are the part of our nature.

So we should not use them for entertainment and for other works.

Q. What do the elephants do when they are in trouble?

Ans. Elephants help each other. They join together to care for and rescue their young ones.

## EVS-iv

## CHAPTER-4

PAGE-31

Hard words

Khejadi - खैजडी

remembered - याद किये

great care - बहुत देखभाल करना | Agar perch hain to hum hain

roamed - घूमने, भ्रमण किये। अगर पेड़ हैं तो हम हैं।

fearlessly - बिना डर के। survive - जीवित रहना

PAGE-32

greet - सल्लाह करना।

choose - चुनना।

trunk - खंड।

whisper - फुसफुसाना।

strength - मजबूती।

planted - रोपा गया।

PAGE-33

danger - खतरा

Time went by - समय गुजरता गया।

grown up - बड़ी हुई।

strangers - अजनबी

axes - कुल्हाड़ियाँ

palace - महल

PAGE-34

shocked - सदमा मिला

hugged - बाले लगाई

tightly - जौर से

shouted - चिल्लाया

threatened - धमकी देना।

follow - पालन करना

order - आदेश

protect - बचाना

including - शामिल

died - मर गये

save - बचाना

heard - सुना

believe - विश्वास करना

gave up - छोड़ दिया

visited - जाकर देखा

learned - सीखा

respect - आदर

protected - सुरक्षित किया।

affected - प्रभावित किया।

greatly - बहुत ज्यादा

be harmed - मुक़्दाम पहुँचाया गया।

later - बाद

continue - जारी रखना।

desert - मरुस्थल

throughout the year - सालों भर।

face - ~~सु~~ सामना करना।

legal - कानूनी

action - कार्य

hunting - शिकार करना

blackbuck - हिरण।

punished - सजा दिया गया।

punishment - सजा।

become less - कम होना।

guess - अनुमान करना।

bark - छाल

medicines - दवाएँ

be affected - प्रभावित हुआ।

insects - कीड़े

## CHAPTER-4

Q. Ans.

Q. Who is Amrita ?

Ans: Amrita is a girl who lived in Khejadli.

Q. Where is Khejadli ?

Ans. Khejadli was near Jodhpur in Rajasthan.