

DO THIS

Miya Balishtiye was confused when he saw the woodcutter blowing on his cold hands to make them warm and on the hot potatoes to cool them.

Q1. Have you warmed your hands in winter by blowing on them when they are cold? How does it feel?

Answer: Yes by blowing on my hands, made my hands warmer in winter. It feels warmer and comfortable.

Q2. Blow hard from your mouth onto your hands. How did you find the air from your mouth as compared to the air around? Was it hotter, or cooler?

Answer: Blowing hard from my mouth onto the hands, the air from the mouth was hotter than the outside air around me.

Q3. Now put your hands at some distance from your mouth, and blow again. Does the air from your mouth feel warm? Why?

Answer: When we put our hands at some distance from our mouth and by blowing the air from the mouth we feel that the air is not warmer. Since the hand is kept far at a place the air blown from mouth by the time it reaches the hand it becomes cold by mixing with the air around.

THINK AND TELL

Q1. Can you think of any other way in which you use the warmth from your breath?

Answer: We can use the warmth of the breath for the redness of the eye or any injury, by blowing it onto the handkerchief and keeping it on the redness of the eye it gives relief by doing so.

Q2. Fold a piece of cloth 3-4 times. Now bring it close to your mouth and blow hard on it. Did the cloth become warm?

Answer: Yes, even after folding the cloth 3-4 times and by blowing the air from the mouth the cloth results in warmth.

Q3. Balishtiye saw that the woodcutter was trying to cool the hot potatoes by blowing on them. What would have happened if he had eaten the potatoes without cooling them?

Answer: If Balishtiye had eaten the hot potatoes without cooling them, then it would have caused burns in his mouth.

Q4. Have you ever burnt your tongue when you ate or drank something that was too hot? How do you cool some food when it is too hot?

Answer: Yes while sipping hot tea I burnt my tongue. I sometimes use fan to cool my food or otherwise by blowing over it I cool it.

Q5. If you were to cool these three hot things – dal, roti, rice – in which ways would you do so?

Answer: To cool down these items, firstly we should keep them in a wider container and keep under a fan or if it is in less quantity we can blow over it and cool it.

Q6. For what other things do you blow air from your mouth?

Answer: We blow air from mouth to clean spectacles, to whistle, to clean any dust particles, to blow the flute etc.

PICTURE 1



Q1. Mini tried to cool her tea by blowing on it. Which do you think will be hotter – Mini's tea or the air she blew from her mouth?

Answer: Mini's tea will be hotter than the air which she blew from her mouth.

PICTURE 2



Q1. Sonu was feeling very cold. He kept blowing on to his hands. Now think and write, which will be cooler – Sonu’s hands or his breath?

Answer: Sonu’s hands will be cooler. Since his hands are open to the air outside which makes it colder.

BLOW IN DIFFERENT WAYS

Q1. Make whistles of the things given below. Write in a sequence—from the loudest to the softest whistle.

- Wrapper of a toffee
- A leaf
- A balloon
- The cap of a pen
- Any other thing

Answer: The sequence from the loudest to the softest whistle is given below:

- The cap of the pen
- By putting fingers in the mouth
- By wrapping of a toffee
- By a balloon
- By a leaf

Q2. Have you seen people playing different musical instruments like flute, dholak, been, guitar, mridang, etc. Can you recognize their sounds with your eyes closed? Find out more about these musical instruments. Collect their pictures too.

Answer: Yes by closing my eyes I can recognize the sounds of flute, dholak, been, guitar, mridang, etc.

Flute: It is one the musical instruments by blowing air we use this instrument. Hence it is a wind instrument.



Dholak: It is a two-headed hand-drum from the Indian subcontinent. It is basically a folk instrument. Hence it is a type of percussion instrument.



Guitar: It is a type of string instrument, consists of strings in it.



Been: It is also a type of wind instrument. Played by blowing the air from mouth.



Mridang: It is a double – sided drum whose body is usually made using a hollowed piece of jackfruit wood. It is a type of percussion instrument.



WRITE

Q1. Can you name some things which produce melodious or pleasing sounds when we blow into them.

Answer: Here are a few musical instruments which produce melodious or pleasing sounds when we blow air into them: flute, mouth organ, been, banjo etc.

DO THIS AND DISCUSS

Q1. Have you seen someone blowing on their spectacles to wipe them clean? How does the air from the mouth help in cleaning the spectacles?

Answer: Yes I have seen some of them blow air onto the spectacles to clean them. The moist from the air blown gets converted into droplets of water on the glass and hence can clean the spectacles.

Q2. Take a glass. Bring it near your mouth and blow hard on it. Do this two or three times. Does the glass look hazy?

Answer: Yes by blowing air into the glass, the moist formed by the air blown comes in contact with the glass which makes the glass look hazy. It's not just the glass even the mirror also becomes hazy when air is blown onto it.

Q3. Can you make a mirror hazy in the same way? Can you tell by touching the mirror what made it hazy? Is the air you blew from your mouth dry or wet?

Answer: Yes I can make the mirror hazy as well. When we blow the air, the moist formed by the air blown comes in contact with the mirror which makes the mirror look hazy. The air blew from the mouth is wet.

Q4. Put your hand on your chest. When you breathe in, does your chest come out or go in.

Answer: By putting hand on the chest when we breathe in, the chest comes out.

Q5. Measure your chest

– Take a deep breath in, Ask your friend to measure your chest with a thread.

Measurement

– Now breathe out. Again ask your friend to measure your chest. Measurement ...

– Was there any difference in the two measurements of your chest?

Answer: Measurement of chest when I take a deep breathe in is 25cm.

Measurement of chest when I breathe out is 21cm.

Yes, there is a difference in two measurements, when we breathe in the chest comes out and measures more. While we breathe out, the chest goes in and measure less.

HOW MANY BREATHS IN ONE MINUTE

Q1. Put your finger under your nose. Can you feel any air when you breathe out from your nose?

Answer: When I put my finger under my nose yes I can feel the air which we breathe out.

Q2. Count how many times in one minute do you breathe in and breathe out.

Answer: Around 16-18 times per minute I breathe in and breathe out.

Q3. Jump 30 times. Did you feel breathless?

Answer: Yes by jumping 30 times I felt breathless.

Q4. Now again count how many times in one minute you breathed in and out.

Answer: So after jumping I breathed in and out around 25 times per minute.

Q5. What was the difference in your count before and after jumping?

Answer: The difference in count before and after jumping is 7 counts, since the rate of breathing increases due to jumping.

THE CLOCK INSIDE YOU

Q1. You have all heard the ‘tick tick’ of the clock. Have you seen a doctor using a stethoscope to listen to our chest? What do you think she hears? Where is the sound coming from? Is there a clock inside your chest that keeps ticking away?

Answer: Yes I have a seen a doctor using a stethoscope to listen to our chest. She hears the heartbeat. The sound of the heartbeat comes from the heart while it pumps blood to the other parts of the body. No its not a clock to keep ticking away, it’s the heart which is beating.

Q2. Do you want to listen to your heartbeat? Take a rubber tube as long as the distance from your shoulder to your elbow. At one end of the tube fix a funnel. Place the funnel on the left side of your chest. Put the other end of the tube to your ear. Listen carefully. Did you hear a dhak dhak sound?

Answer: Yes I heard the sound.

SNAKE TELLS THE FLOW OF AIR!

Q1. Stand with this snake below a fan. Look in which direction it moves. Take this paper snake to different places and observe its movement.

Answer: When we take the paper snake under a fan it rotates in anticlockwise direction since the air is moving downwards.

Q7. Can you understand from the movement of the snake - if the air is moving upwards or downwards?

Answer: Yes we can understand from the movement of the snake whether the air is moving upwards or downwards. If the paper snake moves in clockwise direction then we can say that the air is moving upwards.

If the paper snake moves in anticlockwise direction then we can say that the air is moving downwards.

WHAT WE HAVE LEARNT

Q1. While playing, Amit hit a wall. His forehead was swollen. Didi immediately folded a scarf (4-5 times), blew on it and kept it on Amit's forehead. Why do you think didi did this?

Answer: Didi by doing so she could reduce the swollen area. By pressing a kerchief blown with air on the injury it gives relief and reduces pain.

Q2. We blow to cool hot things as well as to warm them. Give examples of each.

Answer: To cool hot things like hot cup of tea, bowl of hot food etc. we blow air to cool. Things which are colder like a piece of cloth, hands can be warmed up by blowing air.

