

Lesson – Playing hockey

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Have you got your hockey basics right? Answer these questions to find out.

1. When was the first Women’s Hockey World Cup held?
2. Ice hockey is played with a _____, which is a disc-like object made of strong rubber.
3. Which country has field hockey as its national sport?
4. To date, which country has the most successful men’s hockey team in the World Cup?

Answers

1. 1974	2. Puck	3. Pakistan	4. Pakistan
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Lesson – Antarctic adventures

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Fill in the blanks.

1. _____ was the first flight to navigate over the South Pole.
2. _____ is the name of the scientific station built exactly on the South Pole.
3. The _____ in the Ellsworth Mountains, is the highest mountain in Antarctica.
4. _____ is the name of the third Antarctic research station commissioned by India. It became operational in 2012.
5. The biggest glacier in the world is the _____ in Antarctica.

Answers

1. Richard E Byrd	2. Amundsen-Scott Station	3. Vinson Massif	4. Bharati	5. Lambert-fisher Glacier
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Tick (✓) the sentences that are true, and cross (✗) the ones which are false.

1. Seals are found in both the Arctic and the Antarctic. ✓
2. The polar bear is the largest animal in Antarctica. ✗
3. The temperature in Antarctica is colder than in the Arctic. ✓
4. Aurora Australis displays are caused due to intense thunderstorms passing over snow-covered land. ✗
5. The native land fauna in Antarctica is completely invertebrate. ✓
6. Mt Erebus, in Antarctica, is the southernmost active volcano in the world. ✓

Despite the severe living conditions in Antarctica, some tough animals live in and around the cold continent. Read the clues given below and identify these birds and animals found in Antarctica.

1. _____ are the largest members of their species and are known for their stately demeanour and black-and-white colour. They can dive up to 550 m in water in search of food and are hence the world’s deepest-diving birds.
2. Prized for their chestnut-coloured fur, the _____ are gregarious and vocal animals that feed on fish and other marine animals. The males can weigh up to 300 kg and may be up to four times the size of their females.

3. _____ are the most spectacular gliders among all birds and can stay aloft in windy weather for hours without ever flapping their long wings. They have a wingspan of 11 feet which is the longest for any bird.
4. _____ play an important role in the marine food chain in the Antarctic waters. They are the main prey for penguins, whales, and fishes in the region. They are also called light shrimp, because they emit light from some of their organs.
5. _____ are named for the rough, horny sheath around the base of their bill, protecting their nostrils. They are found around the borders of the Antarctic and are the only birds there without webbed feet.
6. Also known as killer whale, an _____ is the largest species in the dolphin family. They move in pods of forty individuals and hunt in groups. They feed on seals and even whales. They communicate through a large range of sounds.

Answers

1. Emperor penguins	2. Fur seals	3. Albatrosses	4. Krills	5. Sheathbills	6. Orca
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Lesson – Branches of science

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Read the descriptions and fill in the blocks with the correct answers.

1. The study of the diagnosis and treatment of skin disorders
2. The study of animal behaviour
3. The study of birds
4. The study of clouds
5. The study of weather and its causes in order to forecast weather
6. The study of the uses and effects of medicines
7. The study of human beings
8. The study of soil and production of crops
9. The study of human history through excavation of sites and examination of artefacts and remains
10. The study of the earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the processes by which they change
11. The study and interpretation of all the celestial bodies—the stars, the moon, the sun, and the planets to predict earthly and human events
12. The study of fruits

Answers

1. Dermatology	2. Ethology	3. Ornithology	4. Nephology	5. Meteorology	6. Pharmacology
7. Anthropology	8. Agrology	9. Archaeology	10. Geology	11. Astrology	12. Pomology

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