

## Chapter 10: Walls Tells Stories

### Think

#### Question 1:

(Page 88)

Why were bastions made in the fort wall?

#### Answer:

Bastions were the projections made along the fort wall to increase the fort's security. The bastions are built at an angle to access the defensive firing from the palace.

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#### Question 2:

Why were big holes made in them?

#### Answer:

Big holes increased the view from the palace, so it was easy for the soldiers to look through these holes and keep a better vigilance.

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#### Question 3:

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?

#### Answer:

Bastions were built at an angle, providing a better vantage point from where a larger area was visible. It would not have been possible from the flat walls. The peeping holes enabled the soldiers to have a better view of defence firing from the fort.

## Think and Discuss

### Question 1:

(Page 89)

How would the fountains have worked?

### Answer:

Fountains worked through the water supply from the large reservoir.

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### Question 2:

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

### Answer:

The building had large windows, doors, and ventilators, allowing natural light to enter the building. The large windows ensured proper ventilation.

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### Question 3:

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



### Answer:

The tools used for such fine carving on the wall are hammers and chisels made of iron.

#### Question 4:

We still do not have any electricity at many places in our country. Even at places which do have electricity, imagine what would happen if there was no electricity for one week. What are the things that would be difficult to manage without it?

#### Answer:

Electricity is one of the most basic needs to lead a comfortable life. The absence of electricity for one week may lead to the following problems—

- i) Discomfort due to sweltering heat in the summers.
- ii) Electric motors will not work without electricity.
- iii) Electrical appliances like television, refrigerator, fans, AC, microwave ovens will not function.
- iv) Working places like offices, mills, factories will not operate in the absence of electricity.
- v) Even working in the fields would become difficult for farmers as they depend on electricity for irrigating their fields.

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### Where is East-West?

#### Question 1:

At the place you are, where does the sun rise? Where does it set?

#### Answer:

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

#### Question 2:

Where are standing, find out what all is there to your east? What all is there to your west? Also find out, what places are to your north and south.

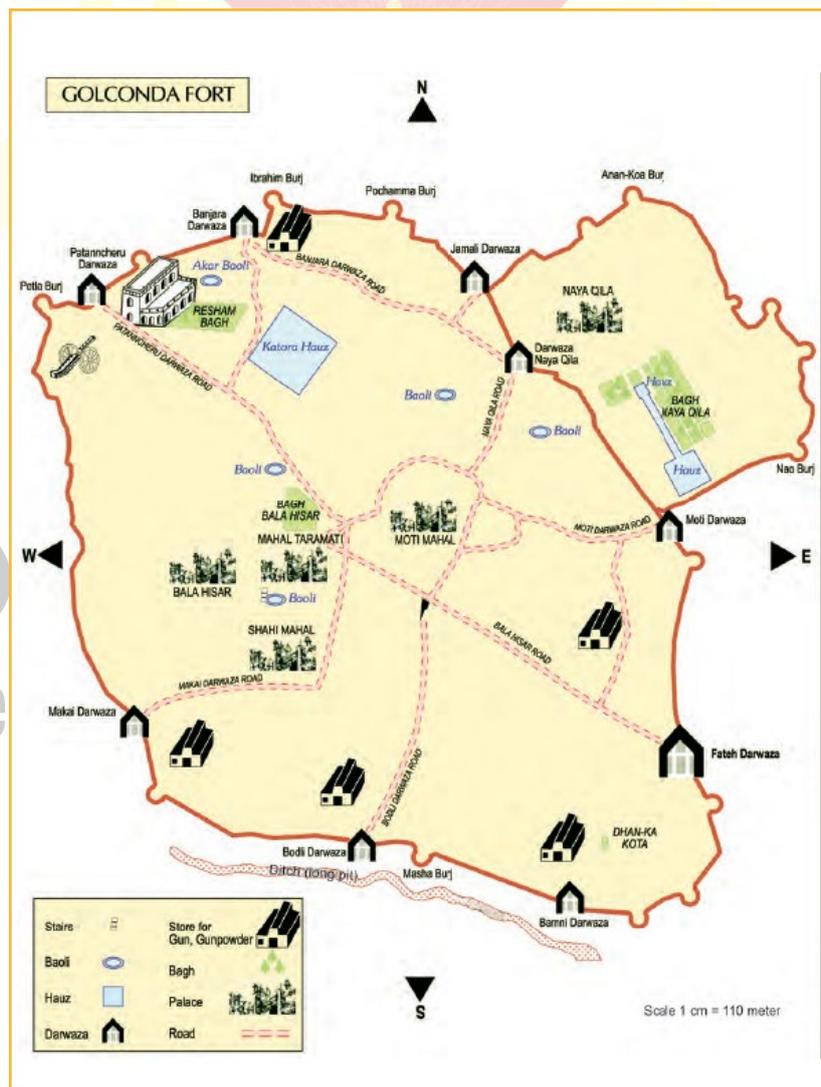
**Answer:**

I am standing on my balcony. I can see a factory to my east. I can see a slum area to my west. I can see the railway station to my north, and a telephone tower is located to my south.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

## Tell And Write

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



**Question 1:**

(Page 90)

If you are peeping inside from Bodli Darwaza, in which direction from you is Katora Hauz?

**Answer:**

To the north.

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**Question 2:**

If someone is entering from Banjara Darwaza, in which direction from her is Katora Hauz?

**Answer:**

To the south.

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**Question 3:**

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

**Answer:**

To the east.

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**Question 4:**

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

**Answer:**

There are nine gates.

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**Question 5:**

Count how many palaces are there in the fort?

**Answer:**

There are three palaces.

**Question 6:**

What arrangements for water can you see inside the fort? For example, wells, tanks, stepwells.

**Answer:**

There were five *baolis* and three *hauz* for water.

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

Now tell

**Question 1:**

(Page 90)

On the map, the distance between Bala Hisar and Fateh Darwaza is ..... cm. On the ground, the distance between the two would be ..... metres.

**Answer:**

On the map, the distance between Bala Hisar and Fateh Darwaza is 8 cm. On the ground, the distance between the two would be  $8 \times 110 = 880$  metres.

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**Question 2:**

How far is Makai Darwaza from Fateh Darwaza?

**Answer:**

About 100 metres.

## Discuss

### Question 1:

(Page 93)

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

#### Answer:

Yes, I heard that the USA had waged war against Iraq.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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### Question 2:

Find out what was the reason for this war.

#### Answer:

The reason for the US-Iraq War was to end the rule of Iraq President Saddam Hussein and eliminate the terrorists in Iraq.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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### Question 3:

What kind of weapons were used in this war?

#### Answer:

The weapons used in this war were machine guns, bombs, rifles, guns, missiles, tanks, fighter planes, etc.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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### Question 4:

What kind of destruction was caused because of this?

**Answer:**

The war led to the huge destruction of life and property. Several innocent people and soldiers were killed because of the war. The economic condition of the countries was affected as well.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Find Out**

The big gun that Shreedhar saw was made of bronze.

**Question 1:**

Have you seen anything made of bronze? What?

**Answer:**

Yes, I have seen plates and tumblers made of bronze.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 2:**

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?

**Answer:**

I could find the following items in my house—

- i) Copper items: *Lota*, tumbler
- ii) Brass: *Diya*, *Thali*
- iii) Bronze: Statue of Lakshmi, jewellery

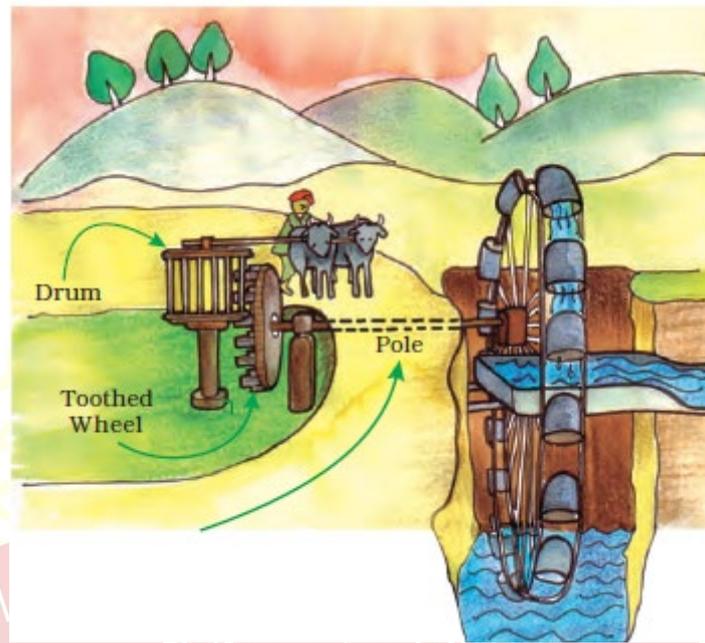
*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

## Arrangements for Water

### Question 1:

(Page no.94)

The picture shown here is made after seeing a very old painting of those times. Can you think why bullocks have been used here?



### Answer:

Bullocks were used for applying physical force for moving the giant wheel.

### Question 2:

Use your hand movement to show in which direction the drum attached to the rod moves when the bullocks move?

### Answer:

The drum moves in the anticlockwise direction.

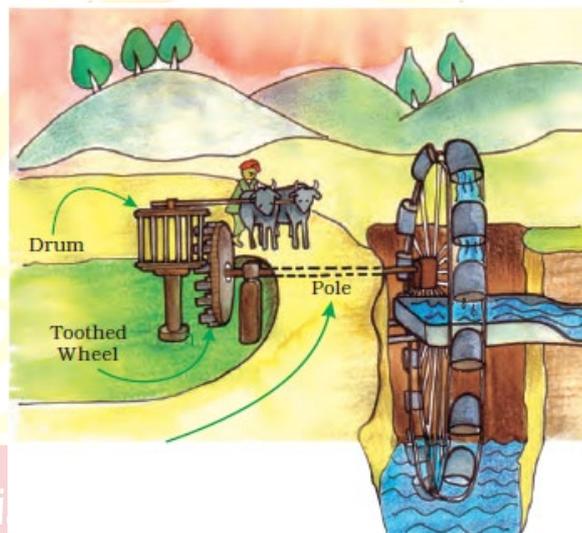
**Question 3:**

In which direction would the 'toothed wheel' move?

**Answer:**

In the clockwise direction.

Look, this pole shown under the ground joins with another wheel which has a number of pots on it.



**Question 4:**

Now imagine, how would this garland of pots lift water from the well?

**Answer:**

The garland of pots is placed at the circumference of the wheel. While this wheel moves with the help of the pulley, the pots get filled and move upwards. When the pots reach the water level in the canal, the water in the pots is emptied into the canal.

**Question 5:**

Do you now get some idea about how the tanks could have been filled by lifting water from the wells?

**Answer:**

Yes, the tanks were filled by dragging water from the wells manually or by bullocks.

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**Question 6:**

Where else have you seen such wheels attached to each other? For example— in, the gear of a cycle or somewhere else?

**Answer:**

I have seen such wheels in machines, cycle pedals, and underneath the trolley bags.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 7:**

Look around and find out how water is pumped up from the ground to higher places?

**Answer:**

Electric motors are used to pump water from the ground to higher places.

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**Question 8:**

How is water pumped using electricity? How is water lifted without electricity?

**Answer:**

i) An electric motor is set at the ground level, which pulls water from the ground or underground reservoir. The water is then transferred to the tanks on top through pipes attached to them.

ii) Without electricity, water is lifted manually by man or by animals with the help of rope and pulley.

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## Close Your Eyes and Go Back in Time!

### Question 1:

(Page 95)

What is the Sultan doing in the palace? What kind of clothes is he wearing? What dishes are being offered to him? But why does he seem so worried? And in what language is he talking?

### Answer:

- i) Sultan is in a meeting with the ministers of his court.
- ii) Sultan is offered a lot of delicacies, including Turkish food, drinks, and sweets. The food is served in large utensils and looks tempting.
- iii) Sultan seems worried about the possible enemy attack, which may lead to the destruction of life and property. He is also talking about the immoral activities of the sellers in the marketplace which is affecting the local people.
- iv) He is talking in the Turkish language.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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### Question 2:

Imagine the rooms in the palace—the beautiful carpets and curtains, the fountains on the terrace...and the sweet smell of roses and *chameli*—where is this coming from?

**Answer:**

- i) Rooms in the palace are huge and well decorated. The roof of the tombs is carved with beautiful designs.
- ii) The floors and walls are decorated with beautiful Persian carpets and paintings.
- iii) Curtains are made of expensive fabrics made of gold and silver threads.
- iv) The terrace and balconies are covered with flowering plants and the sweet smell of roses and, *chameli* is all over the palace.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 3:**

What are the different kinds of factories you can see? How many people are working there? What are they doing? What are they wearing? How long do you think they work?

**Answer:**

I can see the textile factory, utensil factory, and sugar mills. The factories are occupied by labourers wearing cotton dhoti and a vest. They are using iron tools for manufacturing various things. They start working from early morning and work till late night.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 4:**

Look there! See how finely those craftsmen are carving the stones using a chisel and hammer? Can you see the stone dust in the air? Do you think this stone dust would harm them in some way?

**Answer:**

Yes, working with stones using a chisel and hammer generates stone dust which is very minute in size. Stone dust may cause different respiratory problems when it is inhaled. So, the labourers used to cover their noses and mouth while working with stones.

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**Write**

**Question 1:**

What kinds of pots have you seen around you?

**Answer:**

I have seen pots made of clay, plastic, brass, copper, silver and steel.  
*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 2:**

Try to find out from your grandparents about the other kinds of pots and pans they used in their time.

**Answer:**

My grandmother used heavy pots and pans made of brass and clay.  
*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 3:**

Have you ever been to some museum or heard about it? What all things are there in a museum?

**Answer:**

Yes, I have visited the City Palace Museum in Jaipur. I saw the following things—

- i) Ornaments and clothes of the Kings and Queens.
- ii) Weapons used by the King and his army.
- iii) Handcrafted idols and carpets.
- iv) Paintings and handiworks.
- v) Utensils used to prepare food.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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## Survey and Write

**Question 1:**

(Page 97)

Is there any old building or monument near your house which people come to see? If yes, name it.

**Answer:**

Yes, I live in Jaipur, which has many monuments, namely—

- i) The City Palace
- ii) Amber Fort
- iii) Jaigarh Fort
- iv) Hawa Mahal

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 2:**

Have you ever gone to see an old monument? Which was that? Did you feel it told you a story? What could you know about those times from it?

**Answer:**

Yes, I have visited the Red Fort in Delhi. The Red Fort Archaeological Museum located in Mumtaz Mahal, a palace in the Red Fort Complex, told the story of the Mughal rule in India. I could understand the rich history of the Mughal era by observing the artefacts, paintings, fabrics, writings and other objects displayed over there.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 3:**

How old was it? How did you know?

**Answer:**

The Red Fort is around 385 years old. I read it in an article displayed in the museum.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 4:**

What was it made of?

**Answer:**

It is made of red sandstone.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 5:**

What colour was it?

**Answer:**

The sandstone is red in colour.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

**Question 6:**

Were there any special kind of designs on the old building? Draw them in your notebook.

**Answer:**

Yes, there were beautiful designs carved on the old building.



*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 7:**

Who used to live there in the olden days?

**Answer:**

The Mughal emperors, Shah Jahan to Bahadur Shah Zafar, resided in the Red Fort during their reign.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 8:**

What kinds of activities took place there?

**Answer:**

Members of the Mughal family lived in the fort. There were royal palaces, apartments, public baths. The famous market, Meena Bazaar was also inside the Red Fort, which was lined with shops selling fine jewellery and splendid clothes. The fort was heavily guarded by troops.  
*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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**Question 9:**

Do some people still live there?

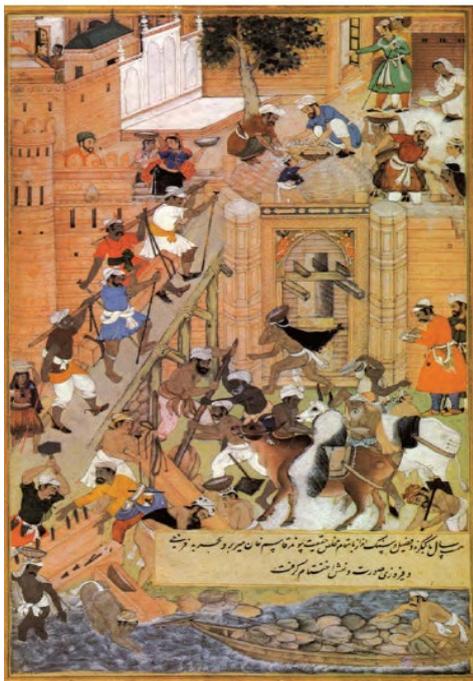
**Answer:**

Nobody lives there now. The fort is now the property of the Government of India and is a popular tourist spot.

*[Students should mention their experience based on the above lines.]*

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## Look at the Painting and Tell



**Question 1:**

(Page 98)

What kinds of work are people doing?

**Answer:**

People are working on a construction site doing different activities like carrying water, putting bricks, lifting loads, making buildings, etc.

**Question 2:**

How many men and women are working?

**Answer:**

The painting shows around 20 men and 2 women.

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**Question 3:**

See, how they are taking the huge pillar up along the slope? Is it easier to lift a heavy thing straight up or along a slope?

**Answer:**

They are using the slope to carry the huge pillar since it reduces the force required to move the heavy object.

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**Question 4:**

Were you able to see the man carrying water in a *mashak* (leather bag)?

**Answer:**

Yes, the *mashak* is visible.

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## What We Have Learnt

**Question 1:**

(Page 98)

Sangeeta thinks it is useless to keep old things in a museum. How would you convince her that it is important to have a museum?

**Answer:**

Keeping old things in museums helps us know about our country's rich past. We can understand what happened in our country a long time back with the help of these old objects, scripts and writings. These artefacts also help us understand the differences between the lifestyles of ancient and modern times.

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**Question 2:**

Why do you think, the chapter is named 'Walls Tell Stories'?

**Answer:**

The chapter is based on the story of a fort. It explains how every part of the fort is significant and has a story behind it. The artefacts in the fort tell a lot about the people, art, culture, craft, technology, and events of the bygone era. Hence, this chapter is appropriately named 'Walls Tell Stories' based on its theme.

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