



## Module-4

## Notes

ours will save people from going blind and suffering from diseases of respiratory tract: It is for us to see that we reduce noise pollution to a minimum and thus save people from becoming deaf or mentally unstable. We alone can enforce stringent laws to avoid water pollution and thus save young, innocent children from dying from diarrhoea and dehydration; save adults from the trouble and pain of suffering from stomach upsets and hepatitis.

Our world is beautiful. We must enjoy living here. We must not spoil the natural beauty by our foolish acts of defecation and urinating everywhere, felling trees indiscriminately and tittering it with materials and products which are not environment friendly.

Let us pass a resolution and make a promise to ourselves henceforth. I promise to do the following:

- Plant trees and take care of them;
- Not let people cut trees;
- Use smokeless fuel in my kitchen;
- Use sanitary latrine to urinate and defecate;
- Protect water source from pollution;
- Not waste purified water;
- Play radio/TV at low volume;
- Keep my vehicle pollution free.

What will you add to this resolution and why?

Before we stop, we want to bring to your notice yet another thing. Allowing another person to spoil the environment as bad as doing it ourselves. We must protest when we see other spoiling the environment and thus help in its protection. People may do things dirty the the surroundings out of ignorance, habit or carelessness. Whatever is the reason, as a citizen of this country it is our duty to be vigilant and stop people from:doing things which are harmful to our environment. This can be done by educating, reminding or by punishing the offerners.

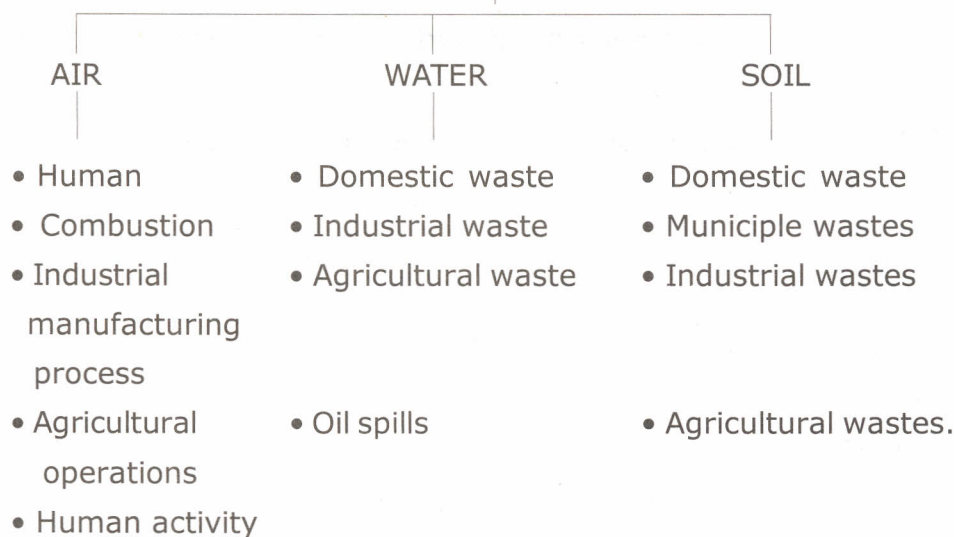
### 7.11 WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

In order to make it convenient for you to remember her are the main points of the lesson.



Notes

## POLLUTION



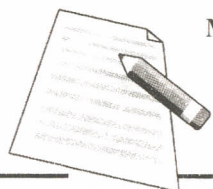
## PREVENTIVE MEASURES

- Filters fitted in chimneys of factories
- Factories away from houses
- Hygienic disposal of garbage
- Use of sanitary latrines
- Factory waste and sewage to be treated before disposal
- Promotion of rain water harvesting
- Filtering water for drinking purposes.
- Fertilisers and insecticides used discriminately
- Use of dilencers.



## 7.12 TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. Define the terms pollution and pollutant.
2. What are the sources of air pollution?
3. How can water be made safe for drinking at home?
4. How can you control soil pollution?
5. What are the effects of noise pollution?
6. Mention two pollutants which pollute both soil and water.
7. How can you reduce pollution caused by smoke in your neighborhood?



## 7.13 ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

### 7.1.1

- (i) False- Wind increases the amount of dust particles in the air.
- (ii) True
- (iii) False-Factories should be located away from cities.
- (iv) True
- (v) True

1. Refer text.

2. (i) c      (ii) b      (iii) b

### 7.2

1. Refer text

2. (i) d      (ii) d      (iii) c      (iv) d  
      (i) a      (ii) a      (iii) c      (iv) c.

### 7.3

1. Refer text.

1. Refer text.

2. (i) a      (ii) c      (iii) b      (iv) d

3. (i) F. Deforestation leads to droughts and floods.

(ii) T.

(iii) F. Deforestation leads to droughts and floods.

(iv) F. Mass media should be made use of to discourage deforestation.

- (i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) (viii) (ix) (x)





## KNITTING

### 8.1 INTRODUCTION

Knit is a very favorite technique for making many patterns for sweater etc. because of possibility of the making patterns as per desire and colour patterns.

The two basic stitches — knit and purl — can be worked alone or together and form many other stitches. Knitting requires two needles and a continuous strand of yarn.

### 8.2 OBJECTIVES

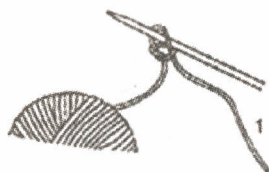
After reading this lesson, you will be able to learn:

- Know about Knitting needles.
- Requirements of knit stitch.
- Understand the method of purl stitch.

### 8.3 KNITTING NEEDLES

Knitting needles which are made up of aluminum, wood or bamboo are mostly commonly used. There is point at one end of the needle and a knob at other end which prevents stitches from slipping.

Stitch patterns can do by combining knit and purl stitches. By using this it is possible to make more than 100 patterns.



### 8.4 KNIT STITCH

**Requirements:** yarn of any colour, size 8 needle, small scissors **Procedure:**



## Module-4



Notes

- 1) Make a slip knot on the shaft of one needle. This is first stitch.

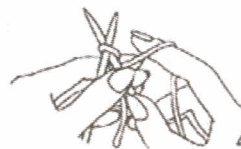


- 2) Place this needle in left hand. Hold other needle in right hand to control the yarn. Insert point of right needle, from front to back, into the slip

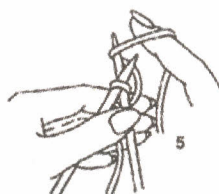


knot and under the left needle.

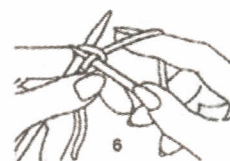
- 3) Hold left needle still in left hand, and move left fingers over to brace right needle.



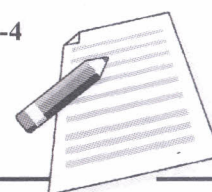
- 4) With right index finger, pick up the yarn from the yarn ball.



- 5) Release right hand's grip on the needle, and use index finger to bring yarn under.



- 6) Return right fingers to right needle, and draw yarn through stitch with point of right needle.



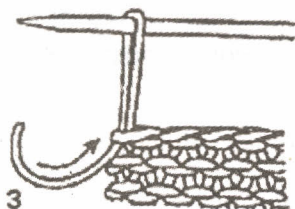
Notes



- 7) Slide point of left needle into back of new stitch, then remove right needle.



- 8) Pull ball yarn gently to make the stitch fit snugly on needle. You have now made one stitch (called casting on), and there are two stitches on left needle.



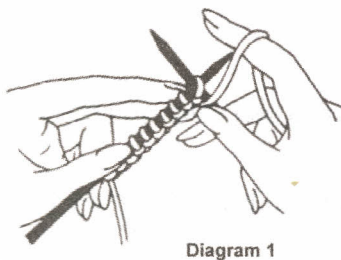
- 9) Insert point of right needle, from front to back, into stitch just made, and under left needle. Repeat Steps 5 through 9, 26 more times, until you have 28 stitches on the left needle.
- 10) Now measure your work. To complete the block, now bind off all the stitches.

## RESULT

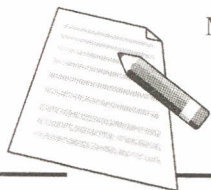
Now pattern of garter stitch is ready.

## PURL STITCH

Requirements: yarn of any colour, size 8 needle, small scissors.



Module-4



Notes

A purl stitch looks just like the back of a knit stitch. If you purl every row, you get a texture, which is exactly like a knitted garter stitch.

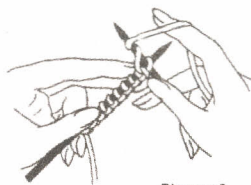


Diagram 2

**Procedure:**

- 1) Insert the needle into the front of the stitch from right to left.



Diagram 3

- 2) Wrap the yarn around the right needle. The yarn will still be at the front of your work.

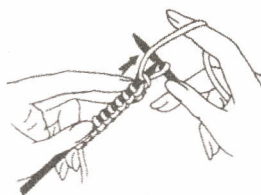


Diagram 4

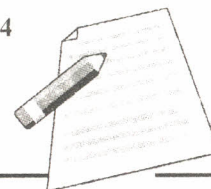
- 3) Slide the right needle down, and then bring the tip from front to back through the stitch, bringing the yarn with it.
- 4) Slip the old stitch off the left needle. You now have a new stitch on the right needle. Notice that at the beginning and end of each stitch, the yarn is at the front of your work.
- 5) Now purl stitch is complete.

**RESULT**

By using the Knit stitch and purl stitch you can make any pattern of your desire.

**Note:** There are many more type of stitches which you can attempt with the help of expert.





## HOUSING

### 9.1 INTRODUCTION

House is one of the basic needs of human beings. All of us live in a house. There are many types of houses. Your relatives may be living in a small hut in the village. Your friend, Radha may be having a flat and another friend Sita may be staying in a bungalow in a city.

You can get the house constructed yourself or you can purchase a readymade house and if you cannot afford this you may stay in a rented house.

What are the points one must keep in mind while selecting a house? How best can you utilise space in the house? What tips are to be followed while decorating it? You will find answers to these and some other questions in this lesson.

### 9.2 OBJECTIVES

After reading this lesson, you will be able to:

- state the functions of a 'Home';
- suggest ways of providing adequate lighting and ventilation in the home;
- relate the effect of poor lighting and ventilation to ill health,
- identify ways of the maintaining sanitary conditions around the home;
- organise safe disposal of waste at home;



- clean and maintain various surfaces in your home;
- organise work areas effectively and aesthetically.

### 9.3 FUNCTIONS OF A HOME

In general terms, the words 'Home' and 'House' are used interchangeably. But there is a difference.

A 'House' is basically the physical construction made of brick, sand, cement, etc.

BUT

A 'HOUSE' becomes 'HOME' when all the family members start living there with love and affection.



Thus, home is a very important place for all of us. It will, therefore, not be very difficult to list the functions of a home. These are:

1. **Protective** - Home gives us protection from outside heat and cold, sun, wind, rain, etc. It also gives protection to small children and old people who need special care.
2. **Economic** - your home facilitates income generating activities like pickle or papad making or any other similar activity. Families also save money by staying together and sharing everything available. The money thus saved can be more effectively utilized elsewhere.
3. **Religious** - A home provides a place for a number of religious activities. You celebrate various festivals while staying in a home.



4. **Educative** - A home is the centre of family life. A Child's basic education starts from the home, which helps in the development of personality.
5. **Social** - A home facilitates meeting with other people and promotes social interaction,
6. **Affectional** - Home is a place where all family members stay together with love and affection.
7. **Status-giving** - You enjoy a particular status in the society if you are staying in a home.



## INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.1

Match the functions of a home in columns A with the activities given in Column B. (More than one answer may match):

A	B
a) Economics function	i) protection from rain
b) Educative	ii) envelop making
c) Protective	iii) celebrating Id
d) Religious	iv) inculcation of values in children
e) Social	v) settling a marriage
	vi) care of grand parents
	vii) friends preparing for an examination, at home.

## 9.4 HOME ENVIRONMENT

Observe the following aspects of your home:

- Does it get proper sunlight?
- Is it well ventilated?
- Is it kept clean, both in and around?
- Is it exposed to loud noise'?

Your surroundings play an important role in maintenance of good health. Your immediate surrounding is your 'home'. If your home environment is not suitable, you will not be healthy. Let us see how you can maintain a suitable environment in and around your home.



## Module-4



Notes

**(i) Lighting**

Lighting can be of two types:

- (a) natural light
- (b) artificial light

Natural light is the light that we receive from natural sources i.e. the sun.

When we use artificial means such as bulbs and tubes to produce light, it is known as artificial light.

**EFFECT OF POOR LIGHTING ON HEALTH**

When you check the lighting in your home, you must make sure that most of the rooms get some sunlight during the day. Can you say why?

You are right, sunlight acts as a mild disinfectant, i.e., it kills germs and keeps the place healthy. It also heats up the rooms and thus removes dampness from the home.

Sunlight is important for all the rooms but more specially for kitchen and bathrooms where water is mostly used. If sunlight does not enter into these areas they will remain dark and damp. It will encourage the entry of mosquitoes and cockroaches. It is not very hygienic to stay in such a house.

When artificial light has to be used, make sure that it is not too strong and that it falls on the work that you are doing and not on your eyes. Light falling directly on your eyes will make them ache and water. You should be very careful that for studying there should be proper lighting. Otherwise, your eyes will soon be tired.

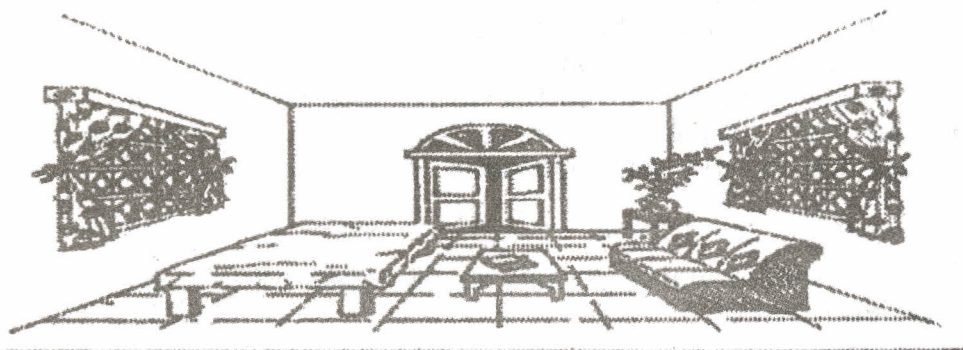


## (ii) Ventilation

You know that fresh air is essential for healthy living. This is the reason why we must ensure that the house that we live in has proper ventilation.

Ventilation means making arrangements for fresh air to circulate.

Circulation of air is necessary because the carbondioxide that we breathe out is removed and the fresh air brings in oxygen for us to breathe in. For this, the windows of the house should be kept open. Even in winters, when it is very cold, at least one window must be kept open so that fresh air can circulate freely. In all those rooms, with no provision of windows, ventilators can help circulation of air.



## (iii) Noise

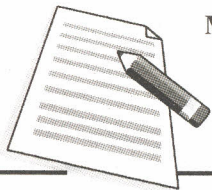
Are you affected by the loud horns of passing vehicles on the road near your house? Can you study properly when your brother plays the radio very loudly? Can you sleep when your mother is grinding the masala at home? The answer to all these questions is 'no'. This is because there is some noise disturbing you. But what is 'noise'?

'Noise' is unwanted or unpleasant sound.

Why does loud noise disturbs you? Loud noise interferes with your ability to think and work. Exposure to loud noise, as in factories may result in loss of hearing and cause deafness.







#### (iv) Sanitation

Can you say why it is important to keep our homes and surroundings clean? Because clean surroundings keep insects and diseases away from us. In order to prevent the spread of diseases and to keep our environment healthy, we must observe some do's and don'ts. Let us discuss some of them:

##### 1. Clean the house

The house must be cleaned everyday. We must sweep and mop the house and remove dust and dirt from every nook and corner. The furniture must be wiped and cowwebs removed. While mopping, it is better if you use some disinfectant like Phenyl.

The house should be swept and mopped daily.

##### 2. Remove the garbage

The garbage from the house, dust collected through sweeping, waste material like vegetable peelings from the kitchen, etc., should be put in a covered dust bin. This dust bin should be emptied into a packet everyday and this packet of waste should be disposed off in the public garbage bin, in the street. The packet prevents the garbage from spilling everywhere and acts as an effective and sanitary method of waste disposal.

The household waste should be disposed off in the public garbage.

##### 3. Disposal of waste water

There is generally a fair amount of waste water from the house. Waste water from the bathroom, washing place and kitchen should be led by a drainage pipe to a kitchen garden, or preferably, a soakage pit.

##### Soakage pit

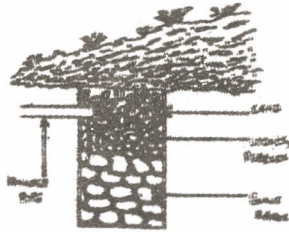
Soakage pits provide a hygienic method of disposal of waste. They are cheap and easy to construct.

A suitable soakage pit is about 2 metres deep, 1 metre wide and long enough to deal with the household waste water. The average length is 2-3 metres. Fill one-third of the pit with coarse stones, preferably overburnt bricks of  $\frac{3}{4}$  size. The middle portion is filled with small stones and pebbles, and the uppermost portion with sand. The soakage pit may be covered with earth and grass.





Notes



The waste water from the house is led through a drainage pipe to the soakage pit. The waste gradually percolates and soaks away into the ground from the pit.

Soakage pits should not be constructed near a well. Otherwise, the water in the well may get contaminated.

Waste water from the house should be led into the soakage pit.

#### 4. Disposal of human excreta-sanitary latrines

Hygienic disposal of human faeces and urine is necessary to prevent the spreading of diseases. It is very important that all people should use proper latrines. Otherwise, diseases would spread through:

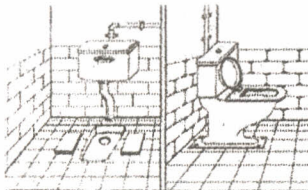
- (i) flies sitting on food
- (ii) drinking polluted water
- (iii) eating contaminated raw vegetables
- (iv) walking barefoot

The human excreta should be disposed off safely.

Let us look at some of the ways of safe disposal of human excreta.

##### A. Water closet

In the majority of large towns, human excreta is removed through the water carriage system. In this, along with the household waste water, the faeces and urine are carried away by a flush of water



## Module-4



## Notes

through a system of drains and sewers. You must have seen the following type of water closets in houses.

Water closet is a sanitary installation for reception of the human excreta. It is connected to a sewer through a pipe.

Water closet system is the most sanitary method for removal of human excreta.

However, this system does not work unless there is plenty of water available for the purpose. Also, it is expensive to construct.

As a result, in most of the villages and many of the towns in India, we find that the closets and sewerage system are not there. In such circumstances, the pit latrines or the bore hole latrines may be constructed.

### B. Pit latrine

A pit is dug to receive human excreta. The pit should be more than 3 metres deep. This is to prevent flies from sitting on it as flies rarely live in holes as deep as this. The soil should be sandy and allow the liquid portion of the excreta to drain away, otherwise the pit will fill up quickly. Water should be added daily to help the feces to flow down and get decomposed.

There can be a concrete platform around the opening of the hole and raised foot stands. The opening of the hole should be covered with a lid. This will discourage flies attracted by smell and also prevent bad smell from spreading.

### C. Bore hole latrine

A hole, a little less than half a metre in diameter, is dug deep into the ground, generally to a depth of 6-7 metres. The opening of the hole is covered with a concrete slab. A squatting plate is fitted.

When the hole gets filled with excreta, upto a metre from the top, the hole should be filled up with dry earth. The squatting plate which has been removed should be fitted over a freshly dug bore hole.

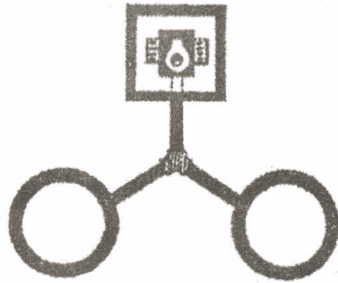
### D. Sulabh Shauchalaya

As you all know, sewerage is the ideal solution for the disposal of human and other wastes, but it costs too much. Septic tank is another alternative but that, too, is costly. The latest development in the safe disposal of human excreta is the pourflush latrine with twin pits popularly known as Sulabh Shauchalaya. It has been developed by Dr. Bindeshwar Pathak.



### Principle of Sulabh Shauchalaya

The Sulabh Shauchalaya consists of a pan with a steep slope, needing only 1.5 to 2 lts of water for flushing. The excreta is carried into leach pits through pipes or covered drains. There are two circular pits constructed about 1m apart. Only one pit is used at a time. When one pit fills up, it is closed and the other pit is used. During a rest period of 2-3 years, the first pit can be cleaned out and is ready for use when the second pit fills up. Thus the two pits can be used alternatively and continuously.



### Advantages of Sulabh Shauchalaya:

1. Very hygienic.
2. Low cost and easy to construct with locally available material.
3. Does not pollute surface or ground water.
4. Free from foul smell.
5. Maintenance is easy and low cost.
6. Needs only 1.5 to 2 lts of water for flushing as compared to 13 to 14 lts of water in a conventional flush toilet.
7. Does not need scavengers for cleaning the pits.
8. The sludge from the pits is a good manure.
9. Vent pipe is not needed as gases are dispersed into the soil.
10. Eliminates mosquito, insect and fly breeding.

Sulabh Shauchalaya believes in restoration of human dignity and prevention of environmental pollution through low cost sanitation.





Notes

A housewife plays a very important role in doing so. But she has to work hard to do so. It will be easier if all the family members put in their little bit effort.

### GENERAL CLEANING

You must have observed your house being cleaned everyday, but the store is cleaned only weekly or may be monthly. The entire house is thoroughly cleaned only before Diwali or some other major festival or before a marriage. etc, So, we can say, cleaning is – daily, weekly, seasonal.

Let us find out more about this.

### DAILY CLEANING:

- Sweeping and mopping of floors.
- Dusting surfaces.
- Cleaning carpets durries.
- Making beds in the morning.
- Tidying up the objects in every room.

### WEEKLY CLEANING:

- Thorough cleaning of baths, toilets and wash basins.
- Removing cobwebs.
- Cleaning shelves of kitchen.
- Cleaning door handles and other fittings.
- Polishing the wooden surfaces and other areas.
- Cleaning mirrors and pictures.

### SPRING OR SEASONAL CLEANING:

- Airing mattresses, cushions, etc, in the sunlight.
- Washing curtains.
- Thoroughly cleaning each room by removing all furniture.
- Cleaning the store room.
- Cleaning the wood work and getting needed repairs done.



### INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.3

Tick mark (✓) the most appropriate answer from the four choices given:

(1) Daily cleaning includes:

- a) Cleaning before Diwali



- b) Sweeping and mopping of floors
- c) Cleaning door handles
- d) Cleaning the wood work

(2) Weekly cleaning includes:

- a) Making beds
- b) Dusting
- c) Washing curtains
- d) Cleaning of toilets and wash basins

(3) Seasonal cleaning includes:

- a) airing carpets
- b) tidying up every room
- c) sweeping and mopping
- d) removing cobwebs

## 9.6 CLEANING DIFFERENT SURFACES

As we have discussed earlier, cleaning the room also involves cleaning of various surfaces like walls, mirrors, pictures, bathroom tiles, toilet floors, plastic mugs and buckets and metal. In order to clean the surface there are a number of materials required, besides using soap-water and disinfectants.

Let us see how various surfaces are cleaned:

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>1. Floor</b>         | Soap, water, broom, a little bit of kerosene oil added to the water makes marble floor sparkle.                    |
| <b>2. Ceramic tiles</b> | Soap, vim, water<br>Kitchen and bathroom tiles   |
| <b>3. Plastic</b>       | Luke warm soapy solution, scrubber. Mug, bucket, chairs, taps<br>Use vinegar to remove stains on plastic articles. |
| <b>4. Glass/Mirrors</b> | Moist newspaper pad Window glass/mirrors   |
| <b>5. Metal taps</b>    | Tamarind/lemon/dry mango powder, Brass taps, aluminium/ hot soapy water steel taps                                 |



# INTEXT QUESTIONS 9.4

Module-4



Notes

1. Name the things needed to clean the following:-

- (i) Floors \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) Plastic mug \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) Brass taps \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) Mirror on dressing table \_\_\_\_\_

2. How will you make your marble floors sparkle and shiny but not slippery?

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3. Name one thing you can use to keep the bucket in your bathroom stain free.

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## ACTIVITY

Clean at least one article from all the five categories discussed above. Record the procedure followed by you in detail. At the end, ask your mother to evaluate your effort and give as follows -

- A - very good
- B - satisfactory
- C - unsatisfactory

If you get a 'C' grade in any article, repeat the cleaning process till the object becomes clean.

## 9.7 SPACE ORGANISATION

An ideal home is the one that provides space for all the functions of the family. The following activities are performed in a home:-

- a) Cooking    b) Dining    c) Sleeping    d) Bathing    e) Storing

In big cities, it is not possible for all to afford house with separate space for these activities. Most people live in 'One-room houses'. They have to make the best use of their single room. Do you have any idea how it can be done?



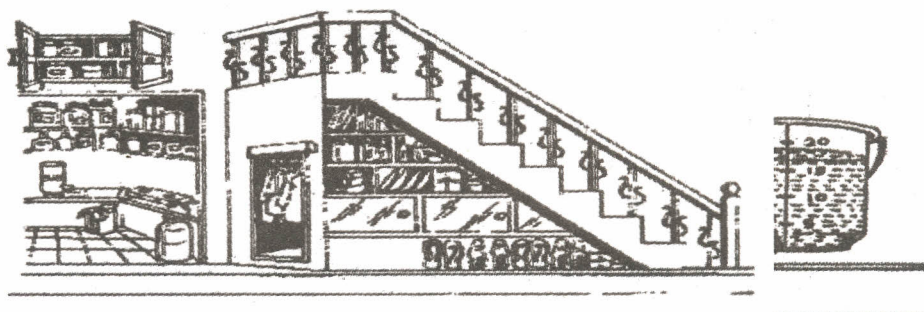
## Module-4



Notes

The following points will help you-

- First of all make a list of all the activities taking place in this room.
- Set aside space for every activity
- Try to combine the activities so that they can be carried out in a common area. For example, dining can be done in the living/drawing room area.
- Take care not to overcrowd the room with too much furniture.
- Try to use multi purpose furniture items like sofa-cum-bed. At night, the sofa can be pulled out and used as a bed for sleeping. The dining table can be used for studying. Two or more trunks can be joined together and converted into a setty. These multi purpose furniture items are available in the market.
- Some pieces of furniture can be used as storage units and room dividers. For example, the drawing room can be partitioned with shelves on either side. Books can be placed on the shelf facing the living room, whereas, crockery, cutlery, spoons, etc., can be stored on the shelves on the dining room side.
- Storage can be provided in the furniture itself like bed with boxes, tables with drawers, etc.
- The space below the staircase can be converted into a store-room or used as a spare toilet.



- The space below the windows, down to the floor can be converted into built-in-cupboards.
- Similarly the area above the windows to the ceiling can be covered and converted into lofts.

By carefully planning the one-room units and following the above tips, family can enjoy a comfortable life.



Notes

**ACTIVITY**

1. Visit two houses of your relatives. Make an observation about the utilisation of space. If space has not been utilized properly, give suggestions for improvement.

**9.8 HOME DECORATION**

Apart from having well arranged furniture in a room, one also likes to see it tastefully decorated. You can use your creativity in decorating walls, floor, etc. You can use potted plants and flowers and picture to obtain a pleasing effect.

**1. Walls**

The use of pictures in decorating walls is a very common practice and everyone does it. But, there are a few points you should always keep in mind if, you want the whole effect to be pleasing.

- i) Select picture in proportion to size of wall, ie, large picture for a large wall and small ones for a small wall.
- ii) Leave sufficient empty space around the picture. This gives it emphasis whereas too many objects around it spoil the beauty.
- iii) Hang all pictures with the bottom edges in one line. Irregularly hung pictures look unattractive.

**2. FLOWERS AND POTTED PLANTS**

Flowers are not very expensive and are always very refreshing, colourful and provide a lot of variety. Similarly, potted plants kept in a room also bring a feeling of freshness as well as add to the beauty of a room.

It is very easy to create beautiful flower arrangements of your choice. Here are some points you must bear in mind while making flower arrangements-

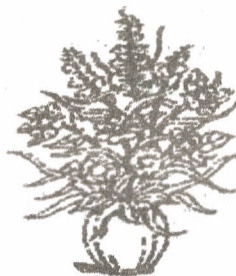
- Choose flowers whose colour does not clash with the colour of walls, curtains, sofa, etc.
- Select the flower vase of appropriate size. For example, a small vase for large flowers or a tall vase for small flowers is not appropriate.
- Place the arrangement where it can be easily seen and appreciated.
- Keep the size of the arrangement according to the place it is meant for. For example, a tall flower arrangement would be suitable for keeping in a corner and a small one would be suitable for keeping on a dining table.

You can use the illustrations given below as a guide for making arrangement for your home or create some of your own.



Module-4

Notes

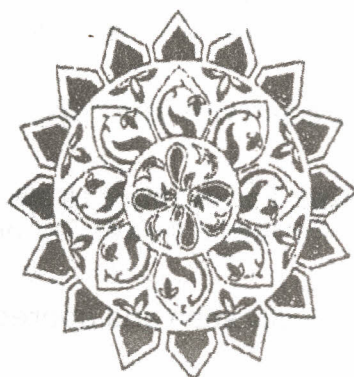


### 3. FLOOR DECORATION

Decorating the floors has been an ancient art in our country. It is known by different names in different parts of the country- rangoli, alpana, kolam, etc. Floor decoration is generally done at the entrance, of the house, on steps, in front of the pooja room or as a border of a room. These floor decorations are specially made during festivals like Diwali. Durga Puja, etc.

While making the decoration a free hand drawing of the pattern is made by chalk and then filled in using-

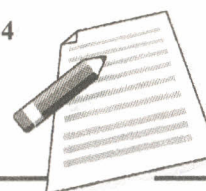
- Coloured powder
- Coloured sawdust
- Rice flour
- Fresh flowers petals
- Green leaves



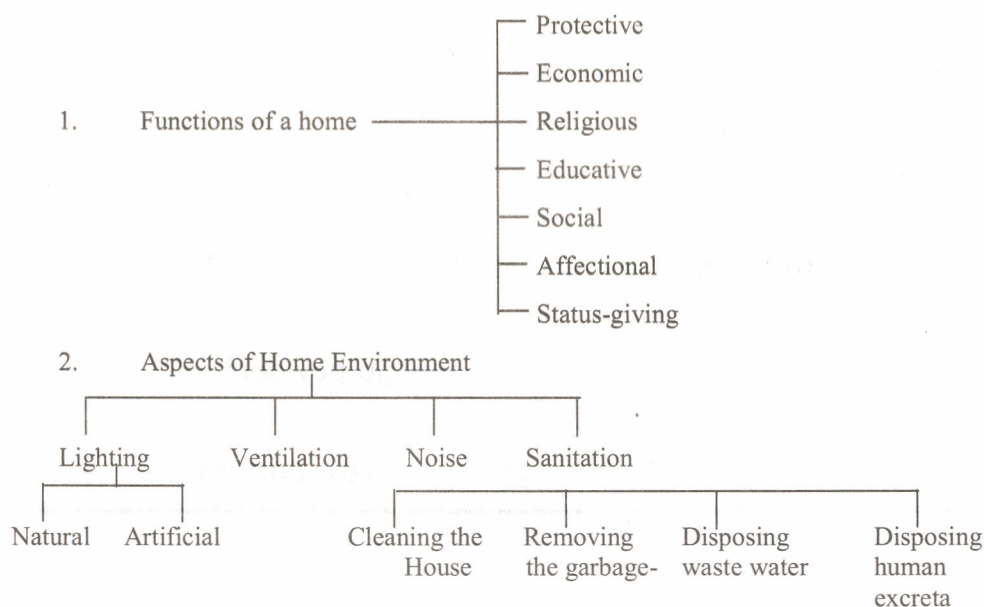
### 9.9 WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

In order to make it easy for you to remember, here are the main points of the lesson:





Notes



## 9.10 TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. State any five functions performed by your own home.
2. Which function of the home do you think is the most important?
3. Examine your home to see whether there is adequate ventilation. If not, suggest two ways in which ventilation can be improved.
4. What will be the effects poor lighting of your home on your health?
5. How will you clean - kitchen tiles, plastic mug in the bathroom, metal garden chairs in your home?
6. If you are asked to manage the store room in your home, how will you do it?
7. If you are living as a member of a family of five in a one room house, what ways will you adopt to make your home appear spacious and well arranged?

## 9.11 ANSWER TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

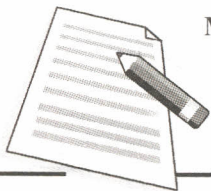
### 9.1

1. (a) (iii)      (b) (i)      (c) (iv)      (d) (ii)      (e) (v)

### 9.2

1. (a) (iii)      (b) (i)      (c) (iv)  
 2. (i)      (b) (ii)      (a)

## Module-4

*Notes***9.3**

1. (b)                      2. (d)                      3. (a)

**9.4**

1. (a) soap, water  
(b) kerosene oil  
(c) soapy solution, scrubber  
(d) Vinegar  
(e) tamarind, lemon or dry mango powder

**9.5**

1. (a) Size                      (b) Plain                      (c) Eye                      (d) Bottom