

**Class 5  
EVS****Whose Forests?****A Multiple Choice Questions.**

- To which community did Suryamani belong?
  - Bhils
  - Kuduk
  - Baiga
  - Khasis
- What is the main crop grown through Jhoom farming?
  - Wheat
  - Corn
  - Potatoes
  - Rice
- What type of farming is practiced in Mizoram, where land is left fallow for some year?
  - Jhoom
  - Industrial
  - Hydroponic
  - Organic
- Where is Mizoram located in India?
  - Northwest
  - Northeast
  - Southwest
  - Southeast
- To which state did Suryamani belong?
  - Chhattisgarh
  - Jharkhand
  - Mizoram
  - Orissa
- Who tried hard and got admission for Suryamani in school?
  - Father
  - Mother
  - Neighbour
  - Cha-cha
- Where did Suryamani take admission for schooling?
  - Kishanghadh
  - Dishpur
  - Bishanpur
  - Jabalpur
- In Mizoram how much of the people are linked to forests?
  - One-fourth
  - Two-fourth
  - Three-fourth
  - Four-fourth
- The people of Suryamani's village were afraid of whom?
  - The contractor
  - City people
  - Grandfather
  - Panchayat
- In which year forest act came into force?
  - 2003
  - 2007
  - 2008
  - 2017

**B State True or false.**

1. Chemical fertilizers are used in Jhoom farming.
2. Suryamani's family used to sell the leaves and herbs collected from forest.
3. People who have been living in the forests for at least 23 years. False
4. Forest is called a 'Collective Bank'.
5. Mizoram is located in coastal area.
6. The school in Bishanpur was near thick forest.
7. In Mizoram very few children go to school.
8. Every Sunday Suryamani takes the children to the forest.
9. To learn to read the forest is not important as reading books.
10. We dig out our lands for minerals like aluminium.

**C Answer the following questions.**

1. What does Suryamani teach the children in the forest?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What does Suryamani fight for?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. How is farming land allocated in Mizoram?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. What did Suryamani's mother do?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**D** Give two examples of each of the following.

1. Name northern states which have thick forests. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Name northern states which have thin forests. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name southern states which have thick forests. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Name the states that have the sea on one side. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Name two states around Mizoram. \_\_\_\_\_

**E** Write short note on following topic.

1. Right to Forest Act 2007:- \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Lottery for farming:- \_\_\_\_\_

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3. Jhoom farming:- \_\_\_\_\_

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4. Cheraw Dance:- \_\_\_\_\_

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## Answer

A.

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|---------------|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kuduk      | 2. Rice    | 3. Jhoom     | 4. Northeast    |
| 5. Mizoram    | 6. Cha-cha | 7. Bishanpur | 8. Three-fourth |
| 9. contractor | 10. 2007   |              |                 |

B.

- |          |          |          |          |          |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. True  | 3. False | 4. True  | 5. False |
| 6. True  | 7. False | 8. True  | 9. False | 10. True |

C.

1. Every Sunday Suryamani takes the children to the forest and teaches them how to recognise the trees, the plants, and animals. She also teaches that we are forest people and our lives are linked to the forests.
2. Suryamani fights for the rights of the forest people (Adivasis) and for the conservation of forests.
3. In Mizoram, farming land is allocated through a lottery system during Village Council meeting. The land belongs to the whole village and families take turns to do farming on different parts of the land.
4. Suryamani's mother would weave baskets from bamboo or make leaf plates out of the fallen leaves.

D.

1. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
2. Punjab and Haryana
3. Kerala and Tamil Nadu
4. Orissa and West Bengal
5. Assam and Tripura

E.

1. People who have been living in the forests for at least 25 years, have a right over the forest land and what is grown on it. They should not be removed from the forest. The work of protecting the forest should be done by their Gram Sabha.
2. Lottery for farming is in practice in the hills of Mizoram. The land belongs to the whole village, not to separate people. So they take turns to do farming on different parts of the land. People get chance to choose the land by lottery.
3. In Jhoom farming, after cutting one crop, the land is left as it is for some years. The bamboo or weeds are cut and burnt. The ash makes the land fertile. When the land is ready for farming, it is lightly dug up. Different types of crops can be grown. Weeds are cut and mixed with the soil to make it fertile.
4. They do their special 'Cheraw' dance. In this dance people sit in pairs in front of each other, holding bamboo sticks on the ground. As the drum beats, the bamboos are beaten to the ground. Dancers step in and out of the bamboo sticks, and dance to the beat.