

Like Father, Like Daughter

A Fill in the	e blanks.			
leprosy	Kitchen	Music	Identical	Pea
Environment	Karate	Virus	Inherited	Legs
1. Ashima's po	arents were sort	ing out vegetal	oles in the	·
2. Some habit	s we get from o	ur family, some	e skills we pick up	from our
3	twins look exac	ctly alike.		
4. Satti was or	nly a few month	s old when one	of her	_ was affected
by polio.				
5. The colour	of our eyes is _	from	our parents.	
6. Everyone in	cha-chi's house	e is very fond o	f	
7. The scientis	t named Mende	el experimented	on the	_ plant.
8. Saroja and Suvasini's father is a coach.				
9. Many a times people have such misconceptions about some diseases like				
	•			
10. Polio which is caused by a .				
B Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.				
1. Ashima sneeze	es just like her fo	ather does.		
2. Nilima's hair is	·			
3. Twins are always exactly same.				
4. On holidays, Suvasini and her father start practicing in the morning.				
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5. Polio is a hereditary disease.	
6. We get some traits and habits from our family.	
7. Mendel did not have money to study at university.	
8. It is possible for parents to pass on polio to their kids.	
9. Morning begins with music in cha-chi's house.	
10. Satti's one leg was affected by polio.	

C Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Where did Nilima go during the school holidays?					
a. Mausi	b. Dadi	c. Cha-cha	d. Nani		
2. What kind of hair c	loes Nilima share w	vith Kiran?			
a. Straight and brown		b. Thick, curly, and black			
c. Thin and wavy		d. Short and blonde			
3. How old when Saro	ja's cha-chi (father's	s brother's wife) adopt	ed her?		
a. one weeks	b. Ten weeks	c. Two weeks	d. Five weeks		
4. Where does polio a	ffects in our body?				
a. Kidney	b. Heart	c. Lower Limbs	d. Head		
5. Where was Gregor	5. Where was Gregor Mendel born and when?				
a. Austria, 1822	b. Italy, 1922	c. Germany, 1822	d. Malta, 1722		
6. 'Do boond zindagi ki' is the slogan used to spread awareness about which					
disease.					
a. Polio	b. Cancer	c. COVID 19	d. Typhoid		
7. What does Suvasini do with her father on holidays?					
a. Dancing	b. Karate	c. Reading	d. Singing		
8. Passing of traits from parents to child is called					
a. Disease k	o. Circumstances	c. Environment	d. Heredity		

D	Answer the following questions.
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1. What is polio? How can it be prevented?

Ans._____

2. Why does Saroja's mama get confused when he sees Saroja and Suvasini together?

Ans. _____

3. How are Saroja and Suvasini different from each other?

Ans._____

4. Where did Gregor Mendel do his experiments?

Ans. _____

5. What do some traits resemble in distant relatives?

Ans. _____

6. Why did Mendel become a monk?

Ans. _____

E Match the following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. 28,000 plants	a. It is not inherited.	1
2. Twins	b. She known two languages.	2
3. Polio	c. Acquired from family	3
4. Saroja	d. Experiments in garden of the monastery.	4
5. Hair type is	e. Take habits and characters	5
6. Our family	f. Saroja and Suvasini are	6

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Answer

B.	1. Kitchen	2. Environment	3. Identical	4. Legs	5. Inherited
	6. Music	7. Pea	8. karate	9. leprosy	10. Virus
D.	1. True	2. False	3. False	4.True	5. False
C.	6.True	7.True	8. False	9. True	10. True
_	1. Nani 4. Lower Limbs 7.Karate	2. Thick, curly, and black 5. Austria, 1822 8. Heredity		3. Two wee 6.Polio	eks

D.

Α.

- 1. Polio is a highly infectious viral disease that can cause paralysis, often in the legs. Symptoms include fever, fatigue, vomiting, muscle weakness, and paralysis. Polio is prevented through vaccination with the polio vaccine, which is safe and effective.
- 2. Saroja's mama gets confused because Saroja and Suvasini are twins and look very similar.
- 3. Saroja knows two languages (Tamil and Marathi) while Suvasini's family speaks only one language (Kashmiri). Saroja also likes music, while Suvasini does karate.
- 4. Gregor Mendel do his experiments in the garden of the monastery.
- 5. The color of eyes, dimples in cheeks, height, nose shape, voice, etc.
- 6. Gregor Mendel did not have money to study at the University so he thought of becoming a monk in a monastery.
- Ε.
- 1. d 2.f 3. a 4. b 5. c 6. e