

Unit 4

Things Around Us

11. Making Things



Discuss

Q1. What are pots used for?

Ans. Pots are used for storing water, cooking food, keeping grains, or decorating homes.

Q2. What other kinds of things do potters make?

Ans. Potters make cups (kulhads), gullaks (piggy banks), plates, lamps (diyas), and flower pots.

Q3. Why is the pot baked in a kiln?

Ans. The pot is baked in a kiln to make it hard and strong so that it does not break easily.



Activity - 1

- Visit a potter in your neighbourhood with your parents or elders in the family.
- Observe how the potter works on the stone wheel or the potter's wheel.
- Have you wondered how clay takes a beautiful shape on a spinning wheel?
- Which of the products made by a potter do you use at home?

Ans. At home, we use earthen pots (matkas) to store water and diyas during festivals.

- Draw some of the products that you have seen at the potter's place in the box given below.

Ans.



Q. In what ways do you help your parents and grandparents?

Ans. I help my parents by keeping my toys and books in place and watering the plants. I help my grandparents by bringing them water and reading to them.





Activity - 2

Make your own clay

(Do this activity with the help of elders)

- Collect soil from wet or muddy places.
- Remove any big pebbles or stones, sand, leaves or parts of plants from it using a net or sieve.
- Put this soil in a flat vessel filled with water.
- After a few days, throw away the water that stays on top.
- Now make dough that you can shape into a ball.

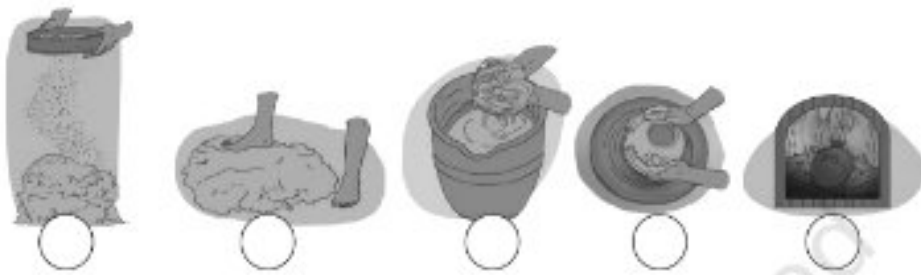
Make any two things you like with the clay that you have made. Put it out in the sun to dry.

Ans. I collected muddy soil, removed pebbles and leaves using a sieve, and then put the soil in a bowl with water. After a few days, I poured off the water on top. I made the soil into dough and shaped it into a small piggy-bank and a tiny pot. Then, I let them dry in the sun.

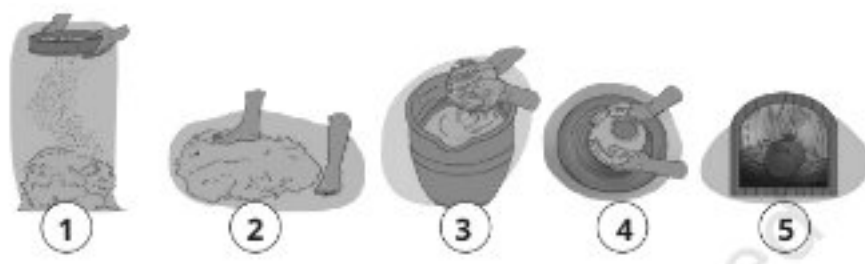


Activity - 3

Arrange the images in the correct order by numbering them from 1 to 5.



Ans.



Activity - 4

The following are some patterns with repeating shapes and lines.

Look around for patterns on plants.

Draw any pattern of a leaf in the given box. Give an example of your own.



Look around for patterns on animals.

Draw an animal which has patterns in the given box.

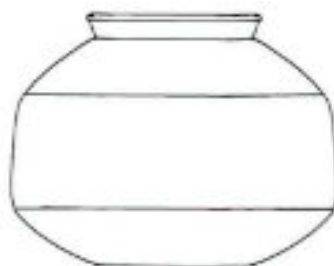


Look around for patterns on things.

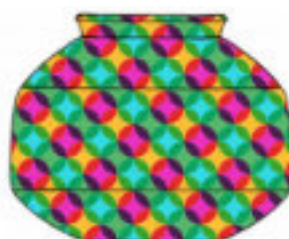
Draw a pattern in the box.



Decorate the given objects with patterns.



Ans.



One Point Learning

Patterns in Indian Pottery

These are some beautiful forms of pottery from different parts of India.

Tick the ones that have patterns on them.



Ans.



Brick by Brick

Q1. Where have you seen bricks?

Ans. I have seen bricks at construction sites, on house walls, and in school buildings.

Q2. Have you ever seen how bricks are made?

Ans. Yes, bricks are made from mud, shaped in moulds, and baked in a kiln.



One Point Learning



Discuss

Q1. Are all houses made of bricks?

Ans. No, not all houses are made of bricks. Some are made of mud, grass, wood, or stones.

Q2. What do you think are other materials used to build houses?

Ans. Other materials are cement, wood, steel, glass, bamboo, and cow dung.



Write

Q1. Why do you think mud houses are better for the environment?

Ans. Mud houses are made of natural materials, keep the house cool, and do not harm the environment.

Q2. Look around at the houses in your neighbourhood. What are the houses made of?

Ans. The houses in my neighbourhood are made of bricks, cement, iron, and glass.



Activity - 5

Look at the pictures below. Guess the name of each type of house. Fill it in the given table below.

Pictures of houses	What is this type of a house called?	What are these houses made of?
	Tent	Tents are made of fabric, usually canvas or nylon and are supported by poles.
	Skyscraper	Skyscrapers are made of steel, concrete and glass.
	Hut	Huts are usually made of mud, straw and wood.
	Houseboat	Houseboats are made of wood and sometimes have metal or fiberglass parts.



One Point Learning

**Activity - 6**

Make a Wall

Make some bricks using a matchbox mould, small paper boxes, clay or atta (dough). Stack them in these two arrangements shown in the drawing.

Q1. Which one is sturdier?

Ans. The wall with alternate bricks (zigzag arrangement) is sturdier.

Q2. Which one falls more easily when pushed?

Ans. The wall where bricks are placed one above another in straight lines falls easily.

**Discuss**

Q1. Are there any safety rules at home?

Ans. Yes, we should not play with fire or sharp things and should not run on wet floors.

Q2. Do you have any safety rules at school?

Ans. Yes, we should not push others, should walk in line, and follow teacher's instructions.



One Point Learning

Let us reflect



A. Write

1. What is the process of pot making?

Ans.

- Collecting and wetting clay.
- Shaping it on the wheel.
- Baking it in a kiln.
- Kneading the clay.
- Drying the pot.

2. How do artists get ideas for their arts?

Ans. Artists get ideas for their art from patterns found in nature like leaves, flowers, animals, and birds.

3. What is a kiln?

Ans. A kiln is a big oven used for baking clay pots and bricks.

4. What are houses made of?

Ans. Houses are made of materials like bricks, cement, iron, wood, glass, mud, and straw.

5. You may also try to find videos on YouTube that show the process of things being made. Write down the steps in as much detail as possible.

Ans. The process of being made:

Collect and Prepare the Clay: Good quality clay is collected from a wet or muddy place. All stones, pebbles, and plant parts are removed using a sieve or by hand. Then the clay is kneaded well to make it soft and smooth.

Shape the Clay: A small lump of clay is placed on a potter's wheel. As the wheel spins, the potter uses both hands to shape the clay into a pot, bowl, or vase. This step needs skill and care.

Dry the Pot: After shaping, the pot is removed from the wheel and left to dry in the sun for some hours or days. Drying makes the pot firm and helps it keep its shape.

Decorate the Pot: Before it becomes completely dry, the potter makes beautiful designs or patterns on the pot. Sometimes colours or glazes are also added to make it more attractive.

Bake the Pot in a Kiln: The dry pot is baked in a kiln, which is a special hot oven. The heat removes all the moisture and makes the pot hard and strong. This step is called firing.



One Point Learning

Cool and Finish: **After firing, the pot is allowed to cool slowly inside the kiln. When it cools down, it becomes strong and ready to use or decorate.**



B. Draw

Draw and colour any three different kinds of houses.

Ans.



C. Discuss

1. Why do we have different kinds of houses?

Ans. **We have different kinds of houses because of different weather, materials available, and local customs.**

2. Why do people wear helmets at construction sites?

Ans. **To protect their heads from injury or falling objects.**

3. What would happen if there were no patterns in nature?

Ans. **The world would look dull and less beautiful without patterns in nature.**



Interview

1. Interview someone who makes crafts or toys in your locality. Share the information in class.

Ans. **(Sample Answer)**

I met a person who makes clay toys. He uses soft clay, shapes it, paints it, and dries it in the sun before selling them.



One Point Learning

2. Find out how some commonly used objects like pencils, erasers, pens, and notebooks are made.

Ans.

Pencils: Made from wood and graphite.

Erasers: Made from rubber.

Pens: Made from plastic and metal.

Notebooks: Made from paper produced from wood pulp.



Do you know?

Q. Have you seen any statues in your town or city? Do you know if these statues are also made of the same clay that is used to make pots and bricks?

Ans. Yes, I have seen statues in parks and near buildings. Some statues are made of clay, but many are made of metal, stone, or cement.



One Point Learning