Chipko:

1. What did Sunderlal Bahuguna mainly discuss with the children of Jardhangaon?
Sunderlal Bahuguna mainly discussed with the children of Jardhangaon the chemistry of forests and how trees breath in carbon dioxide releasing oxygen into the atmosphere.

2. Bahuguna uses several methods to persuade the children of Jardhargaon to protect trees. What are they?
Bahuguna uses several methods such as songs, discussions and mock activities to persuade the children of Jardhargaon to protect trees.

3. Why does Bahuguna prefer to talk to children about the Chipko?
Bahuguna thinks that the children take the message home and spread it to their parents. They serve the purpose of active medium for the Chipko.

4. What is main aim of the Chipko movement?
The main aim of the chipko movement is to teach the villagers better land management, nursery management and reforestation methods.

5. Why is Bahuguna so keen on preventing deforestation on Himalayas?
Bahuguna thinks that forest cover in the Himalayas has decreased by half, due to deforestation. He thinks that the Himalayas are dying and if they are not saved all of India will be turned into desert.

6. What does Bahuguna think is the main cause of poverty in Tehri Garhwal? What does he think the felling of trees has led to?
Bahuguna thinks that deforestation is the main cause of poverty in Tehri Garhwal. The felling of trees has led to soil erosion, landslides and drying up of resources.

7. Why have women led the fight against deforestation?
Women spend a large part of the day in the forest looking for fuel and fodder. They know that due to deforestation they will be deprived of their due share in the forest. So they have led the fight against deforestation.

8. How can villagers fight poverty and deforestation according to Bahuguna?
Bahuguna suggested three ways:
i) Change the system of land ownership
ii) Villagers must change their eating habits.
iii) They must increase the forest productivity by replantation.

Comprehension Passages (1 Mark questions):
Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:
Passage 1:
"Soil, water and pure air,: they said.
To which he added "Soil, water and pure air are the bases of life."

Now answer the following questions.
a) Who are 'they' referred to in the above lines?
b) Who is 'he'?
c) What are the bases of life?

Answers
a. 'They' referred to two seventh class girls who sang the folk song.
b. 'He' refers to Sunderlal Bahuguna, leader of Chipko.
c. The bases of life are soil, water and pure air.

Passage 2:
"Do not touch me with an axe. I too feel pain. I am your friend. I bring you fresh air, I bring you water, I always bow down before you, why do you cut me down?"

Now answer the following questions.
1. Who is 'I' referred to here?
2. Who brings fresh air and water?
3. Who is speaker speaking to?
4. What message is conveyed here?

Answers:
1. "I" referred to the Trees.
2. The trees bring fresh air and water.
3. The speaker in the above lines are the trees speaking to Man in general.
4. The message conveyed here is we should not cut down trees, as they are useful and helpful to us.

Passage 3:
"The children will take the message home and spread it to their parents. This is the most important function of a foot march"

Now answer the following questions.
1. Whose message do you think will the children take home?
2. What is the most important function of a foot march?
3. Who do you think is the speaker?

Answers:
1. The message of Chipko.
2. Meeting the children and using them as the tool to spread the message of Chipko.
3. Sunderlal bahuguna.

Passage 4:
"The Himalayas are dying, if they are not saved, all of India will be turned into desert."

Now answer the following questions.
1. What are dying according to the speaker?
2. What will happen if they are not saved?
3. Who is the speaker of these lines?

Answers:
1. The Himalayas are dying..
2. All of India will be turned into a desert.
3. Sunderlal Bahuguna is the speaker, speaking in the conference held in Katmandu.

Important words to be learnt by the students:
Strength; marathon; electricity; smoky; folk song; mulberry tree; deforestation; major; ecological; decreased; protection; illiteracy; rural; non-violence; disobedience
Profit; chemistry; carbon-di-oxide; pretend; success; poverty; permit; commercial; fuel; fodder; contractor; soaked; influence;

The above list of words are important for their spellings pronunciation, opposite in meaning, etc. Hence students need to take pains to learn them thoroughly.