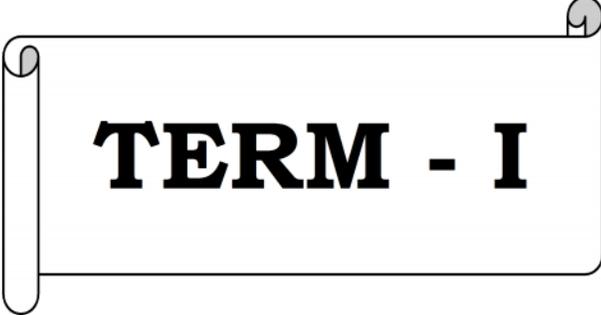


STD: VI



TERM - I

ENGLISH - I**UNIT - 1****PROSE - SEA TURTLES****I. Synonyms:**

1. A sea turtle is the marine relative of a tortoise
a. Found in the sea b. Terrestrial c. Amphibians **Ans: a**
2. The hatchlings slash open the leathery egg shells
a. fix b. mend c. cut **Ans: c**
3. Sea turtles scoop out a nest cavity of 45cm.
a. mound b. A hollow space c. hump **Ans: b**
4. After hatching the hatchlings emerge on the surface of the beach.
a. disappear b. hide c. come out **Ans: c**
5. Only few hatchlings survive, escaping from predators.
a. create b. continue to live c. Vanish **Ans: b**
6. Human activities during last few decades have put sea turtles in great danger.
a. A period of ten years b. A period of five years
c. A period of twenty years. **Ans: a**

II. Antonyms:

1. Sea turtles spend almost their entire life in the sea
a. partial b. intact c. unbroken **Ans: a**
2. Green sea turtles have become extremely rare in India.
a. Unusual b. common c. special **Ans: b**
3. The eggs that escape such people and predators hatch after 45-60 days.
a. attackers b. prey c. rescuers **Ans: c**

4. The turtle has to haul itself labouriously on to the beach.
a. pull b. push c. drag **Ans: b**
5. Scientist estimate that only one in every thousand hatchlings becomes and adult
a. exact b. guess c. approximate **Ans: a**

III. Frame Sentences:

1. Prey - (Animal that hunt for food)
The bird circled above looking for prey.
2. Species - (Living Organisms of similar group)
Orangutans are an endangered species

IV. Answer in brief:

1. Where do the olive Ridleys spend almost their entire life and where do they go to lay eggs?
Ans: The olive Ridleys spend almost their entire life in the sea and they go ashore to lay their eggs.
2. Name the five sea turtles found in Indian coastal waters?
Ans: The Oliver Ridley, the Hawksbill, the Green sea turtle, the Loggerhead and the Leather back are the five sea turtles found in Indian coastal waters.
3. How do the local people, Jackals , domestic dogs and pigs identify the turtle's eggs?
Ans: The Local people follow the tracks of the turtle to its nest and collect the eggs. Where as Jackals, domestic dogs and pigs identify the eggs by following the scent left by the turtle.
4. How do the hatchlings reach the shore?
Ans: When most of the eggs have hatched, the hatchlings push themselves upwards through the sand and emerge on the surface of the beach. From there, they make a hurried dash to the sea.

5. What happens to the eggs, that escape from the people and predators?

Ans: The eggs that escape from the people and predators hatch 45 - 60 days later. The hatchlings slash open the leathery eggshell with the help of a tiny "egg - tooth".

V. Answer in paragraph:

1. What are the problems faced by the female turtles, when they come ashore to lay their eggs?

Sea turtles come ashore to lay their eggs between the month of January and March. Female Olive Ridelys come ashore at night to lay their eggs. This is quite a problem for them, as a turtle's front flippers enable it to swim gracefully and effortlessly, but are not very useful for moving on land. The turtle has to haul itself laboriously onto the beach. Then it chooses a spot well away from the high tide line. There, it scoops out a nest cavity, 45cms deep, into which it lays about 100 eggs. Then it fills the cavity and hides the nest with the sand. Finally, it returns to the sea, leaving the eggs to incubate under the warmth of the sun.

VI. Annotations:

1. "Here, it scoops out a nest cavity 45cm deep, into which it lays about 100 eggs."

a) Who scoops out the nest?

Ans: The Olive Ridelys scoops out the nest.

b) How many eggs it lays?

Ans: It lays about 100 eggs.

2. "Tiny hatchlings, which weigh less than 20 grams each. They will fall prey to crabs or birds even before they reach the water.

a) What is the weight of tiny hatchlings?

Ans: Hatchling weighs less than 20 grams each.

b) To whom will they fall prey?

Ans : They will fall prey to crabs or birds.

POEM

UNIT - 1 THE CROCODILE

I. Synonyms:

1. Doth - An expression of old English for 'does'
2. Cheerful - happy
3. Gently - softly

II. Read the lines and answer the questions given below:

1. How cheerful he seems to "grin"

2. a) Whom does 'He' refer to?

'He' refers to the crocodile.

b) Give the meaning of the word "Grin"

'Grin means 'A wide smile'.

3. "And welcomes little fishes in with gently smiling jaws!"

a) Who welcomes the fish? Why?

The crocodile welcomes the fish. It welcomes the fish so that they would become its food.

b) Which line tells you that the crocodile is hungry?

The second line "With gently smiling jaws" tells that the crocodile is hungry.

III. Answer in paragraph

1. How does the poet describe the crocodile in the poem "The crocodile"?

Ans: "The Crocodile" is a poem written by Lewis Carroll. He describes the looks of the crocodile. The poet talks about the scales and tail of the crocodile. The scales are so shiny like waters of the Nile river.

He describes about the crocodile's smile and claws. The crocodile is cheerful to welcome the little fish as they would become its food.

Supplementary Owlie

Answer in paragraph:

1. How did Owlie spend her first day at Payal's house?

Ans: One day a small owlet was brought to her house. Payal's mother had never handled owls before, There was a bigger problem of feeding the owlie.

Payal's mom ordered the meat and decided to squish the meat to feed the owlie. In a second, Owlie fell down on the floor of the cage and lay on her back with feet up in the air.

Payal and her Mom thought that they had killed the owlie and were discussing about burying the bird. Suddenly, Owlie opened one eye and got on to her feet.

Payal learnt later that falling on her back and pretending to be dead was Owlie's way of defending herself against danger. So that was Owlie's first day at home.

BOOK EXERCISES PROSE-1 SEA TURTLES

Pg No.89 [HW]

1. ✓ 2. ✓ 3. ✓ 4. X 5. ✓ 6. x 7. ✓

Pg No.93 [CLASS]

1. ✓ 2. X 3. ✓ 4. ✓ 5. ✓

Pg No.94 & 95 [Class]

1. a 2. b 3. b 4. a 5. a 6. b

Pg. No. 99 Match (Class)

1 - c 2 - d 3. b 4. a

UNIT-2

PROSE -WHEN THE TREES WALKED

I. Synonyms:

1. An old peepul that had forced its way through the walls of an abandoned out house.

- a. chaste b. maintained c. left without care **Ans: c**

2. Peepul tree knocked the bricks down with its vigorous growth.

- a. ineffective b. healthy and strong c. unenthusiastic

Ans:b

3. The world without tree is a nightmare

- a. a frightening dream b. Sweet dream

c. pleasant dream

Ans: a

4. I had protested, the first time to go along with my grand father

- a. Supported b. complied c. opposed

Ans: c

5. Ruskin bond feels monsoon season as the time for rambling

- a. wandering b. straight forward c. direct

Ans: a

6. I was immediately caught by the spectacular red blooms of the coral blossom.

- a. ugly b. eye-catching c. ordinary

Ans: b

II. Antonyms:

1. I was sitting lonely beside grand father on the verandah steps.

- a. crowded b. deserted c. solitary

Ans: a

2. We need trees to attract rain

- a. steer b. repel c. tempt

Ans: b

3. I helped grandfather in his tree planting with greater enthusiasm.

- a. devotion b. joyfulness c. un interested

Ans: c

4. The author noticed the tendril of a creeping vire trailing nearby

- a. observed b. unnoticed c. remarked

Ans: a

5. Trees whispered among themselves and beckoned me nearer

- a. roar b. gossip c. murmur

Ans: a

III. Frame sentences:

1. Fertile - yield
In the Fertile land, plants and trees grow tall & strong.
2. Protest - expressing disapproval
People protested against Sterlite plant.

IV. Answer in brief:

1. Where had Ruskin Bond's grandfather served many years? What did he do after his retirement?

Ans: Ruskin Bond's grandfather served many years in the Indian forest service. After his retirement he built a bungalow and planted trees all around.

2. Name some of the trees planted by his grandfather?

Ans: Lime, Mango, Orange, Guava, Eucalyptus, Jacaranda and Persian lilacs are the trees planted by his grandfather.

3. What did Ruskin Bond's grandmother prefer doing?

Ans: Ruskin Bond's grandmother preferred growing flowers and was constantly ordering catalogues and seeds.

4. Who wanted to cut down the peepul tree? Why?

Ans: Grandmother wanted to cut down the peepul tree because it had forced its way through the walls of the out house.

5. What did his grandfather teach the author, while they were planting trees?

Ans: Author's grandfather taught him a poem on trees by George Morris while they were planting trees.

V. Answer in paragraph:

1. What did the narrator and his grand father do in an island?

Ans: The narrator and his grand father saw a small rocky island in a dry river bed. It was one of those river-beds so common in the foot hills, which are completely dry in summer but flooded during the monsoon. They saw a small mango tree had grown on this island, and they decided to plant other trees.

They planted the number of tamarind, laburnum, coral tree saplings and cuttings. They spent the day planting trees on the island.

VI. Annotations:

1. During the rainy season Grandfather would walk into the jungle beyond the river - bed with saplings which he would plant in the forest'.

a) Who would plant the trees?

Ans: Grandfather would plant the trees.

b) Where would he plant?

Ans: He would plant the saplings in the forest.

2. A peepul would take root in the ceiling; a mango would sprout on the window sill.

a) What would take root in the ceiling?

Ans: A peepul tree would take root in the ceiling.

b) What would sprout on the window-sill?

Ans: A mango would sprout on the window sill.

UNIT-2
POEM - TREES

I. Synonyms:

1. Quivers - Shakes quickly

2. Pleasant - Enjoyable

3. Breeze - Gentle wind

II. Read these lines and answer the questions given below:

1. "The coconut grows up straight and tall. The fruits of the Neem tree are very small".

a) How does the coconut tree grow?

Ans: The coconut tree grows straight and tall.

b) How are the fruits of Neem tree?

Ans: The fruits of Neem tree are very small.

2. "The Banyan is the largest of trees. The Peepul quivers in the breeze". a) Which is the largest tree?

Ans: The Banyan tree is the largest tree.

b) What happens to the peepul tree in the breeze.

Ans: The peepul tree shakes quickly in the breeze.

III. Answer in paragraph.

Ans: The trees mentioned in the poem are:

- * The Banyan tree is the largest tree, which provides pleasant shade.
- * The peepul tree gives cool breeze and its leaves quiver in the breeze.
- * The coconut trees give tender coconut and its leaves are used to build thatched house.
- * The tamarind gives shade, the Dates tree and the Neem trees have medicinal values.
- * The teak gives us wood.
- * The mango tree gives us tasty fruits.

Supplementary

The Apple Tree and the Farmer

Answer in paragraph:

1. Which incident made the farmer change his mind from cutting the apple tree?

A farmer had an apple tree in his farm. Many small animals and birds lived in that tree. The apple tree grew old and bore less fruits. Farmer's daughter and her friends played under its shade. The farmer decided to cut the tree for timber and could get more space to grow vegetables. He took his axe and began chopping. The little animals, birds and insects created commotion and brought his daughter out. The daughter pleaded but went in vain. The farmer all of a sudden saw a small fruit. He plucked it and tasted and recollected his childhood. The farmer put the axe down and promised his daughter that he shall not cut the apple tree.

PROSE-2. WHEN THE TREES WALKED

***Choose [Pg.No.115] H.W.**

1-c, 2- b, 3-b, 4-a, 5-d, 6-c

*** Match [Pg.No.117] class**

1-h, 2-f, 3-j, 4-c, 5-i, 6-a, 7-d, 8-g, 9-e, 10-b

***Antonyms: [Pg.No.117] class**

Smooth, Slim, Smart, Small, Seek, Sharp, Slow, Slim.

Non-detail

The Apple tree and the farmer

*** True or false Pg. No.128**

1. False 2. False 3. False 4. False 5. True

*** Choose Pg.No.129**

1-b, 2-b, 3-c

UNIT - 3

PROSE - THE VISITOR FROM DISTANT LANDS

I. Synonyms:

1. Potatoes are foreign vegetable
 - a. belongs to other country
 - b. home country
 - c. own state

Ans: a
2. Chillies were brought by the Merechants long ago by sea
 - a. People who make
 - b. People who trade
 - c. Brave and bold

Ans: c
3. Christopher Columbus went on a adventurous voyage
 - a. unadventurous
 - b. cautious
 - c. brave and bold

Ans: c
4. Chillies were very popular in South America.
 - a. Unpopular
 - b. well known
 - c. unknown

Ans: b
5. Some chillies were long and thin and some were fat and stubby
 - a. short and thick
 - b. Tall and thin
 - c. fat and stout

Ans: a
6. Spices make our food delicious
 - a. flavorless
 - b. unsavory
 - c. tasty

Ans: c

II. Antonyms:

- | | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Attractive | x | a. repulsive | b. alluring | c. fascinating | Ans: a |
| 2. Visitor | x | a. invitee | b. foreigner | c. host | Ans: c |
| 3. Sweet | x | a. delicious | b. bitter | c. sweetened | Ans: b |
| 4. Locally | x | a. nearby | b. provincially | c. Globally | Ans: c |
| 5. Fat | x | a. bulky | b. lean | c. dumpy | Ans: b |

III. Frame sentences:

- Sailed - journey by boat.
The ship was sailing to China.
- Spice - Flavoured substance from plant.
The only spice Tom puts on meat is pepper.

IV. Answer in brief:

- Who came to India in search of spices?
Ans: Foreigners came to India in search of spices especially black pepper. Vasco-da-gama sailed to Kerala and took a lot of black pepper to his country.
- Where was chilli first brought in India?
Ans: In India Chilli was first brought into Goa and the people there learnt to use this new spice in their cooking.
- Where did Mani's family live? What was the name of his sister?
Ans: Mani's family lived in a village near Senji in Villupuram district and his sister's name was Selvi.
- What did Mani's teacher tell the class?
Ans: Mani's teacher told the class to buy and eat locally grown food. She also told them to use things made in their country.
- What did Mani like to eat?
Ans: Mani liked only a few vegetables like Potatoes and ladies' fingers.

V. Answer in paragraph

- Who is the foreign visitor mentioned in the lesson and how did Christopher Columbus find chillies?

Ans: Chilli is the foreign visitor mentioned in the lesson. Chillies were very popular in South America. Christopher Columbus was looking for India to buy black pepper. Instead he went to South America and found the chilli, which was as spicy as black pepper. He packed the chilli and took it back to his country with him.

Later chillies were brought to India by the Portuguese.

VI. Annotations:

1. "People in India and Srilanka began to use these in their cooking".

a. What does the word "These" mean?

Ans: The word "These" mean chillies.

b. Name the countries which use this spice in their cooking.

Ans: This spice is used by the people of India and SriLanka in their cooking.

2. "Imagine the joy of the sailors when they reached kozhikode and found black pepper".

a. What is the spice mentioned here?

Ans: The spice mentioned here is "black pepper".

b. Where did the sailors find the pepper?

Ans: The sailors found the pepper in Kozhikode.

Prose - Lesson-3.A Visitor from Distant Lands

* **Choose (Pg.No.141) class**

1-c, 2-b, 3-a

UNIT-3

POEM - I DREAM OF SPICES

I. Synonyms:

1. Ouch - Sound that expresses pain
2. Sesame seeds - Gingelly seeds
3. Rattle off - recite

II. Read the poetic lines and answer the questions given below:

1. "Go to Muthu's and
get some
Cinnamon, betel leaves
and ginger and garlic"

a) Pick out the alliteration from the above lines?

Ans: And ginger and garlic

b) What does Raj's mother ask him to buy.

Ans: Raj's mother asks him to buy cinnamons, betel ginger and garlic.

2. "And so I go to the shops singing all the way"

a) Who goes to the shops?

Ans : Raj goes to shops.

b) How does he go?

He goes singing all the way.

III. Answer in paragraph:

1. What did Raj's Mother ask him to buy and what happened at the end?

Ans : Raj's mother called him and gave him a list of items to be bought from Muthu's shop. She told him to get some cinnamon, betel leaves, ginger and garlic. But, being a child he went to the shop, singing happily all the way. When the shop owner asked him, what did he want, he forgot what his mother had told him to buy and recited different items like sesame seeds, onions, tomatoes and pickles. When he returned home, his mother got anger and twisted his ears due to his poor memory.

Supplementary - Spices of India

I. Answer in paragraph:

1. Enumerate the role of spices in India.

In India, spices are the soul of food. Indian food is spicy, tasty and healthy. It is balanced and nutritious without fat or calories. Spices are used in curry.

The mixture of spices can be different in different places. It can be mild or it can be spicy.

Flowers, leaves, roots, bark, seeds and bulbs are combined in many different ways to produce great variety of flavours.

Black pepper is also known as “Black gold”, is the costliest spice. It is exported to many countries. Spices play a vital role in Indian food.

FORMAT OR E-MAIL WRITING

Formal [Email] Letter (FA1)

From : Sender @ abc mail.com Sender's address (from)

To : receiver @ xyz mail.com Receiver's address (to)

Date :

CC :

Subject : About the content of email (Subject of an e.mail)

(A blank line)

Dear / Respected friend /sir, (Salutation)

Body of the email must contain
complete sentences. (Body)

* Use 'please let
me know' when need a reply

* Kindly' or 'please' for asking help.

Regards, (Complimentary close)

Sender's name (Name of the sender at end
of the mail)

Letter Writing - Informal Letter (SA1)

Write a letter to your friend inviting him to attend your brother's marriage.

No.2 Ramasamy St,
Shanthi Nagar,
Trichy - 2

Dear Ramu,

I am well, I hope you are also happy and healthy. My brother's marriage is to be held on 10th August 2017. I invite you to attend the marriage. Please come at least one day earlier.

An invitation card is enclosed with it.

Yours Sincerely,
Chandru.

Address on the envelope

To

Ramu,
No. 16, Janaki st,
Kolathur,
Chennai.99

FA2 -Formal Letter

Write a letter to sports company ordering some sports goods for indoor games.

26.10.19,
Chennai,

From

V. Raju,
Everwin Matric. Hr. Sec School,
Kolathur,
Chennai-99.

To
APS Sports House,
No.27, Nethaji street,
Anna salai,
Chennai-2.
Respected Sir,

Sub Ordering of sports goods.

Kindly send the following sports items by registered parcel.

1. Chess Board and coins - 8 sets
2. Carrom Board and coins - 3 sets
3. Table Tennis Balls - 1 Dozen

Please send the above order and price list of the items mentioned.
Awaiting your reply,

Thanking You,

Yours faithfully,
V. Raju.
(Sports secretary)

Address on the Envelope:

To
APS Sports House,
No.27, Nethaji street, Anna Salai, Chennai-2.

SA2 - Informal Letter

Write a letter to your cousin, inviting him/her to join you in celebrating the Pongal festival.

No.32, Bose Street,
Shivaji Nagar,
Chennai-38.

Dear Seenu,

I am fine. How are you? I invite you to come to my house to take part in the pongal day celebrations here. Being North Indian you will celebrate this pongal as Mahara Sankranthi.

But here we celebrate in our own traditional way. So I request you to come and enjoy the different experience.

Yours affectionately,
Raja.

Address on the envelope:

To
Seenu,
No.17, Market Street,
Madurai-2.

FA3 - Formal Letter

Write a letter to the post master complaining about the wrong delivery of post.

14.01.19
Chennai

From
Ramesh. S,
No.5,Raja garden St,
Kolathur,
Chennai -99.

To
The Post Master,
Post Office,
Kolathur,
Chennai -99.
Respected Sir,

Sub: Complaining to the post master about the wrong delivery of post.

I am sorry to inform you about the wrong delivery of post in our area. The post man does not visit our area daily. Many of our important letters are lost or not reaching in time. Please take necessary action. I shall be very thankful to you.

Thank You,

Yours faithfully,
Ramesh S

Address on the envelope

To
The Post Master,
Post office, Kolathur,
Chennai -99.

SA3 - Informal Letter

Write a letter to your father to join extra classes during summer.

10/1 Gandhi street,
NRK Nagar, Kolathur,
Chennai-99.

Dear Dad,

Hope everyone at home is good. I am doing well enjoying school. We have swimming classes during the vacation, this time. The swimming classes are in the evening for an hour and the cost is ₹ 500 a month. Most of my friends are interested and I feel it is a good exercise and a skill.

Please permit me to join the classes.

Yours lovingly,
G. Deepak.

Address on the envelope

To

M.Gopi,

17, Swami street,

Madurai.

FA-1

General Essay - Pleasure of Reading

Books are our best companions. Books are always ready to come to our help. We can receive comfort from them. Books comfort us by taking us to a different world.

If we have books with us, we can never feel alone. The books transport us to the past and we feel that the characters are our companions. Sitting in our rooms, we can travel around the world.

Books provide us instructions as well as delight. We learn many things by reading books. At the same time, they give us immense pleasure. Books are therefore our best companions.

SA-1

Corruption

The biggest problem in our country is corruption right from top to bottom. General public things that nothing can move without greasing

a few palms. If you want anything to be done, you must have the right connections, the right amount of money to give.

Priority should be given to root out corruption. We should ensure correct official survives in our country. Punishment for corruption should be swift and final.

To overcome corruption, one should have honest people around with adequate salaries and educate people with proper values.

ENGLISH - II - PROSE COMPREHENSION.

In the beginning of years, when the world was so new and all, and the animals were just beginning to work for man, there was a camel and he lived in the middle of a Howling Desert because he did not want to work and besides, he was a Howler himself. So he ate sticks and thorn and tamarisks and milk weed and prickles, most scruciating idle, and when anybody spoke to him he said 'Humph!' Just 'Humph!' and no more. Presently the Horse came to him on Monday morning, with a saddle on his back and a bit in his mouth, and said, "Camel, O Camel, come out and trot like the rest of us".

Questions:

1. Where did the camel live?

The camel lived in the middle of a Howling Desert.

2. What did the camel eat?

The camel ate sticks, thorns, prickles, tamarisks and milk weed.

3. Describe the camel's attitude towards work.

The camel did not want to work and besides, he was a Howler himself.

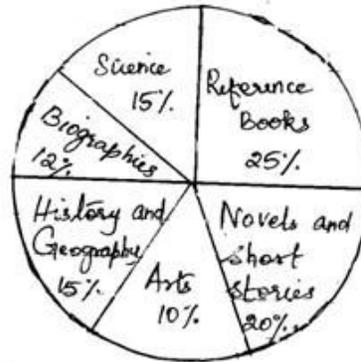
4. How did the camel reply if anybody spoke to it?

The camel said 'Humph!' if anybody spoke to it.

5. What did the horse tell the camel?

The horse told the camel to come out of the desert and trot like the rest of them.

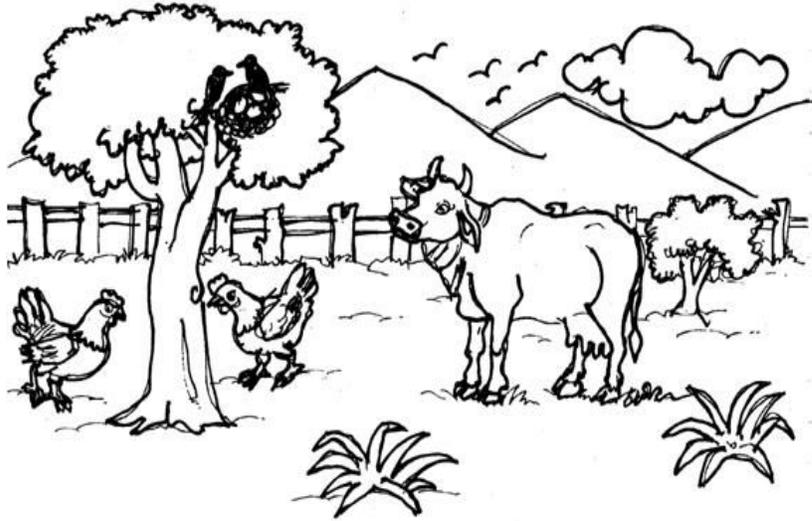
Pie-Chart - Books in the School Library



- This library gives most importance to Reference books.
 a) Novels and short stories b) Reference books
 c) History and Geography d. Biographics.
- The least percentage of books stored in this library is Arts.
 a) Science b) History and Geography
 c) Arts d) Novels and short stories
- State true or false
 Percentage of Reference books and Novels and short stories are equal. False
- The percentage of books on Biographics is less than that of books on History and Geography.
 a) More than b) Less than c) Same as d) Half of
- This pie - chart is about books in school library
 a) Subjects and its books b) Percentage of books
 c) Books in the public Library d) Books in school Library

TERM- II - Picture Comprehension

Look at the picture given below. Express your views on it in about five sentences:

**Answer**

1. A cow grazing in the field.
2. Two hens are found under the tree.
3. A nest with three eggs is on the tree.
4. Four birds are flying in the sky.
5. It is a wonderful scenery.

MATHS

CHAPTER- 1 NUMBERS

1. "Natural numbers are a set of positive integers ie. $\{1,2,3,\dots\}$ "".
2. Whole numbers are Simply numbers starting from $0,1,2,\dots$ ". 0 is only a whole number.
3. The smallest whole number is 0.
4. The smallest natural number is 1.
5. When 1 is added to a number we get its successor.
6. When 1 is subtracted from a number we get its predecessor.
7. The successor of 9999 is 10,000.
8. The predecessor of 4780 is 4779.
9. $10,500 + 1$ equals 10,501.
10. $100000 - 1$ equals 99,999.
11. Greatest 6 digit number = 9,99,999.
12. Smallest 5 digit number = 10,000.
13. In 6,94,832 the place value of 9 is ten thousand (or) 10,000.
14. 1 crore = 10 million.
15. The number 10^{100} is called googoL.
16. The number 10^{googol} = is called googolplex.
17. $86432 > 9542$ [$>$, $<$, $=$].
18. The nearest 10 of 745 is 750.
19. The smallest even prime number is 2.
20. The smallest composite number is 4.
21. Expansion OF BIDMAS
 - B - Bracket
 - I - Indices
 - D - Division
 - M - Multiplication
 - A - Addition
 - S - Subtraction
22. The associative property states that you can add or multiply regardless of how the numbers are grouped.

23. quintillion, quadrillion, trillion, billion, million, thousand, ones.
24. 0 is the smallest whole number.
25. $45 \div 0 =$ not defined.
26. $478 \times 1 = 478$.
27. $3755 \div 1 = 3755$.
28. $973 \times 0 = 0$
29. $0 \div 56 = 0$.
30. $84 \times 3 \times 0 \times 55 = 0$.

CHAPTER-2 INTRODUCTION TO ALGEBRA

1. Variable has different values which is usually written as an alphabet.
2. Constant has fixed value.
3. Constant and variable together is called algebraic statement.
4. The value of y in $y + 6 = 14$ is 8
5. The verbal statement of $\frac{x}{6}$ is x divided by 6.

CHAPTER-3 RATIO AND PROPORTION

1. A ratio is a comparison of two quantities by division. Ratio is denoted by :
2. Ratios are often expressed as fractions in the simplest form.
3. A ratio has no unit.
4. When two ratios are equal, they are said to be in proportion.
5. By proportionality law,

Product of extremes = Product of means

$$a : b \quad :: \quad c : d$$

	Means		
	Extremes		

$$ad = bc$$

6. To get an equivalent ratio, multiply or divide the numerator and denominator by the same number.
7. The two quantities of a ratio should be in the same unit.
8. Order of the terms in a ratio cannot be reversed.

9. Finding the value of required number of units by knowing the value of one unit is known as unitary method.

CHAPTER-5 STATISTICS

1. Information collected is known as data.
2. First - hand information is called primary data.
3. The data collected by someone else is called secondary data.
4. The data collected is organized usually in a tally marks table.
5. The organized data can be represented using a pictograph or a bar graph.
6. A pictograph is the representation of data through pictures or objects.
7. A bar graph consists of parallel bars whose length corresponds to the number of items.
8. The pictographs and the bar graphs are interpreted to answer the questions on data.

CHAPTER-4 GEOMETRY

1. The line has no end point.
2. The line segment has two end points.
3. The ray has one end point.
4. When two rays meet at a point, an angle is formed.
5. An angle whose measure is less than 90° is called an acute angle.
6. An angle whose measure is exactly 90° is called a right angle.
7. An angle whose measure is greater than 90° is called an obtuse angle.
8. If the sum of two angles are 90° , it is called complementary angle.
9. If the sum of two angles are 180° , it is called supplementary angle.
10. Parallel lines never meet each other.
11. When two lines meet at a point they are called intersecting lines.
12. The complement of 20° is 70° .
13. The supplement of 100° is 80° .
14. An angle whose measure is exactly 180° is called the straight angle.
15. An angle whose measure is above 180° is called reflex angle.

CH. 1. NUMBERS**EX 1.6****CHALLENGING PROBLEMS**

8. A music concert is taking place in a stadium. A total of 7,689 chairs are to be put in rows of 90 (i) How many rows will there be? (ii) Will there be any chairs left over?

Sol. 90 chairs = 1 row
7689 chairs = $7689 \div 90$

$$\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 90 \overline{) 7689} \\ \underline{720} \\ 489 \\ \underline{450} \\ 39 \end{array}$$

Ans: 85 rows, Remaining chairs = 39

9. Round off the seven digit number 29,75,842 to the nearest lakhs and Ten lakhs. Are they the same?

Sol. Round off to the nearest lakhs
29, 75, 842 $7 > 5$
30,00,000
Round off to the nearest Ten lakhs
29, 75, 842 $9 > 5$
30,00,000

Ans: Yes they are same.

Chapter 3. Ratio and proportion**Ex. 3.4**

8. Karmegan made 54 runs in 9 overs and Asif made 77 runs in 11 overs. Whose run rate is better? (run rate = ratio of runs to overs)

Sol: Karmegan's run rate = $54 : 9$
= $\frac{54}{9} = 6$

Asif's run rate = $77 : 11$

$$= \frac{77}{11} = 7$$

Ans: Asif run rate is better than karmegan.

Ex. 3.5 Miscellaneous practice problems

1. Refer Book:

Sol: The ratio of speed:

$$\text{i. Elephant to the lion} = 20:80 = \frac{20}{80} = 1:4$$

$$\text{ii. Lion to the Cheetah} = 80:100 = \frac{80}{100} = \frac{4}{5} = 4:5$$

$$\text{iii. Elephant to the Cheetah} = 20:100 = \frac{20}{100} = \frac{1}{5} = 1:5$$

L.C.M of 4,5,5 is 20

$$1:4 = 2:5 = 1:5$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{5} = \frac{4}{5} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{4}{4}$$

$$\frac{5}{20} = \frac{16}{20} = \frac{4}{20} \quad \rightarrow 5:20, 16:20, 4:20$$

Ans: The ratio of Elephant to cheetah is the least.

9. In a school excursion, 6 teachers and 12 students from 6th std and 9 teachers and 27 students from 7th std, 4 teachers and 16 students from 8th std took part. Which class has the least teacher to student ratio?

Sol: Teachers to students ratio:

$$6^{\text{th}} \text{ std: } 6:12 = \frac{6}{12} = 1:2$$

$$7^{\text{th}} \text{ std: } 9:27 = \frac{9}{27} = 1:3$$

$$8^{\text{th}} \text{ std: } 4:16 = \frac{4}{16} = 1:4$$

L.C.M of 2,3,4=12

$$1:2 = 1:3 = 1:4$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{4}{4} = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{3}$$

$$\frac{6}{12} = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{3}{12} = 6:12, 4:12, 3:12$$

Ans: 8th std has the least ratio.

10. Fill the boxes using any set of suitable numbers: $6:\square :: \square:15$

Sol: Product of extremes = Product of means.

$$6 \times 15 = 90$$

Ans: Possible ways to get 90

- = 1 x 90
- = 2 x 45
- = 3 x 30
- = 5 x 18
- = 9 x 10

Chapter : 4 Geometry.

Exercise 4.4

Miscellaneous practice problems

3. Name the following angles as shown in the figure.

i. $\angle 1 =$

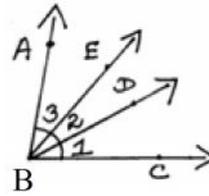
ii. $\angle 2 =$

iii. $\angle 3 =$

iv. $\angle 1 + \angle 2 =$

v. $\angle 2 + \angle 3 =$

vi. $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 =$



SOL : $\angle 1 = \angle CBD$ or $\angle DBC$ $\angle 1 + \angle 2 = \angle CBE$ or $\angle EBC$

$\angle 2 = \angle DBE$ or $\angle EBD$ $\angle 2 + \angle 3 = \angle ABD$ or $\angle DBA$

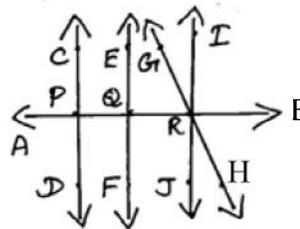
$\angle 3 = \angle ABE$ or $\angle EBA$ $\angle 1 + \angle 2 + \angle 3 = \angle ABC$ or $\angle CBA$

6. From the given figure, name the

i. Parallel lines

ii. Intersecting lines

iii. Point of intersection.



Sol: i. Parallel lines

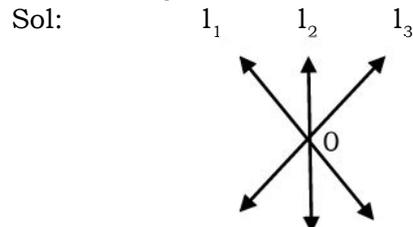
\overleftrightarrow{CD} & \overleftrightarrow{EF}
 \overleftrightarrow{EF} & \overleftrightarrow{IJ}
 \overleftrightarrow{CD} & \overleftrightarrow{IJ}

ii. Intersecting lines.

\overleftrightarrow{AB} & \overleftrightarrow{CD}
 \overleftrightarrow{AB} & \overleftrightarrow{EF}
 \overleftrightarrow{AB} & \overleftrightarrow{IJ}
 \overleftrightarrow{AB} & \overleftrightarrow{GH}
 \overleftrightarrow{GH} & \overleftrightarrow{IJ}

iii. Point of intersection : P,Q and R

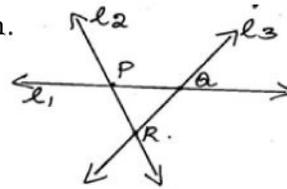
4. Draw any 3 lines to have a point of concurrency.



Ans: Point of concurrency is "O"

5. Draw any three lines that are not concurrent find the number of points of intersection.

Sol:



P,Q and R are the three points of intersection.

12. Which angle is equal to twice its complement?

Sol: Let the unknown angle be 'x'

$$\text{Complement angle} = 90^\circ - x$$

$$\text{Twice of its complement} = 2 (90^\circ - x)$$

$$X = 2(90^\circ - x)$$

$$X = 180^\circ - 2x$$

$$X + 2x = 180$$

$$3x = 180 \quad x = 180/3 = 60^\circ$$

15. Two complementary angles are in ratio 7:2 find the angles.

Sol: Two complementary angles = 7x, 2x

$$7x + 2x = 90^\circ \quad 9x = 90^\circ \quad x = 90/9 = 10^\circ$$

$$X = 10^\circ$$

$$7x^\circ = 7 \times 10^\circ = 70^\circ$$

$$2x^\circ = 2 \times 10^\circ = 20^\circ$$

The two angles are 70° , 20°

Chapter-5 Statistics

Exercise- 5.1

3. The following list tells colours liked by 25 students. Prepare a table using tally marks.

Red Blue White Grey White
 Green Grey Blue Green Grey
 Blue Grey Red Green Red
 Blue Blue Green Blue Green
 Grey Grey Green Grey Red

Sol:

Colours	Tally marks	Frequency
Red	1111	4
Blue	1111 1	6
White	11	2
Grey	1111 11	7
Green	1111 1	6
	Total	25

3. The following table shows the number of tourists who visited the places in the month of May. Draw a pictograph.

Place	Ooty	Hogenakkal	Vedanthangal	Mahabalipuram
No.of.tourists	35,000	40,000	15,000	20,000

(Choose your own suitable scale)

Sol: Consider  = 5000 tourists.

Place	Number of tourists
Ooty	
Hogenakkal	
Vedanthangal	
Mahabalipuram	

SCIENCE**LN.3-MATTER AROUND US****I. Choose the correct answer: [Pg.No.55]**

1. c) light ray
2. c) 200 ml
3. a) hand - picking
4. d) winnowing
5. d) Air
6. b) solid – Liquid
7. Water

II. Write True or False : [Pg.No.55]

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) False | b) False |
| c) False | d) True |
| e) False | f) True |
| g) False | h) False |

III. Match the following: [Pg.No.55]

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) Mud pot | b) Plastic wire |
| c) Rubber band | d) Cotton wool |
| e) Metal pan | |

IV. Fill in the blank: [Pg.No.56]

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. atoms | 2. liquid |
| 3. Threshing | 4. Hand picking |
| 5. Decantation | 6. Safety pins |
| 7. ground | |

V. Answer in short:

1. A rubber ball changes its shape on pressing. Can it be called a solid?

Ans: A rubber ball can change its shape on pressing but it is a solid.

This happens because when pressure is applied on the ball, it makes it to change the shape and gains its original shape when it is released.

2. Define the term matter.

Ans: Matter is defined as anything that has mass and takes up space.

3. Define sedimentation.

Ans: The settling down of heavier component of a mixture when undisturbed for some time is called sedimentation.

4. Distinguish between a pure substance and an impure substance.

<i>Pure substance</i>	<i>Impure substance</i>
* Pure substance is made of one kind of particles	* Impure substance is a combination of two or more pure substances.
* A pure substance has constant physical and chemical properties.	* An impure substance has varying physical and chemical properties.

5. Why do gases not have fixed shape?

Gases possess more intermolecular space. It has less force of attraction and a tendency of filling the entire part of container by taking the shape of the container.

6. What is meant by food adulteration?

The addition of unwanted or harmful substances to food is called adulteration.

Ex.: Mixing of papaya seeds to pepper.

LN.4-THE LIVING WORLD OF PLANTS**I. Choose the correct answer: [Ref. Bk. Pg.71]**

1. b) Fresh water 2. b) Transpiration
3. a) Root 4. a) Aquatic

II. True or False4: [Ref. Bk. Pg.71]

1. False 2. False
3. True 4. False
5. False 6. True

III. Fill in the blanks: [Ref. Bk. Pg.71]

1. 71% 2. Deserts
3. Root 4. Leaf
5. dicot

IV. Match the following: [Ref. Bk. Pg.71]

1. Himalayas 2. Dry place
3. Branches 4. Leaves
5. Monocot

V. Answer in short:

1. Why do you call jasmine plant, a twiner?

Ans: Jasmine plants are called twiners because they cannot stand straight on their own and they must climb on any support to survive.

2. What are the three major functions of a leaf?

Ans: Leaves perform three major functions such as photosynthesis, respiration and transpiration.

3. Define - Habitat.

Ans: Habitat refers to the place where an organism lives and reproduces. Eg.Mountains, forests etc.

4. Compare the tap and Fibrous root system.

<i>Ans:</i> Tap root	<i>Fibrous Root</i>
* A main root which arises from the radicle.	* Cluster of roots arise from the base of the stem.
* Leaves show reticulate venation.	Leaves show parallel venation.

5. Define adaptation.

Ans: Changes in the structure or behaviour of an organism that helps the plants to survive in a particular habitat.

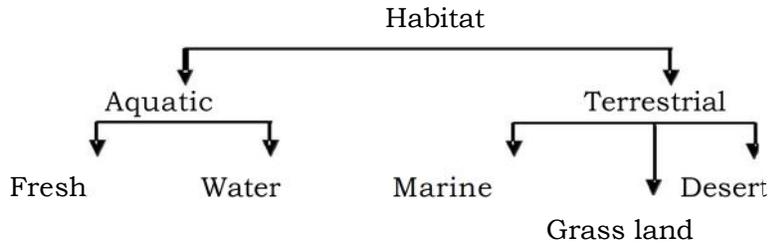
6. Cactus, Neem, Mango, Rose- Pick the odd one out and give reason.

Ans: Odd one - Cactus

Reason- Cactus is a desert plant where as others are terrestrial plants

7. Classify the plants on the basis of their habitat.

Ans: On the basis of habitat plants are classified into.



LN.1. MEASUREMENTS**I. Choose the correct answer: [Ref. Bk. Pg.13]**

1. d) measuring tape
2. c) 700 cm
3. b) Physical quantity
4. c) km >m>cm>mm
5. b) vertically above the point where the measurement is to be taken

II. True or False: [Ref. Bk. Pg.13]

- 1.True 2.False 3. True 4.False 5.True

III. Fill up the blanks: [Ref. Bk.Pg.13]

1. m 2. Half 3. kilometre
4.100 5. 5000

IV. Match the following: [Pg.No.13]

1. Cubit
2. Metre
3. 10^{-9}
4. Second
5. 10^3

V. Answer in short:

1. Define measurement.

Ans: The comparison of unknown quantities with some known quantities is known as measurement. The two parts present in measurement are a number and its unit.

2. Define mass. Give its SI unit.

Ans: Mass is the amount of matter contained in an object.

The SI unit of mass is kilogram.

3. The distance between two places is 43.65 km. Convert it into metre and cm.

* $1 \text{ km} = 1000 \text{ m}$

$$43.65 \text{ km} = 43.65 \times 1000 \text{ Distance} = 43650 \text{ m}$$

$$* \quad 1 \text{ m} = 100 \text{ cm}$$

$$43650 \text{ m} = 43650 \times 100$$

4. What are the rules to be followed to make accurate measurement with scale?

Ans: * The head of the pin has to coincide with 'O' of the scale.

* Count the number of centimetre and from there count the number of finer divisions.

* The count of the division is 'mm'

5. The distance between your school and your house is 2250 m. Express this distance in kilometre.

$$\frac{1}{1\text{m} = 1000 \text{ km}} \quad 2250\text{m} = \frac{2250}{1000} = 2.250\text{km}$$

$$\text{Distance} = 2.250 \text{ km}$$

6. Find the odd one out and give reason.

Kilogram, Millimetre, Centimetre, Nanometre.

Ans: Odd one: Kilogram

Reason: It is the unit of mass where as others are the unit of length

7. Arrange the following in increasing order of unit.

1 metre, 1 centimetre, 1 kilometre and 1 millimetre.

Ans: 1 millimetre - 1 centimetre - 1 metre - 1 kilometre.

Ln.5- Living World of Animals**I. Choose the correct answer: (Ref. Pg.No.83)**

1. b) Biology
2. d) i, ii, iii & iv
3. c) lungs
4. c) Air, food and water
5. c) Fish
6. d) Aquatic plant, Fish, Frog, Insects
7. c) Cultivated land with grazing cattle
8. c) Hollow and light bones
9. d) Cilia
10. b) Desert habitat

II. Fill in blanks: (Ref. Pg.No.84)

1. Habitat
2. Unicellular and Multicellular
3. Direction of movements 4. Pseudopodia

III. State true or false: (Ref. Pg.No.84)

1. True 2. False 3. True 4. False 5. False

IV. Complete the following: (Ref. Pg.No.84)

1. Terrestrial habitat 2. Unicellular 3. Gills
4. Run 5. Fat

V. Answer in Short:

1. Write the adaptive features of polar bear and penguin.

Ans: * Polar Bear- It has thick skin for protection and has a white fur.

*Penguin - It has paddle like limbs to swim and legs to walk.

2. Mention the feature that help a bird to fly in the air.

Ans: * Birds have a pair of wings that are modified forelimbs.

*They have hollow and light bones with which they fly easily.

3. Pick the odd one out.

Amoeba, Paramecium, Euglena, Fish

Ans: Odd one, Fish

Reason: Fish is a multicellular organism whereas the others are unicellular organisms.

4. Differentiate between Aestivation and Hibernation.

<i>Ans: Hibernation</i>	<i>Aestivation</i>
* It is the phenomenon where animals spend their winters in dormant state. It is referred as winter sleep. Ex. Turtle	It is the phenomenon where animals spend their summer in dormant state. It is referred as summer sleep. Ex. Snail

5. List some characteristics adapted by fish.

Ans: * Fish has special organs called 'Gills' which help to absorb oxygen dissolved in water for breathing.

* Fish has slippery scales which protect the body

* Fish has fins for swimming

* Fish has strong tail which helps to change direction.

6. Define Migration:

Ans: It is the phenomenon where an animal moves its location as the season changes.

7. What are the adaptive features of kangaroo rat?

Ans: * Kangaroo rat does not drink water at all.

* It combines the food and oxygen which it gets in desert to form water inside the body.

Ln.2- Forces and Motion

I. Choose the correct answer: [Refer Pg.No.34]

1. d) m/s
2. c) To and fro movement of a vibrating string
3. b) speed - distance / Time
4. a) Statement 1 alone is correct

II. State true or false: [Refer Pg.No.34]

1. True 2. True 3. False 4. True
5. gravity is a contact force - False

III. Fill in the blanks: [Refer Pg.No.34]

1. Linear 2. Non- contact 3. Rotatory 4. Uniform

IV. Match the following: [Refer Pg.No.35]

1. c) Linear motion 2. d) Rotatory motion
3. b) Oscillatory Motion 4. a) Circular motion
5. e) Linear and rotatory motion

V. Answer in short:

1. Define force:

Ans: A push or a pull which can make things move and change direction is called force.

2. Differentiate between rotational and curvilinear motion.

<i>Ans: Rotational motion</i>	<i>Curvilinear motion</i>
1. Movement of an object about its own axis is rotational motion. 2. Ex. Rotation of spinning top	1. Movement of an object in a linear path but changing its direction is curvilinear motion. 2. Ex. Throwing a ball

3. Why is rotation of the earth a periodic motion?

Ans: · Motion repeated in equal intervals of time is called as periodic motion.

· Earth rotates itself at every 24 hours. i.e., in equal interval of time.

4. Write examples for any 4 types of motion.

<i>Ans:</i> Types of motion	Examples
· Linear motion	- Escalator
· Curvilinear motion	- Throwing ball
· Circular motion	- Merry go round
· Oscillatory motion	- Pendulum

5. A vehicle covers a distance of 400 km in 5 hour. Calculate its average speed.

Ans:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Speed} &= \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Time Taken}} \\ &= \frac{400 \text{ km}}{5 \text{ hr}} = 80 \text{ km/hr} \end{aligned}$$

6. Pick out the odd one:

Magnetism, gravitation, expansion of rubber band, frictional force.

Ans: Answer: Expansion of rubberband

Reason: It is a contact force whereas others are non contact forces.

7. What are the effects of force?

Ans: * Force can change the state of body from rest to motion or motion to rest.

* It can either change the speed or direction or both

* It can change the shape of the body.

Ln.6- Health and Hygiene

I. Choose the correct answer: [Refer Bk.Pg.100]

1. c) protein
2. c) vitamin C
3. d) Minerals
4. c) They are rich in minerals and vitamins
5. a) prokaryotic

II. True or False: [Refer Bk.Pg.100]

1. False 2. True 3. False
4. True 5. False

III Fill in the blanks: [Refer Bk.Pg.100]

1. Deficiency diseases 2. Goitre
3. Rickets 4. Food
5. Viral

IV. Match the following: [Ref. Bk. Pg.No.100]

1. Night blindness 2. Beri beri
3. Scurvy 4. Rickets
5. Sterility

1. Write two examples for each of the following:

- a) Food items rich in fat - Butter and Milk
- b) Vitamin deficiency diseases - Beri beri, Night blindness

2. Differentiate between carbohydrate and protein.

<i>Carbohydrate</i>	<i>Protein</i>
* These are energy giving foods.	* These are body building foods.
* Eg. Rice, nuts	* Eg. Pulses, milk

3. Define the term “Balanced diet”.

A diet containing adequate amount of all the necessary nutrients required for healthy growth and activity is called as balanced diet.

4. Why should fruits and vegetables not to be washed after cutting?

Fruits and Vegetables are not to be washed after cutting because the nutrients which are soluble in water are lost.

5. List out some diseases caused by viruses.

❖ Common cold ❖ Influenza ❖ Hepatitis ❖ Polio ❖ Small pox ❖ Chicken pox

6. Write any three characters of bacteria.

* Bacteria are very small prokaryotic micro organisms

* Bacterial cell do not have nucleus

* They do not have membrane bound organelles

7. Find the odd one out and give reason

cholera, pneumonia, polio, Tetanus.

Odd one: Polio

Reason: Polio is a disease caused by virus where as others are caused by bacteria

Ln.7 - Computer - An Introduction

I. Choose the correct answer: [Ref. Bk.Pg.No.107]

1. d) Charles Babbage 2. b) Mobile
3. c) 1946 4. b) Augusta Ado Lovelace
5. c) Flash card

II. Fill in the blanks: [Ref. Bk.Pg.No.107]

1. Collection of 2. ENIAC 3. Processed data
4. Artificial 5. Computer

III. State true or false: [Ref. Bk. Pg.No.107]

1. True 2. False 3. True
4. Software is the physical component of a computer - False
5. Vacuum tube is a second generation computer-False

IV. Match the following: [Ref. Bg. Pg.No.107]

1. Vacuum tubes 2. Transistor
3. Integrated circuit 4. Micro Processor
5. Artificial Intelligence

SOCIAL

GEOGRAPHY

LN – 1: THE UNIVERSE AND SOLAR SYSTEM

Pg-178: Fill ups:

1. Big Bang 2. A light year 3. The sun 4. Wanderer 5. Jupiter
 6. Chandrayaan 7. $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ 8. 21st March & 23rd September
 9. Closest 10. Terminator line.

I. Distinguish between:

1. Inner and outer planets.

<i>Inner planets</i>	<i>Outer planets</i>
* The four planets nearer to the sun are called inner planets. [Mercury, Venus, Earth & Mars] * It is also called Terrestrial planets.	* The last four planets are called outer planets. [Jupiter, Saturn Uranus and Neptune] * It is also called Jovian planets and Gaseous Giants.

2. The effects of Rotation and Revolution.

<i>Rotation</i>	<i>Revolution</i>
* The Earth takes 23 hours 56 minutes and 4.09 seconds to complete one rotation. * Rotation causes day and night.	* The earth takes $365\frac{1}{4}$ days to complete one revolution. * Revolution causes different seasons.

G. Answer in short:

1. Name the Inner Planets.

Ans: Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are the four planets nearer to the sun are called Inner planets.

2. Pluto is no longer a planet. Reason out.

Ans: According to new five rules adopted by International Astronomical Union, Pluto is not following all the rules. It is found beyond the planet Neptune and sharing the orbit. Hence, Pluto is no longer a planet.

3. What is Perihelion and Aphelion?

Ans: “Perihelion” is the Earth’s closest position to the sun. “Aphelion” is the farthest position of the Earth from the sun.

4. How many times in a year would you find the sun overhead if you lived on 20°N latitude?

Ans: The 20°N latitude is located in between the equator and the Tropic of Cancer.

So the sun will be over head once in a year during June solstice north of the Equator.

5. Which celestial body shares its orbit with others? Give an example.

Ans: Unlike planets can share their orbit with other dwarf planets. Eg. Neptune.

H. Give Reasons:

1. Why is Uranus called the somersaulting Planet?

Ans: Uranus’s axis is tilted so much that it appears to orbit the sun on its sides like a rolling ball.

So it is called “Somersaulting planet.”

2. The surface of the moon has many craters.

Ans: The surface of the moon has many craters created by the impact of meteors.

3. The velocity of Earth’s rotation is Zero at poles.

Ans: The rotation covers zero distance at poles, hence, the speed is zero mph.

UNIT-I -WHAT IS HISTORY?

Pg.122: Fill up:

1. Forest and caves
2. Herodotus
3. Dog
4. Written Record
5. 24

VI. Answer in one word:

1. Can you say any two advantages of writing diary?

Ans: i) It helps us to recognize past events

ii) It helps us to gain insights of a strengths and weakness.

2. How do we know the people's lifestyle of the old stone age?

Ans: Rock paintings

3. Name any two epics.

Ans: Ramayana, Mahabharatha

VII. Under each heading:

1. Evidence to know about history.

- a) Name some places where excavations going on in Tamil Nadu.

Ans: Adichanallur, Tirunelveli District.

- b) Name some written evidences:

Ans: Literary words, stone edicts and palm leaves.

- c) Name some archaeological evidences.

Ans: Ruins, fossils, tools made up of stones.

VIII. Answer in short:

1. What is Proto History?

Ans: Proto history is the period between pre-history and history.

2. What is History?

Ans: History is the study of past events in chronological order.

3. What do you know about the prehistoric period?

Ans: * During pre historic period the human standardized his life as food gatherers and later became as food producer.

* We came to know their hunting style through their cave paintings.

4. What are the sources available to know about the Pre-historic period?

Ans: Stone tools, excavated materials and rock paintings are the major sources of pre historic period.

5. Mention the places from where we got pre-historic tools.

Ans: Vadamadurai, Attirampakkam, Pallavaram Kanchipuram, Vellore and Thiruvallur in Tamil Nadu.

6. What are the benefits of a museum?

Ans: The benefits of a museum is

*To get information about cultural, religious and historical importances.

*To preserve and research them for the purpose of education.

7. Name some tools used by early man to hunt animals.

Ans: Early man used stones, branches, bones, horns of animal to hunt animals.

CIVICS

LN – 2: ACHIEVING EQUALITY

Pg- 217: Fill ups:

1. Prejudice
2. Rameswaram
3. Viswanath Anand
4. Dr. Ambedkar
5. Dharmapuri

IV. Distinguish between:

1. Gender discrimination and Religious discrimination.

<i>Gender discrimination</i>	<i>Religious discrimination</i>
Gender discrimination refers to health, education, economic and political inequalities between men and women.	Religious discrimination is an unequal treatment of an individual or group based on their beliefs.

V. Answer in short:

1. What is prejudice?

Ans : Prejudice means judging other people in a negative or inferior manner, without knowing much about them. The word prejudice refers to prejudgement.

2. What is stereotype?

Ans : Stereotype is a fixed idea or a false view about a particular type of things or persons.

Eg: girls are not good at sports.

3. Define discrimination.

Ans : Discrimination can be defined as negative actions towards people. It can happen on the basis of colour, class, gender and religion.

4. What is a constitution?

Ans : A constitution is a set of rules and regulations guiding the administration of a country.

5. Name any 4 books written by Dr. A.P. J. Abdul Kalam

Ans : * India 2020 * Ignited Minds
 * Wings of fire * Mission India

UNIT – 2: HUMAN EVOLUTION

Pg-135: Fill ups:

1. Anthropologist 2. Nomadic 3. Hunting and agriculture
4. plough 5. Porivarai cave.

VII. Under each heading:

1. Various names of human evolution:

a) Name the human who lived in between 2.3 and 1.4 million years with less protruding face.

Ans : Homo habilis

b) Name the Java man who lived in approximately 1.8 million years ago.

Ans: Homo erectus.

c) Name the wiseman who lived in 300,000 years ago.

Ans: Homo sapiens

VIII. Answer in short:

1. What is evolution?

Ans: The process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth is known as evolution.

2. Write about characteristics of Homo sapiens:

- Ans:** (i) Humans in erect position and walking on two legs.
(ii) Development of brain.
(iii) They adapted themselves according to their environment.

3. Why did human move from place to place?

Ans: Human moved from place to place in search of food.

4. Describe the ancient methods of hunting.

Ans: i) Hunting was the main occupation of humans in the past.

ii) They used stick or stone for hunting small animals.

iii) They used sharpened weapons for big animals.

5. Why were axes made?

Ans: The axes were made to cut trees, remove barks, dig pits, hunt animals and remove the skin of animals.

6. How would you define Archaeology?

Ans:

i) Archaeology is the study of materials which is used by pre historic humans.

ii) Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.

7. What do you know about Anthropology?

Ans:

i) Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history.

ii) The word Anthropology is derived from Greek words.

* Anthropos mean man or human

* logos mean thought or reason.

CIVICS: LN – 1: UNDERSTANDING DIVERSITY

Pg- 208: Fill ups:

1. economic 2. Rajasthan 3. 2004 4. Assam.

IV. Distinguish between:

1. Linguistic diversity and Cultural diversity.

<i>Lingusitic diversity</i>	<i>Cultural diversity</i>
The people in a country using different languages is called linguistic diversity. Eg: Tamil, Hindi, Telugu etc.	The people in a country follow different lifestyle is called cultural diversity. Eg: Cuisine, dress, religion etc.

V. Answer in short:

1. Define diversity.

Diversity is a range of many people or things that differs from one another.

2. Why is India called a sub continent?

India is a land of various physical features like mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers and seas with different weather patterns. Hence, India is called a sub continent.

3. Write any six major festival celebrated in India.

Major festivals celebrated in India are Pongal, Holi, Deepavali, Onam, Christmas and Ramzan

4. List out any four classical dances of India with state name.

Bharatanatyam - Tamil Nadu

Manipuri - Manipur

Kathakali - Kerala

Odissi - Odisha

5. What is a family and its types?

Parents and children sharing everying under the same roof is called family. There are two types of families.

a) Joint family

b) Nuclear family

GEOGRAPHY

LN - 2: LAND AND OCEANS

Pg-193: Fill ups:

1. Asia 2. Chotanagpur 3. Pacific 4. Third 5. Australia.

H. Distinguish between:

1. A mountain and a plateau.

<i>Mountain</i>	<i>Plateau</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * A landform that rises 600 metre above its surroundings with steep slopes is called mountain. * Himalayas is the highest mountain in the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The elevated portion of the Earth that has flat surface bounded by steep slopes. * Plateau is also known as Table land. Tibetan plateau is the [Roof of the world] highest plateau in the world.

2. An Ocean and a sea.

<i>Ocean</i>	<i>Sea</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ocean is vast expanse of water surface. * There are five oceans in the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Sea is a water body, partially or fully enclosed by land. * There are seven seas in the world.

G. Answer in short:

1. What is a continent?

Ans: The vast land mass on Earth are called continent.

2. Name the continents which is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean.

Ans: Atlantic Ocean is surrounded by North America & South America in the west

* Europe and Africa in the east.

3. What are Oceans?

Ans:* Oceans are vast expanse of water.

*There are five Oceans in the world.

4. List out the names of continents according to their size.

Ans: Seven continents

* Asia

* Africa

* North America

* South America

* Antarctica

* Europe

* Australia

5. Name the Oceans which is surrounded by the North America and South America.

Ans: Pacific Ocean in the west and Atlantic Ocean in the east are the Oceans which is surrounded by North America and South America.

UNIT – 3 : INDUS CIVILISATION

Pg-151: Fill ups:

1. Indus civilization
2. Alexander Cunningham
3. Granaries
4. Civilisation.

VII. Under each heading:

1. Trade and Transport

a) What materials did they use to measure length?

Ans: They used sticks with marks to measure length.

b) What type of transport did they use?

Ans: They used carts with spokeless solid wheels for transport.

c) Who wrote about buying jewellery from the land of Meluka?

Ans: King Naram-Sin of Akkadian Empire wrote about buying jewellery from the land of Meluka.

VIII. Answer in short:

1. What method is used to explore buried buildings nowadays?

Ans: Tunnel method is used to explore buried buildings nowadays. Tunnels are dugged based on the types of materials varying from soft clay to hard clay.

2. Indus civilisation is called Urban civilisation. Give reasons.

Ans: Indus civilisation is called Urban civilisation because it has

- i) Well – conceived town planning.
- ii) Astonishing masonry and architecture.
- iii) Priority for hygiene and public health.
- iv) Standardised weights and measures.
- v) Solid agricultural and artisanal base.

3. Can you point out the special features of their drainage system?

- Ans:**
- i) The drains were covered with slabs or bricks.
 - ii) Each drain has a gentle slope so that water could flow.
 - iii) Holes were provided at regular intervals to clear the drains.

4. What do you know about the Great Bath?

- Ans:**
- i) The great bath is a large, rectangular tank in a courtyard.
 - ii) It may be the earliest example of a water proof structure.
 - iii) The bath was lined with bricks, coated with plaster and made water-tight using layers of natural bitumen.

5. How do you know that Indus people traded with other countries?

Ans: Cylindrical seals founded in Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia made us to know that Indus people traded with other countries.

6. Why burnt bricks are used in construction?

Ans: Burnt bricks are strong, hard, durable resistant to fire and will not dissolve in water or rain.

HISTORY

UNIT – 4: ANCIENT CITIES OF TAMILAGAM

Pg-162: Fill ups:

1. Pallava king Raja Simha
2. Kancheepuram
3. A big trader

XI. Under each heading:

1. Ancient cities of India:

1. Which town is a coastal town near Mayiladuthurai?

Ans: Poompuhar.

2. Which city is called Thoonga Nagaram?

Ans: Madurai

3. Which city is called Educational Centre?

Ans: Kanchi

VII. Answer in short:

1. Mention the ancient cities of Tamil Nadu.

Ans: Madurai, Kanchi and Poompuhar are the ancient cities of Tamil Nadu.

2. Discuss the sources available to know about Tamil cities.

Ans: Tamil Literature, accounts of foreign travellers and archaeological discoveries provide us information about the ancient towns of Tamilagam.

3. Write about the kings who ruled Madurai.

Ans: The Pandyas, the Cholas and later the Kalabras, and Nayaks ruled Madurai in the ancient period.

4. Mention the other names of Madurai.

Ans: “Sangam Valartha Nagaram” and “Thoonga Nagaram” are the other names of Madurai.

5. What is the difference between Naalangadi and Allangadi.

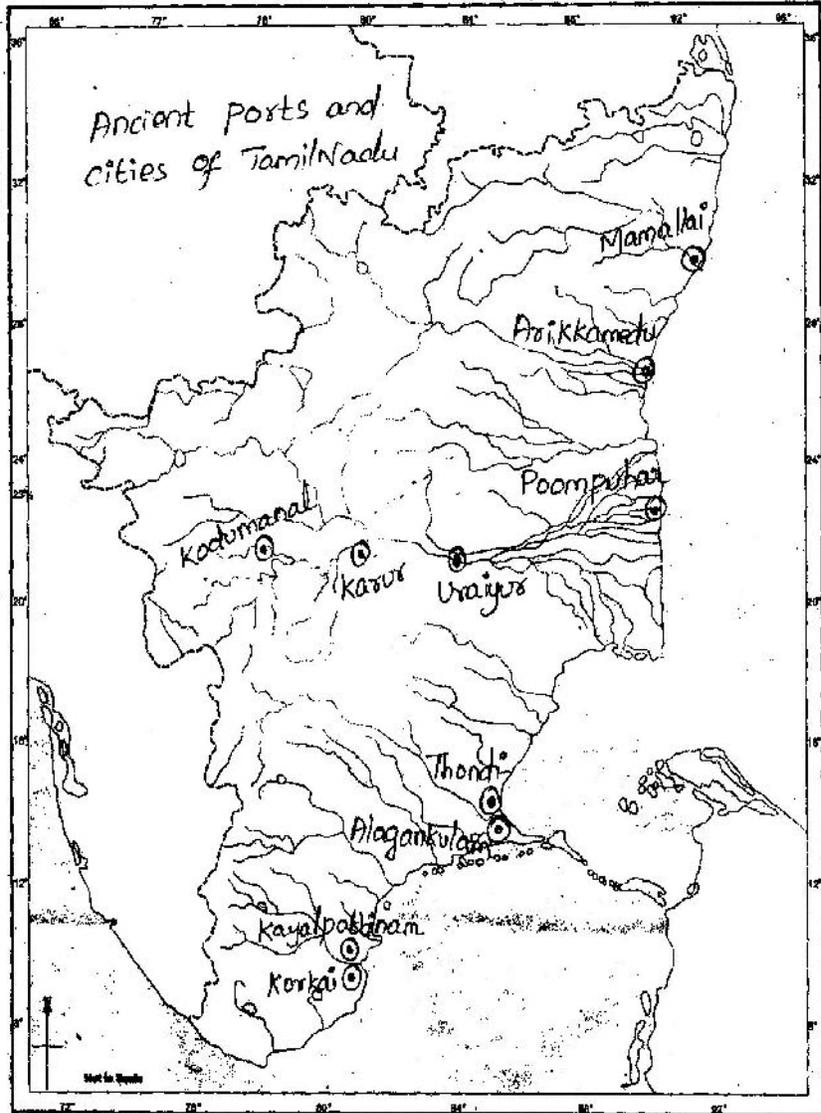
Naalangadi - Naalangadi is called the Day market.

Allangadi - Allangadi is called the Evening market.

6. Name the scholars who were born at Kancheepuram.

Ans: Dharmabalar, Jothibalar, Sumathi and Bodhi Dharmar were born in Kancheepuram.

SOCIAL - I



தமிழ்

இயல் - 1

செய்யுள் -1- இன்பத்தமிழ்

I. பொருள் கூறுக:

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1. நிருமித்த | - | உருவாக்கிய |
| 2. விளைவு | - | விளைச்சல் |
| 3. சமூகம் | - | மக்கள் குழு |
| 4. அசதி | - | சோர்வு |

II. சேர்த்து எழுதுக:

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. தாழ்வு + அற்ற | - | தாழ்வற்ற |
| 2. புகழ் + மிகுந்த | - | புகழ்மிகுந்த |
| 3. இன்பம் + தமிழ் | - | இன்பத்தமிழ் |
| 4. பெண் + கல்வி | - | பெண்கல்வி |

III. பிரித்து எழுதுக:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------|
| 1. சுடர்தந்த | - | சுடர் + தந்த |
| 2. மணமென்று | - | மணம் + என்று |
| 3. நிலவென்று | - | நிலவு + என்று |
| 4. புரட்சிக்கவி | - | புரட்சி + கவி |

IV. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|--------|
| 1. இளமை | × | முதுமை |
| 2. உயர்வு | × | தாழ்வு |
| 3. சுறுசுறுப்பு | × | அசதி |
| 4. வானம் | × | பூமி |

IV. குறுவினா

1. பாரதிதாசன் தமிழுக்கு சூட்டியுள்ள பெயர்கள் யாவை? நிலவு, மணம், பால் போன்றவை ஆகும்.
2. நீங்கள் தமிழை எதனோடு ஒப்பிடுவீர்கள்? தமிழைக் காற்றோடும், நீரோடும் ஒப்பிடுவோம்.

VI. சிறுவினா

1. இன்பத்தமிழ் - பாடலில் உங்களுக்குப் பிடித்த அடிகள் இரண்டினை எழுதுக.

தமிழ் எங்கள் உயர்வுக்கு வான்-இன்பத்

தமிழ் எங்கள் அசதிக்கு சுடர்தந்த தேன்.

தமிழ் எங்கள் அறிவுக்குத் தோள் - இன்பத்

தமிழ் எங்கள் கவிதைக்கு வயிரத்தின் வாள.

2. விளைவுக்கும், நீருக்கும் உள்ள தொடர்பு யாது?

*இன்பத்தமிழ் எங்கள் சமூக வளர்ச்சிக்கு அடிப்படையான நீர் போன்றது.

*நீர் விளைச்சலுக்கு உறுதுணையாக இருப்பதுபோல சமூகவளர்ச்சிக்கு தமிழ், நீர் போன்று உதவுகிறது.

தமிழ்க்கும்மி

I. பொருள் கூறுக:-

புத்தகப் பக்க எண்: 5 (1-5)

II. பிரித்து எழுதுக:-

- | | | |
|------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. செந்தமிழ் | - | செம்மை + தமிழ் |
| 2. பொய்யகற்றும் | - | பொய் + அகற்றும் |
| 3. கனிச்சாறு | - | கனி + சாறு |
| 4. தமிழ்ச்சிட்டு | - | தமிழ் + சிட்டு |

III. சேர்த்து எழுதுக:-

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. பொய் + அகற்றும் | - | பொய்யகற்றும் |
| 2. அறம் + மேன்மை | - | அறமேன்மை |
| 3. எட்டு + திசை | - | எட்டுத்திசை |
| 4. ஆழி + பெருக்கு | - | ஆழிப்பெருக்கு |

IV. எதிர்ச்சொல் தருக:-

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. மெய்புகட்டும் | x | பொய்புகட்டும் |
| 2. அழியும் | x | அழியாது |
| 3. ஆடல் | x | பாடல் |
| 4. ஆடவர் | x | மகளிர் |

V. குறுவினாக்கள்:

1. எங்கெல்லாம் செந்தமிழின் புகழ் எட்ட வேண்டும்?
எட்டுத்திசையிலும் செந்தமிழின் புகழ் எட்ட வேண்டும்.
2. தமிழ் மொழி எத்தனை ஆண்டுகளைக் கண்டது?
தமிழ் மொழி பல நூறு ஆண்டுகளைக் கண்டது.
3. எவரையெல்லாம் ஆசிரியர் கும்மி கொட்டும்படி அழைக்கிறார்?
இளங்கோதையரை ஆசிரியர் கும்மி கொட்டும்படி அழைக்கிறார்.
4. முற்றும் அழியாத மொழி யாது?
முற்றும் அழியாத மொழி தமிழ் மொழியாகும்.

VI. சிறுவினா:-

1. தமிழ்க்கும்மி பாடலின் கருத்துகளைச் சுருக்கி எழுதுக:
 - ☀ தமிழின் புகழ் எட்டுத்திசைகளிலும் பரவிடும்.
 - ☀ பல நூறு ஆண்டுகளைக் கண்டது தமிழ்மொழி.
 - ☀ அறிவு ஊற்றாகிய நூல்கள் பலவற்றைக் கொண்ட மொழி.
 - ☀ பொய்யை அகற்றும் மொழி தமிழ்.
 - ☀ மனத்தின் அறியாமையை நீக்கும் மொழி.
 - ☀ உலகம் சிறந்து வாழ்வதற்கு வழிகளையும் காட்டும் மொழி தமிழ் மொழியாகும்.

உரைநடை: 1. வளர் தமிழ்

I. சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.

புத்தகப் பக்கம் எண்-13

II. கோடிட்ட இடத்தை நிரப்புக:

புத்தகப் பக்கம் எண்-14 (1-3)

4. தமிழுக்கு முத்தமிழ் என்னும் சிறப்புப் பெயரும் உண்டு.
5. இசைத்தமிழ் உள்ளத்தை மகிழ்விக்கும்.

III. பொருத்துக:

1. வலஞ்சுழி எழுத்துகள் - அ, எ, ஓ, ண
2. இடஞ்சுழி எழுத்துகள் - ட, ய, ழ
3. தொல்காப்பியம் - இலக்கண நூல்

4. திருக்குறள் - அறநூல்
5. பாகற்காய் - பாகு + அல் + காய்

IV. குறுவினாக்கள்:

1. தமிழ் மூத்தமொழி எனப்படுவது எதனால்?
தொல்காப்பியம் தமிழில் நமக்குக் கிடைத்துள்ள மிகப் பழமையான இலக்கண நூல், என்பதனைக் கொண்டு தமிழ் மூத்தமொழி என்பதை உணரலாம்.
2. நீங்கள் அறிந்த தமிழ் காப்பியங்களின் பெயர்களை எழுதுக.
 - சிலப்பதிகாரம்
 - வளையாபதி
 - குண்டலகேசி
 - மணிமேகலை
 - சீவகசிந்தாமணி

V. சிறுவினா:

1. அஃறிணை, பாகற்காய் என்னும் சொற்களின் பொருள் சிறப்பு யாது?
 - o உயர்திணையின் எதிர்ச்சொல் தாழ்த்திணை. ஆனால் தாழ்த்திணை என்று கூறாமல் அஃறிணை - (அல் + திணை) உயர்வு அல்லாத திணை) என்று பெயர் இட்டனர்.
 - o கசப்பு உடைய பாகற்காயை கசப்புக்காய் என்று கூறாமல் இனிப்பு அல்லாத காய் பாகற்காய் என வழங்கினர்.
2. தமிழ் இனிய மொழி என்பதற்கான காரணம் தருக?
 - o தமிழ் இலக்கியங்கள் பலவும் இனிமையானவை.
 - o தமிழ் மொழி ஓசை இனிமை, சொல் இனிமை, பொருள் இனிமை ஆகியவற்றைக் கொண்டது.

VI. கூடுதல் வினா:

1. தமிழை எதற்காக மூத்தமொழி என்கிறோம்?
2. ஐம்பெருங்காப்பியங்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக:-

FA-1 - இலக்கணம்-I

1. தமிழ் எழுத்துகளின் வகை தொகை

1. தமிழ் மொழியின் இலக்கண வகைகளை குறிப்பிடுக.

- * எழுத்து இலக்கணம்
- * சொல் இலக்கணம்
- * பொருள் இலக்கணம்
- * யாப்பு இலக்கணம்
- * அணி இலக்கணம்

2. மாத்திரை என்றால் என்ன?

மாத்திரை என்பது கால அளவைக் குறிக்கும். ஒரு மாத்திரை என்பது ஒருமுறை கண் இமைக்கவோ ஒருமுறை கை நொடிக்கவோ ஆகும் கால அளவாகும்.

3. மெய் எழுத்தின் பிரிவுகளைக் கூறுக.

- * வல்லினம் - க், ச், ட், த், ப், ற்
- * மெல்லினம் - ங், ஞ், ண், ன், ம், ன்
- * இடையினம் - ய், ர், ல், வ், ழ், ள்

4. உயிர் எழுத்துக்கள் எவ்வாறு பிறக்கின்றன?

உயிருக்கு முதன்மையானது காற்று. இயல்பாகக் காற்று வெளிப்படும் போது உயிர் எழுத்துக்கள் பிறக்கின்றன.

5. ஆய்த எழுத்து என்றால் என்ன?

தமிழ் மொழியில் உயிர்மெய் எழுத்துகள் தவிர தனி எழுத்து ஒன்றும் உள்ளது . அது ஃ என்னும் ஆய்த எழுத்து.

இயல்- இரண்டு (செய்யுள்) - சிலப்பதிகாரம்

I. பொருள் கூறுக:-

- 1. திங்கள் - நிலவு
- 2. கொங்கு - மகரந்தம்
- 3. மேரு - இமயமலை
- 4. அளி - கருணை



II. பிரித்து எழுதுக:-

1. வெண்குடை - வெண்மை + குடை
2. பொற்கோட்டு - பொன் + கோட்டு
3. மாமழை - மா + மழை
4. சிலப்பதிகாரம் - சிலம்பு + அதிகாரம்

III. சேர்த்து எழுதுக:-

1. கொங்கு + அலர் - கொங்கலர்
2. அவன் + அளிபோல் - அவனளிபோல்
3. மூன்று + தமிழ் - முத்தமிழ்
4. இரட்டை + காப்பியங்கள் - இரட்டைக்காப்பியங்கள்

IV. எதிர்ச்சொல் தருக:-

1. குளிர் x வெப்பம்
2. வலப்புறம் x இடப்புறம்
3. அச்சம் x துணிவு
4. காத்தல் x அழித்தல்

V. குறுவினாக்கள்:

1. சிலப்பதிகாரக் காப்பியம் எவற்றையெல்லாம் வாழ்த்தித் தொடங்குகிறது?

* திங்கள்

* ஞாயிறு

* மழை

இவற்றையெல்லாம் வாழ்த்தித் தொடங்குகிறது.

2. சிலப்பதிகாரத்தை இயற்றியவர் யார்?

☀ சிலப்பதிகாரத்தை இயற்றியவர் இளங்கோவடிகள்.

VI. சிறுவினா:-

1. இயற்கை போற்றத்தக்கது ஏன்?

கடலும், மலையும், கதிரும், நிலவும், மழையும், பனியும் இயற்கையின்

கொடைகளாக அமைந்து மக்களை காப்பதால் இயற்கைப்

போற்றத்தக்கதாகும்.

2. சிலப்பதிகார பாடலின் பொருளை எழுதுக:

* குளிர்ச்சிப் பொருந்திய வெண்ணிலவுப் போன்று அத்திமலர் மாலையை அணிந்த சோழ மன்னனின் வெண்கொற்றக் குடையும் குளிர்ச்சியுடையது.

* கதிரவனைப் போன்று மன்னனின் ஆணைச் சக்கரமும் ஒளிப் பொருந்தியது.

* வானிலிருந்து மழைப் பொழிந்து மக்களைக் காப்பது போல மன்னன் அருளைப் பொழிந்து மக்களைக் காப்பார். இவையே சிலப்பதிகாரப் பாடலின் கருத்துகளாகும்.

FA-1-செய்யுள்

2. காணி நிலம்

I. பொருள் கூறுக:

1. காணி - நில அளவைக் குறிக்கும் சொல்
2. மாடங்கள் - மாளிகையின் அடுக்குகள்
3. சித்தம் - உள்ளம்
4. கேணி - கிணறு

II. சேர்த்து எழுதுக:

1. காணி + நிலம் = காணி நிலம்
2. குயில் + ஓசை = குயிலோசை
3. நன்மை+ மாடங்கள் = நன்மாடங்கள்
4. நிலத்தின் + இடையே = நிலத்தினிடையே

III. பிரித்து எழுதுக:

1. நிலாவொளி = நிலா+ ஒளி
2. முத்துச்சுடர் = முத்து + சுடர்
3. தென்னைமரம் = தென்னை+ மரம்
4. இளந்தென்றல் = இளமை + தென்றல்

VI. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

1. மாளிகை x குடிசை
2. அருகில் x தொலைவில்
3. ஒளி x இருள்

V. குறுவினா:

1. காணி நிலம் பாடலில் பாரதியார் வேண்டுவன யாவை?
மாடங்களைக் கொண்ட மாளிகையும், நல்ல நீரையுடைய கிணறும், தென்னை மரமும் வேண்டும் என காணி நிலம் பாடலில் பாரதியார் வேண்டுகிறார்.
2. பாரதியார் இயற்கையின் மீது கொண்டுள்ள விருப்பம் குறித்து எழுதுக:
நிலவொளியும், குயிலின் குரலோசையும், இளந்தென்றலும் தவழ வேண்டுமென்பதே பாரதியாரின் விருப்பமாகும்.

VII. கூடுதல் வினா:

1. காணி நிலம் பாடலின் பாரதியார் எவற்றையெல்லாம் வேண்டுகிறார்?

SA-1 உரைநடை**2. சிறகின் ஓசை****I. கோடிட்ட இடங்களை நிரப்புக:**

புத்தகப் பக்கம் எண். 36 (1 to 5)

II. உரிய சொல்லைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக:

புத்தகப் பக்கம் எண்.35 (1 to 5)

III. சொற்றொடர் அமைத்து எழுதுக:

புத்தகப் பக்கம் எண்.36 (1 to 3)

IV. பொருத்துக:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. பறவை பற்றிய படிப்பு | - | ஆர்னித்தாலஜி |
| 2. உலக சிட்டுக்குருவிகள் நாள் | - | மார்ச் 20 |
| 3. சிட்டுக்குருவியின் வீழ்ச்சி | - | டாக்டர் சலீம் அலி |

4. வலசை போதல் - பறவைகள் இடம் பெயர்தல்
5. ஆர்டிக் ஆலா - 22.000கி.மீ

V. குறுவினாக்கள்:

1. பறவைகள் எக்காரணங்களுக்காக இடம் பெயர்கின்றன? உணவு, இருப்பிடம், தட்பவெப்ப நிலை மாற்றம், இனப்பெருக்கம். இவற்றிற்காகவே பறவைகள் இடம் பெயர்கின்றன.
2. வலசையின் போது பறவைகளின் உடலில் ஏற்படும் மாற்றங்கள் யாவை?
 - * தலையில் சிறகு வளர்தல்,
 - * இறகுகளின் நிறம் மாறுதல்,
 - * உடலில் கற்றையாக முடி வளர்தல்
3. சிட்டுக்குருவிகளின் அழிவுக்குக் காரணங்கள் இரண்டை எழுதுக?
 - * விவசாயத்திற்குப் பூச்சிக் கொல்லிகளைப் பயன்படுத்துவதால் குருவிகளுக்கு உணவாக புழு பூச்சிகள் கிடைப்பதில்லை.
 - * நவீன கட்டிடங்கள் குருவிகள் கூடு கட்ட ஏற்றவையாக இல்லை.

VI. சிறு வினாக்கள்:

1. சிட்டுக் குருவியின் வாழ்க்கை பற்றிச் சிறு குறிப்பு எழுதுக.

பறவையின் பெயர்	:	சிட்டுக்குருவி
இடம்	:	கூடு கட்டி வாழும்
வாழ முடியாத பகுதி	:	துருவப் பகுதி
உணவு	:	தானியங்கள், புழு பூச்சி, இளந்தளிர்கள், தேன்
காலம்	:	பத்து முதல் பதின்மூன்று ஆண்டுகள்
சிறப்பு	:	வேகமாக பறக்க கூடியது. 400 கி.மீ. மீட்டர் உயரம் வரை பறக்கும்.

VII. கூடுதல் வினா:

1. பறவைகள் இடம் பெயர்க்காரணங்கள் யாவை?
2. எக்காரணங்களுக்காக சிட்டுக்குருவிகள் அழிகின்றன?

இயல்-2 FA-1 இலக்கணம்

2. முதலெழுத்தும் சார்பெழுத்தும்

1. முதல் எழுத்துகள் என்பவை யாவை? அவை எதனால் அவ்வாறு அழைக்கப்படுகின்றன?
உயிர் எழுத்துகள் பன்னிரண்டும் மெய்யெழுத்துகள் பதினெட்டும் ஆகிய முப்பது எழுத்துகளும் முதல் எழுத்துகள். பிற எழுத்துகள் தோன்றுவதற்கும், இயங்குவதற்கும் முதல் காரணமாக இருக்கின்றன. எனவே இவற்றை முதல் எழுத்துகள் என்பர்.
2. சார்பெழுத்துகள் எத்தனை வகைப்படும்? அவை யாவை?
சார்பெழுத்துகள் பத்து வகைப்படும். அவை
உயிர்மெய் * குற்றியலுகரம்
* ஆய்தம் * ஐகாரக் குறுக்கம்
* உயிரளபெடை * ஔகாரக் குறுக்கம்
* ஒற்றளபெடை * மகரக்குறுக்கம்
* குற்றியலிகரம் * ஆய்தக் குறுக்கம்
3. சொற்களில் ஆய்த எழுத்து எவ்வாறு இடம் பெறும்?
தனக்கு முன் ஒரு குறில் எழுத்தையும், தனக்குப் பின் ஒரு வல்லின உயிர்மெய் எழுத்தையும் பெற்று சொற்களில் இடம் பெறும்.
4. ஆய்த எழுத்திற்கு வழங்கும் வேறு பெயர்களை குறிப்பிடுக:
* முப்புள்ளி * முப்பாற்புள்ளி * தனிநிலை
5. உயிர் மெய் எழுத்துகள் எவ்வாறு தோன்றும்?
மெய் எழுத்துகளும், உயிர் எழுத்துகளும் ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்று சேர்வதால் உயிர் மெய் எழுத்துகள் தோன்றுகின்றன.

SA-1-செய்யுள்

3. திருக்குறள்

I. பொருள் கூறுக:

1. ஆதி - தொடக்கம்
2. செயற்கரிய - செய்ய முடியாத
3. என்பு - எலும்பு
4. சான்றோர் - அறிவில் சிறந்தவர்

II. பிரித்து எழுதுக:

1. அறிவுடைமை = அறிவு + உடைமை
2. அன்புடையார் = அன்பு + உடையார்
3. இன்சொல் = இனிமை + சொல்
4. தமக்குரியர் = தமக்கு + உரியர்

III. சேர்த்து எழுதுக:

1. பணிவு + உடையன் = பணிவுடையன்
2. அணி + அல்ல = அணியல்ல
3. கனி + இருப்ப = கனியிருப்ப
4. உயிர் + உள்ள = உயிருள்ள

IV. எதிர்ச்சொல் தருக:

1. இன்பம் x துன்பம்
2. பெரியோர் x சிறியோர்
3. காய் x கனி
4. விண் x மண்

V. குறுவினாக்கள்

1. உயிருள்ள உடல் எது?
அன்பு இருப்பதுதான் உயிருள்ள உடல் ஆகும்.
2. எழுத்துகளுக்குத் தொடக்கமாக அமைவது எது?
“அ” என்ற அகரமே எழுத்துகளுக்குத் தொடக்கமாக உள்ளது.
3. அன்பிலார், அன்புடையார் செயல்கள் யாவை?
* அன்பு இல்லாதவர் எல்லாப் பொருளும் தமக்கே என்பார்கள்.
* அன்பு உடையவர்கள் தம் உடம்பும் பிறர்க்கே என்பார்கள்.

VI. கூடுதல் வினா:

1. அன்பு இருப்பதை யாதென கருதுகிறோம்?
2. முதலெழுத்து யாது?

3. அறிவியல் தொழில்நுட்பம்

பகுதி - 3

அறிவியல் ஆத்திசூடி

I. பொருள் கூறுக:-

- | | | |
|---------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. ஓளதடம் | - | மருந்து |
| 2. இயன்றவரை | - | முடிந்தவரை |
| 3. ஒருமித்து | - | ஒன்றுபட்டு |
| 4. ஆத்தி சூடி | - | அகரவரிசை செய்யுள் |

II. எதிர்ச்சொல் தருக:-

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|
| 1. அணுகு | x | விலகு |
| 2. ஐயம் | x | தெளிவு |
| 3. ஊக்கம் | x | சோர்வு |
| 4. உண்மை | x | பொய்மை |

III. பிரித்து எழுதுக:-

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| 1. கண்டறி | - | கண்டு + அறி |
| 2. ஓய்வற | - | ஓய்வு + அற |
| 3. ஆத்திசூடி | - | ஆத்தி + சூடி |
| 4. அறிவுரை | - | அறிவு + உரை |

IV. சேர்த்து எழுதுக:-

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. ஏன் + என்று | - | ஏனென்று |
| 2. ஓளதடம் + ஆம் | - | ஓளதடமாம் |
| 3. அகரம் + வரிசை | - | அகரவரிசை |
| 4. ஆய்வு + செய்வோம் | - | ஆய்வுசெய்வோம் |

V. குறுவினாக்கள்:

1. மனிதர்களுக்கு மருந்தாக விளங்குவது எது?

மனிதர்களுக்கு மருந்தாக விளங்குவது அனுபவம்.

2. மனிதர்களுக்கு வெற்றிதருவது எது?

மனிதர்களுக்கு ஊக்கமே வெற்றி தரும்.

3. மனிதர்கள் எவ்வாறு உழைக்க வேண்டும்?

மனிதன் ஓய்வற உழைக்க வேண்டும்.

4. ஓளடதம் என்பதன் பொருள் யாது?

ஓளடதம் என்பதன் பொருள் மருந்து.

VI. சிறுவினா:-

1. ஆத்திசூடி பாடலின் கருத்துகளை சுருக்கி எழுதுக? (அல்லது)

உனக்கு தெரிந்த ஆத்திசூடி பாடலின் கருத்துகளை எழுதுக:

* அறிவியல் ஆய்வில் மூழ்கி சிந்தனைக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

* இயன்றவரை ஈடுபாட்டுடன் அணுகி புரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

* உண்மையை ஊக்கமுடன் கண்டறிந்து வெற்றி பெற வேண்டும்.

* ஐயம் தெளிந்து ஒருமித்து செயல்பட வேண்டும்.

* ஓய்வில்லாமல் உழைத்து வாழ்வதே சிறந்த அனுபவத்தின்

மருந்தாகும் என்று இப்பாடல் குறிப்பிடுகிறது.

SA-1 செய்யுள்

4. அறிவியலால் ஆள்வோம்

I. பொருள் கூறுக:

- | | | |
|-------------|---|----------|
| 1. விண் | - | வானம் |
| 2. மதி | - | நிலவு |
| 3. வளம் | - | செழிப்பு |
| 4. உரைத்தல் | - | கூறுதல் |

II. பிரித்தெழுதுக:

1. ஆழ்க்கடல் = ஆழ் + கடல்
2. விண்வெளி = விண் + வெளி
3. இயற்கைவளம் = இயற்கை + வளம்
4. சந்திரமண்டலம் = சந்திரன் + மண்டலம்

III. சேர்த்தெழுதுக:

1. நீலம் + வான் = நீலவான்
2. இல்லாது + இயங்கும் = இல்லாதியங்கும்
3. உடல் + உறுப்புகள் = உடலுறுப்புகள்
4. உள்ளம் + கை = உள்ளங்கை

IV. குறுவினாக்கள்:

1. அறிவியலால் ஆள்வோம் - என்ற பாடலின் மோனைச் சொற்களை எழுதுக:-

சீர்தோறும், அடிதோறும் முதல் எழுத்து ஒன்றி வருவது மோனை எனப்படும்.

- (எ.கா) 1. ஆழக் கடல் - ஆய்வுகள்
 2. எலும்பு - எந்திரம்
 3. உறுப்பை - உடலும்

2. அறிவியலால் ஆள்வோம் - என்ற பாடலின் எதுகைச் சொற்களை எழுதுக:-

அடிதோறும், சீர்தோறும் இரண்டாம் எழுத்து ஒன்றிவருவது எதுகைச் சொற்களாகும்.

- எ.கா. 1. நீல வானம் - நிலவு
 2. நாளை - வேளை

3. மனிதன் எங்கே சென்று ஆய்வுகள் செய்கின்றான்?

மனிதன் ஆழ்கடலுக்குள் சென்று ஆய்வுகள் செய்கின்றான்.

V. சிறுவினா:

1. செயற்கைக்கோள் எவற்றிற்கு எல்லாம் பயன்படுகிறது?
 * செயற்கைக் கோள் செய்தித் தொடர்பிற்கு பயன்படுகிறது.
 * இயற்கை வளங்களையும் புயல், மழை ஆகியவற்றையும் கண்டறிய பயன்படுகிறது.

2. நாளைய மனிதனின் வாழ்வு எவ்வாறு இருக்கும்?
நாளைய மனிதனின் வாழ்வு விண்ணில் உள்ள கோள்களில் எல்லாம் நகரங்கள் அமைத்து வாழ்கின்ற வகையில் இருக்கும்.

SA-1 உரைநடை

3. கணியனின் நண்பன்

I. பொருத்துக:

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. சதுரங்கப்போட்டியாளர் | - | கேரிகேஸ்புராவ் |
| 2. மீத்திறன் கணினி | - | டீப் புளு |
| 3. எந்திரமனிதன் | - | ரோபோ |
| 4. காரல் கஃபெக் | - | நாடக ஆசிரியர் |
| 5. சவுதி அரேபியா | - | சோபியா |

II. குறுவினா:

1. ரோபோ என்னும் சொல் எவ்வாறு உருவானது?

காரல் கஃபெக் என்னும் நாடக ஆசிரியர் முதன் முதலாக "ரோபோ" என்னும் சொல்லை பயன்படுத்தினார். இவ்வாறு ரோபோ என்னும் சொல் உருவானது.

2. "டீப் புளு" - மீத்திறன் கணினி பற்றி எழுதுக?

கேரிகேஸ்புராவ் என்ற உலக சதுரங்க போட்டியாளருடன் டீப் புளு கணினி வெற்றி பெற்றது. இதனால் தான் "டீப்புளு" மீத்திறன் கணினி என அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.

III. சிறுவினா:

1. எந்திர மனிதனின் பயன்களை விளக்குக?

- மருத்துவத்துறையில் நோயின் அறிகுறிகளைக் கண்டுபிடிக்கவும்
- தமது வேலைகளை எளிதாக்கவும்
- கோள்களுக்கு சென்று ஆய்வு நடத்தவும்
- தொழிற்சாலையில் பழுதுகளை நீக்கவும் எந்திர மனிதன் பயன்படுகிறது.

2. துருவப் பகுதிகளில் ஆய்வு செய்ய எந்திர மனிதர்களை அனுப்புவதன் காரணம் யாது?

பெருங்கடலின் ஆழம், வெப்பநிலை, உறைநிலைக்கும் கீழே உள்ள இடங்களுக்கு மனிதர்களை அனுப்ப முடியாததால் துருவப் பகுதிகளில் ஆய்வு செய்ய எந்திர மனிதர்களை அனுப்புகின்றனர்.

SA-1 இலக்கணம்

3. மொழி முதல் இறுதி எழுத்துகள்

1. மொழி முதல் எழுத்துகள் என்றால் என்ன?
சொல்லின் முதலில் வரும் எழுத்துகளை மொழிமுதல் எழுத்துகள் என்பர்.
2. மொழி இறுதி எழுத்துகள் என்றால் என்ன?
சொல்லின் இறுதியில் வரும் எழுத்துகளை மொழி இறுதி எழுத்துகள் என்பர்.
3. மொழி முதலில் வரும் உயிர்மெய் எழுத்துகள் யாவை?
க, ச, த, ந, ப, ம ஆகிய வரிசைகளில் உள்ள எல்லா உயிர்மெய் எழுத்துகளும் சொல்லின் முதலில் வரும்.
4. மொழி இறுதியில் வராத மெய்கள் என்னென்ன?
க், ங், ச், ட், த், ப், ற் ஆகிய ஏழு மெய் எழுத்துகளும் சொல்லின் இறுதியில் வராது.
5. சொல்லின் இடையில் மட்டுமே வரும் எழுத்து எது?
ஆய்த எழுத்து சொல்லின் இடையில் மட்டுமே வரும்.

தமிழாக்கம்

1. Bend the tree while it is young.
ஐந்தில் வளையாதது, ஐம்பதில் வளையுமா?
2. Care for the future, for get the past.
முன் வைத்த காலைப் பின் வைக்காதே
3. A thief knows a thief
பாம்பின் கால் பாம்பறியும்.
4. Money blinds all eyes.
காசு கண்ணை மறைக்கும்.
5. Little drops make an ocean.
சிறு துளி பெரு வெள்ளம்.
6. One lie makes many.
ஒரு பொய்யை மறைக்க ஒன்பது பொய்.
7. Untouchability is a sin. - தீண்டாமை ஒரு பாவச் செயல்.

8. Change is the Law
of nature.

9. Self help is the best help.

10. Efforts never fail.

- மாற்றமே இயற்கையின் நியதி
- தன் கையே தனக்குதவி
- முயற்சி திருவினையாக்கும்

VI. SIIT - WIIT

1. Solvent	-	கரைப்பான்
2. Fusion	-	இணைப்பு
3. Element	-	மூலக்கூறு
4. Mars Media	-	மக்கள் ஊடகங்கள்
5. Infrastructure	-	உள்கட்டமைப்பு
6. Tension	-	இறுக்கம், விரைப்பு
7. Distraction	-	கவனச் சிதறல்
8. Toxin	-	நச்சு
9. Switch	-	சொடுக்கி
10. Satellite	-	துணைக்கோள்
11. Rocket	-	ஏவுகணை
12. Brake	-	தடை
13. Council	-	மன்றம்
14. Selfie	-	தம்படம்
15. Virus	-	நச்சியம்
16. Video	-	காணொலி
17. Skype	-	காயலை
18. Twitter	-	கீச்சகம்
19. Facebook	-	முகநூல்
20. Chip	-	சில்லு
21. Micro oven	-	நுண்ணலை அடுப்பு
22. Input	-	உள்ளீடு
23. Physician	-	மருத்துவர்
24. Anti - Septic	-	நச்சுத்தடை
25. Diet	-	பத்திய உணவு
26. Output	-	வெளியீடு
27. Zip	-	இருபல் இணை
28. Pressure Cooker	-	அழுத்தச் சமைப்பி
29. Internet	-	இணையம்
30. Stem	-	தண்டு