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SELECTION

SIXTH STANDARD



SCIENCE

TERM-I + TERM-II + TERM-III

() 94430 43338

(94430 46662

Publishers:

ANBU NILAYAM

129, North Avani Moola Street, MADURAI - 625001.

PRICE ₹ 100

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TERM -I

SELECTION SIXTH STANDARD **SCIENCE**

ERM

Unit - 1 Measurements

Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The height of a tree can be measured by

a) metre scale b)metre rod d) measuring tape c) plastic ruler

Ans: d) measuring tape

2. Conversion of 7m into cm gives

c) 700cm d) 7000cm b)7cm a) 70cm

Ans : c) 700cm

3. Quantity that can be measured is called

a) Physical quantity b) Measurement

c) Unit d) Motion Ans: b) Measurement

4. Choose the correct one

a)km>mm>cm>m

b) km > mm > m > cm

c) km > m > cm > mm

d) km > cm > m > mmAns: c) km > m > cm > mm

5. While measuring the length of an object using a ruler, the position of your eye should be

a) Left side of the point

b) Vertically above the point where the measurement is to be taken.

c) Right side of the point

d) Any where according to one's convenience.

Ans : b) Vertically above the point where the measurement is to be taken.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. SI unit of length is Ans: metre 2. 500 gm = kilogram Ans: 0.5

| SELEC | SELECTION 6 SCIENCE | | | | | 5 | | | | TER | M -I | | |
|--|---|-------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------|----------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Kilogr | 3. Find the odd one out Kilogram, Millimetre, Centimetre, Nanometre Ans: Kilogram | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Wha | | | | Jnit d | of m | ass | ? | | | | | | |
| 5. Wha | at ar 1. | e th Nur | e tw nbe | o pa | a rts 2. U | pres nit | sent | in a r | neas | sure | mer | t? | |
| VIII. Fi | nd t | he a | ans | wer | for t | he f | ollov | ving | que | stio | ns w | /ithi | n the |
| 1. 10 ⁻³ 2. SI U 3. Cros | nit o | t tim | ie is | | | | — | ment | | Ar | nillir ıs : s | ecoi | - |
| 4 5 | | | is | the o | ne v | vhat | a clo | ck re | ads | Ar . An | ıs : E | rror ime an o | bject |
| 6 record | ings | of c | (liffe | can l rent | oe ta of st | aker udei | n to g nts fo | get th | ne fii ngle | nal i | eadi | ng o | f the nt. |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | Ar | ns : L | eng | th |
| 8shows the distance covered by an automobile Ans: Odometer 9. A tailor usesto take measurements to stitch the cloth Ans: Tape 10. Liquids are measured with this physical quantity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Р | -1 | | | | ı | I | I | | Ar | ıs : L | itre | |
| C | 0 | | E | | | | | | | | R | | K S |
| М | K | | N | | | | | | | | R | | |
| P R H | R | S | G | E | D | L | (L | | Т | R | R | D | T A |
| L | Ŧ | _ | H | | ت | | | | - | - 17 | H | | P |
| 0 | E | | 0 | | | | | N | | | К | | E |
| A | M | | S | | \vdash | C | 0 | | | | R | _ | V 0 |
| E | Ŀ | \dashv | K | | E | ۲ | | | | | S | | s |
| R | L | | Т | S | | | | Ī | | | K | | Н |
| A | | | T | | | | | | | | ٧ | | Р |
| G | M / | \dashv | X | | E | M S | K | P | G | _ | N | м | U |

Ō

K

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TERM -I

IX. Answer briefly.

1. Define measurement.

Ans: The comparsion of an unknown quantities with some known quantities is known as measurement.

2. Define mass.

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

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

Ans: The distance between two places is 43.65 km.

a) Converting into metre:

1 kilometre = 1000 metre

 \therefore 43.65 kilometre = 43.65 x 1000 = 43,650 metre

b) Converting into centimetre:

1 metre = 100 centimetre

:. 43650 metre = 43650 x 100 = 43,65,000 centimetre

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

Ans:

- ★ One end of the object to be measured has to coincide with '0' of the scale.
- ★ Always keep the object parallel to the scale.
- ★ Your eye must be exactly in front of vertically above the point where the measurement has to be taken.

X. Solve the following

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

Solution:

The distance between our school and our house = 2250m 1000 metre = 1 kilometre

$$= \frac{225\%}{100\%} = \frac{225}{100} = 2.25$$

2250 metre = 2.25 kilometre

- 2. While measuring the length of a sharpened pencil, reading of the scale at one end is 2.0 cm and at the other end is 12.1 cm. What is the length of the pencil? Solution:
- ★ Reading of the scale at one end of pencil = 2.0cm

TERM -I

Unit - 3 Matter Around Us

| | | Evalua | ition | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|----------|
| I. Choose the | correct | answer | | | |
| 1 | is not ma | de of ma | atter | | |
| 1a) gold ring | b) iron r | nail | c) light ray | d) oi | drop |
| | | | A | ns : c) ligh | tray |
| 2. 200 ml of v | vater is po | oured in | to a bowl o | f 400ml ca | pacity. |
| The volume of | of water ['] w | /ill be | | | |
| The volume of a) 400 ml b) | 600 ml o | 200ml | d) 800ml | Ans : c) 2 | 00 ml |
| 3. Seeds from | n water-m | elon ca | n be remov | red by | |
| method. | | | | | |
| a) hand-pickir | ng | b) filtrat | ion | | |
| c) magnetic se | eparation | d) deca | ntation | | |
| , 0 | • | , | Ans:a)ha | and - picki | ng |
| 4. Lighter in | npurities | like dus | | | |
| | | | | | |
| pulses can be a) filtration c) decantation | b) sedir | mentatio | n | | |
| c) decantation | n d) winn | owina | Ans:d)w | innowing | |
| 5 | is essen | tial to pe | rform win | nowing ac | tivitv |
| a) Rain b) S | Soil c) | Water | d)Air | Ans | : d) Áir |
| 6. Filtration | method is | effecti | ve in sepa | rating | , |
| mixture | | | | | |
| a) solid-solid | b) solid | -liquid | | | |
| c) liquid-liquid 7. Among the | d) liquid | d-gas | Ans | s : b) solid | -liauid |
| 7. Among the | following | | is not a | mixture | • |
| a) Coffee with | milk | b) lemo | n iuice | | |
| c) water | | d) ice cı | ream embe | dded with n | uts. |
| , | | ., | Ans:c)w | | |
| | | | | | |
| II) Fill in the | olanks | | | | |
| 1. Matter is ma | ade up of | | Ans : ato | ms | |
| 2. In solids, t | he space | betweer | the partic | les is less | than in |
| | | | Ans: liqui | | |
| 3. Grains can | be separa | ted from | their stalks | bv | |
| | | | Ans:Thre | | |
| 4. Chillies are | removed f | rom 'upn | na' by | met | nod. |
| 4. Chillies are | | | Ans : hand | d picking | |
| 5. The method | d emplove | d to sepa | arate clav p | articles fro | m water |
| is | . op.o., o | а 10 оор. | Ans : Filtr | | |
| 6. Water obtai | ned from t | ube wells | s is usually | | water |
| | | | Ans : Mud | dv | |
| 7. Which amo | ona the fol | lowina | will | get attracte | ed to by |
| magnet? (safe | typins ner | cil and ru | hher hand) | Ans : safe | ty pins |

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TERM -I

Ans:

| Property | Example |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Breaks easily (brittle) | Mud pot |
| Bends readily | Plastic wire |
| Can be stretched easily | Rubber band |
| Gets compressed easily | Cotton wool |
| Gets heated readily | Metal pan |

| b) | | Α | В | С |
|----|-----|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| | i | Separation of visible undesirable components | water mixed with chalk powder | Magnetic separation |
| | ii | Separating of heavier and lighter components | sand and water | Decantation |
| | iii | Separation of insoluble impurities | iron impurities | Filtration |
| | iv | Separation of magnetic components from non - magnetic components | rice and stone | Hand-picking |
| | v | Separation of solids from liquids | husk and paddy | Winnowing |

Ans:

| | A | В | С |
|----|--|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| i | Separation of visible undesirable components | rice and stone | Hand-picking |
| II | Separating of heavier and lighter components | husk and paddy | Winnowing |
| | Separation of insoluble impurities | water mixed with chalk powder | Decantation |
| İv | Separation of magnetic components from non - magnetic components | iron impurities | Magnetic separation |
| v | Separation of solids from liquids | sand and water | Filtration |

TERM -I

Chalk powder

Mustard oil

Mustard oil

2. Using suitable apparatus from your laboratory separate the mixture of chalk powder, mustard oil, water and coins.

Draw a flow chart to show the separation process.

Ans: 1. By the process of hand picking coins can be separate.

2. By the method of decantation chalk powder can be separated.



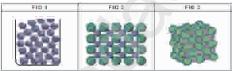
Separating funnel Stop clock

Water

Chalk powder

Water mixed with mustard oil is a heterogeneous mixture. It can be separated by separating funnel.

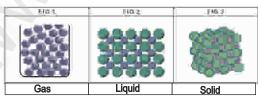
Justify your answer.



Arrangement of particles in three different phases of matter is shown above.

- a) Which state is represented by Fig. 1?
- b) In which state will the inter particle attraction be maximum?
- c) Which one of them cannot be contained in an open vessel?
- d) Which one can take the shape of its container?

Ans:



- a) The fig 1 represents a gaseous state.
- b) In fig 3 between the solid particles the interparticle attraction will be maximum.
- c) In fig 1 gaseous state cannot be contained in an open vessel.
- d) In fig 2 the liquid state can take the shape of its container.

TERM -I

Unit - 5. The World of Animals

Evaluation

I Choose the correct answers.

1. The study of living beings or organisms is called

a) Psychology b) Biology

c) Zoology d) Botany

Ans:b) Biology

2. Which of the following are characteristics of living beings?

(i) Respiration (ii) Reproduction (iii) Adaptation (iv) Excretion Choose the correct one

a) (i), (ii), and (iv) only

b) (i), (ii) only

c) (ii) and (iv)only

d) (i), (iv), (ii) and (iii)

Ans: d) (i), (iv), (ii) and (iii)

3. Lizards breathe through their

a) Skin

b) Gills

c) Lungs

d) Trachea
Ans: c) Lungs

4. All animals need

a) Food and water only b) Water only

c) Air, food and water

d) Food only

Ans: c) Air, food and water

5. Which animal has the special organs of breathing called gills

a) Earthworm

b) Fox

c) Fish

d) frog

Ans: c) Fish

6. Choose the set that represents only biotic components of a habitat

a) Tiger, Deer, Grass, Soil

b) Rocks, Soil, Plants, Air

c) Sand, Turtle, Crab, Rocks

d) Aquatic plant, Fish, Frog, Insects

Ans: d) Aquatic plant, Fish, Frog, Insects

7. Which of the following cannot be called as a habitat?

a) A desert with camels

b) A pond with fish and snails

c) Cultivated land with grazing cattle

d) A jungle with wild animals

Ans : c) Cultivated land with grazing cattle

8. Birds fly in the air with the help of

a) heavy and strong Bones

b) Soft and thick Bones

c) Hollow and light Bones

d) Flat and thick Bones

Ans: c) Hollow and light Bones
9. Paramecium moves from one place to other with the

help of a) Pseudopodia

b) Flagella

c) Foot

d) Cilia

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TERM -I

7. Nostrils: It can keep its nostrils closed to avoid dust.

Additional Questions & Answers

| II Choose the c | orrect answers. | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Animal whic | h undergoes winterslee | p |
| a) Penguin | b) Snail | · — |
| c) Frog | | Ans : d) Turtle |
| | h undergoes summer sl | |
| a) Snail | | |
| | d) Polar Bear | Ans: a) Snail |
| 3 [°] . Animal calle | d as "ship of the desert ' | 'is |
| | b) Mountain Goat | |
| | d) Kangaroo | Ans:c) Camel |
| II. Fill in the bla | inks. | |
| 1. An example f | or unicellular organism_ | Ans : Amoeba |
| | or multicellular organism_ | |
| | rotects the body of fish. | Ans : Scales |
| 4. Bird sanctuar | y found in Tamiĺnadu is _ | |
| | | Ans : Vedanthangal |
| 5. d | oes not drink water at all. | |
| 6. Our state an ii | malis | Ans : Nilgiri Tahr |
| | | _ |

III. Give very short answer.

1.What is adaptation?

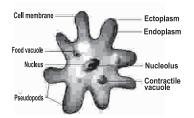
Ans: The presence of specific body features for certain habits which enable a plant or an animal to live in a particular habitat is called adaptation.

2. What is migration?

Ans: When an animals change their location as the season changes. It is called as migration.

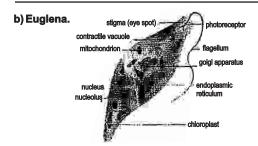
IV. Draw and label the parts a) Amoeba b) Euglena.

Ans: a) Amoeba



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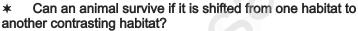
TERM -I



Activity: 1

Look at the below picture and prepare a chart for the following interpretation.

- How does the climate differ in these habitats?
- Name some animals that exist in these habitats.



- * The climate differ in these habitats due to geographical features and environmental conditions.
- * Animals that exist in these habitats are Cow, Rabbit, Ducks etc.
- ★ No, a animal cannot survive if it is shifted from one habitat to another contrasting habitat.

Activity: 2

Collect the pictures of various ecosystems like lake, pond, forest, desert, mountains, and Polar regions and prepare a chart of animals in these places.

Ans:



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TERM -I

Unit - 7 Computer - An Introduction

| Evaluation | 1 | |
|---|----------|-------------------------|
| I. Choose the Correct answer: | | |
| 1. Who is the father of computer? | | |
| a) Martin Luther King b) Graham | Bell | |
| c) Charlie Chaplin d) Charles E | 3abl | bage |
| An: | s:c | l) Charles Babbage |
| 2. Which of the following is anothe | | |
| a) Blackboard b) Mobile c) Radi | 0 | |
| | | Ans : b) Mobile |
| 3. When was the first computer into | rod | uced? |
| a) 1980 b) 1947 c) 1946 | d) 1 | 985 Ans: c) 1946 |
| 4. Who is the computer's first prog | ram | nmer? |
| a) Lady Wellington b) Augusta ado | Lov | elace |
| c) Mary Curie d) Mary Comb | | |
| Áns:b |) At | igusta ado Lovelace |
| 5. Pick out the odd one. | | |
| | | |
| a) Calculator b) Abacus c) Flash card d) Laptop | | Ans :c) Flash card |
| | | , , |
| II. Fill in the blanks. | | |
| 1. Data is information. An | s:c | collection of |
| 2. World's first general purpose comp | oute | ris |
| An | e - F | NIAC |
| 3. Information isdata.An | s:a | form of processed |
| 4. Fifth generation computer has | | intelligence. |
| Δn | s : A | Artificial |
| 5. is the device that uses Ir | | |
| | | Analogue computer |
| All | | anaiogao oompatoi |
| III. State True or False. If false, corr | ect | the statement |
| 1. Computer is an Electronic device. | | |
| Sir Isaac Newton invented Comput | | |
| Correct statement : Charles | | |
| Computer. | <u> </u> | <u>babbage</u> invented |
| 3. Computer can do calculations fast. | | Ane : True |
| 3. Computer carruo calculations last. | • | Alis. II uc |
| IV. Match the following | | |
| | | |
| First generation Computer | - | Artificial Intelligence |
| Second generation Computer | - | Integrated Circuit |
| Third generation Computer | - | Vacuum tubes |
| Fourth generation Computer | _ I | Transistor |

Micro processor

Fifth generation Computer

TERM -II

SELECTION SIXTH STANDARD

6 SCIENCE

TERM - II

Unit - 1 Heat

Evaluation

- I. Choose the appropriate answer.
- 1. When an object is heated, the molecules that make up the object
- a) begin to move faster b) lose energy
- c) become heavier d) become lighter

Ans: a) begin to move faster

2. The unit of heat is

a) newton b) joule

c) volt d) celsius Ans: b) joule

3. One litre of water at 30°C is mixed with one litre of water at 50°C. The temperature of the mixture will be

- a) 80°C
- b) More than 50°C but less than 80°C
- c) 20°C d) around 40°C
- Ans: d) around 40°C
- 4. An iron ball at 50°C is dropped in a mug containing water at 50°C. The heat will
- a) flow from iron ball to water.
- b) not flow from iron ball to water or from water to iron ball.
- c) flow from water to iron ball.
- d) increase the temperature of both.

Ans: b) not flow from iron ball to water or from water to iron ball.

| II. Fill in the blanks. | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Heat flows from a | body to a | body. |
| Ans: higher | temperature, lov | ver temperature |
| 2. The hotness of the object | | |
| • | | : temperature |
| 3. The SI unit of temperatu | | Ans : kelvin |

TERM -II

VIII. Give short answer.

1. What difference do you think heating the solid will make in their molecules?

Ans: ★ The molecules in the solid move faster and vibrate when heating.

- ★ Spread apart and occupy more space.
- ★ So solid expands when heated.

2. Distinguish between heat and temperature.

Ans:

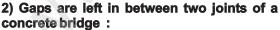
| S. No. | Heat | Temperature |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1. | Heat not only depends on the temperature of the substance but also depends on how many molecules are there in the object. | |
| 2. | Heat measures the total Kinetic Energy of the molecules in the substance. | Temperature measures the average kinetic energy of molecules. |
| 3. | SI unit is joule. | SI unit is kelvin. |

IX. Answer in detail.

1. Explain thermal expansion with suitable examples.

Ans: 1) Gaps are left in between rails while laying a railway track.

- ★ During summer season the rails made of iron expand due to hot sunshine.
- ★ The ends of the rails come closer and they may hit each other.
- ★ To avoid this, expansion gaps are left between the ends of rails.



- ★ The concrete slabs expand during hot summer.
- ★ Their edges may hit each other and cause dislocation.
- ★ To prevent this gaps are left in between two joints of a concrete bridge.





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TERM -II

| Unit - | 2. | Electricity |
|--------|----|-------------|
| E | /2 | luation |

| | Evaluation | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| I. Choose the correct answer. 1. The device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy is | | | | | | | |
| a) fan c) cell 2. Electricity is produc | | | | | | | |
| c) electric wire | Ans:b |) power station | | | | | |
| 3. Choose the symbol 1 | or battery | | | | | | |
| a) = (1)1)= | b) 🛁 | | | | | | |
| C) Open | d) —— | Ans:a) | | | | | |
| 4. In which among th glow? | e following circ | cuits does the bulb | | | | | |
| a) | c) | | | | | | |
| b) [[] | d) [[| Ans:d) | | | | | |
| 5 is a good cor | | | | | | | |
| |) wood) plastic A | ns : a) Silver | | | | | |
| II. Fill in the blanks 1 are the ma pass through them. 2. Flow of electricity thro | Ans: C | onductors uit is | | | | | |
| 3is the device | | pen an electric circuit. | | | | | |
| 4. The long perpendi represents itst | cular line in th | ne electrical symbol | | | | | |
| 5. The combination of tw | o or more cells is Ans : b | called a | | | | | |
| III. True or False. If Fals | | | | | | | |

1. In a parallel circuit, the electricity has more than one path.

Ans: True

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TERM -II

2. To make a battery of two cells, the negative terminal of one cell is connected to the negative terminal of the other cell.

Ans: False

Correct statement: To make a battery of two cells, the **positive** terminal of one cell is connected to the negative terminal of the other cell.

3. The switch is used to close or open an electric circuit.

Ans: True

4. Pure water is a good conductor of electricity. Ans: False Correct statement: Pure water is a non conductor of electricity.

5. Secondary cell can be used only once. Ans: False Correct statement: Secondary cell can be used <u>again and</u> again

IV. Match the following.

| uie ioliowilig. | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Symbol | Description |
| 一种原 | a) open key |
| _lej_ | b) cell |
| Open | c) bulb glows |
| | d) battery |
| t- | e) bulb does not glow |
| | Symbol Jille Joen |

Ans:

| SI.No. | Symbol | Description |
|--------|---------|-----------------------|
| 1 | = fide | d) battery |
| 2 | | e) bulb does not glow |
| 3 | Open | a) open key |
| 4 | | c) bulb glows |
| 5 | | b) cell |

V. Arrange in sequence

| ACELL | ADEVICE | ELECTRICAL ENERGY |
|-----------|---------|--------------------------|
| IS CALLED | INTO | CHEMICAL ENERGY |

THAT CONVERTS

ANS:

A DEVICE THAT CONVERTS CHEMICAL ENERGY INTO ELECTRICAL ENERGY IS CALLED A CELL.

TERM -II

4. Wind mills

- ★ In wind mills, wind energy is used to rotate the turbine to produce electricity.
- ★ Here kinetic energy is converted into electrical energy.

2. Tabulate the different components of an electric circuit and their respective symbols.

| <u> Ans :</u> | | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|---------|-------------------|---|
| SI.No. | Electric component | Figure | Symbol | Remarks |
| 1 | Electrical cell | Cell | ¥ | Longer terminal refers positive and shorter terminal refers negative. |
| 2 | Battery | Battery | च ागम् | Two or more cells connected in series |
| 3 | Switch-open |] | Open i | Switch is in off position |
| ä | swithch-closed | 1 | Closed | Switch is in on position |
| | | | | The bulb does not glow |
| 5 | Electric bulb | Ü | | The bulb glows |
| 8 | Connecting wires | \gg | | Used to connect devices |

3. Write short notes on conductors and insulators.

Ans:

| S. | Conductors | Insulators (Non-Conductors) |
|-----|--|---|
| No. | | (Non-Conductors) |
| 1. | The materials which allow electric charges to pass through them are called conductors. | The materials which do not allow electric charges to pass through them are called insulators or non-conductors. |
| 2. | Examples: Copper, iron, aluminum, impure water, earth etc., | Examples: plastic, glass, wood, rubber, china clay, ebonite etc., |

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TERM -II

Unit - 4. Air

Evaluation

| I. Choose the correct answer. 1 is the percentage of nitrogen in air. a) 78% b) 21% |
|---|
| c) 0.03% d) 1% Ans:a) 78% |
| 2. Gas exchange takes place in plants using |
| a) Stomata b) Chlorophyll |
| a) Stomata b) Chlorophyll c) Leaves d) Flowers Ans: a) Stomata |
| 3. The constituent of air that supports combustion is |
| |
| a) Nitrogen b) carbon-di-oxide c) Oxygen d) water vapour Ans : c) Oxygen |
| c) Oxygen d) water vapour Ans : c) Oxygen |
| 4. Nitrogen is used in the food packaging industry |
| |
| because it a) provides colour to the food |
| b) provides oxygen to the food |
| c) adds proteins and minerals to the food |
| |
| d) keeps the food fresh 5 and are the two gases, which when |
| 5 and are the two gases, which when |
| taken together, make up about 99 percentage of air. |
| I) Nitrogen II) carbon-di-oxide III) Noble gases IV) Oxygen |
| a) I and II b) I and III |
| a) I and II c) II and IV b) I and IV Ans: d) I and IV |
| II. Fill in the blanks. |
| |
| 1 is the active component of air. Ans: Oxygen 2. The gas given out during photosynthesis is |
| Ans: Oxygen |
| 3 gas is given to the patients having breathing |
| problems. Ans: Oxygen |
| 4 can be seen moving in a beam of sunlight in a dark |
| room. Ans: Dust particles |
| 5gas turns lime water milky. |
| 5gas turns lime water milky. |
| Ans : Carbon-di-oxide |
| III. True or False. If False, give the correct statement |
| 1. Inhaled air contains a large amount of carbon-di-oxide. |
| Ans: False |
| Correct statement: Inhaled air contains a large amount of |
| oxygen. |
| 2. Planting trees help in decreasing global warming. Ans:True |

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- (v). During this process, oxygen is released by plants.
- (vi). Such oxygen is available to animals and human beings for breathing.

VI. Analogy

1. Photosynthesis: :: Respiration: Oxygen

Ans: Carbon-di-oxide

2.78% of air: Does not support combustion:: ____: Supports

combustion Ans: 21 % of air

VII. Observe the given figure carefully and answer the questions.

1. What will happen if we remove plants from the aquarium?

Ans: If we remove the aquatic plants from the tanks, the fish would not get oxygen. So they will soon die.

2. What will happen if we remove the fish from the aquarium and keep it (with green plants) in a dark place?



Ans: ★ In the absence of sunlight the green plants will not be able to perform photosynthesis.

★ So they will die in due course.

VIII. Give very short answer

1. What is atmosphere? Name the five layers of atmosphere.

Ans: Our earth is surrounded by a huge envelope of air called the atmosphere.

Five layers of atmosphere are:

1. The troposphere 2. The stratosphere

3. The mesosphere 4. The ionosphere 5. The exosphere

2. How do the roots of land plants get oxygen for breathing?

Ans: * The roots of land plants have root hair.

★ Using them, plants absorb oxygen from the soil.

3. What should be done if the clothes of a person catch fire accidentally? Why?

Ans: ★ The person should be covered with thick bed sheet and then dropped in the ground and made to roll.

★ Because this deprives oxygen and cut off the fire.

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IV. Answer briefly.

1. Why is oxygen carried in rockets along with fuel?

Ans: In rockets, as they go high in the atmosphere, the availability of oxygen is considerably reduced. Therefore in rockets along with fuel, oxygen is also carried for combustion.

2. Write any 5 uses of air.

Ans: (i) Air is used by plants and animals for breathing.

- (ii) Compressed air is used to fill tyres of various kinds of vehicles.
- (iii) Air plays an important role in maintaining the water cycle in the nature.
 - (iv) It helps the patients having breathing difficulties.
 - (v) Blowing air is used to turn the blades of wind mills.

Activity: 1

Air is everywhere

Let us take an empty glass bottle. Is it really empty or does it have something inside?

Now, shall we turn the glass bottle upside down? Can you agree that there is still

something inside the empty glass bottle? Let us do the following activity to find what is there inside an empty glass bottle.





Fig 1 Fig 2

Dip the open mouth of the bottle into the trough filled with water as shown in Fig 1.

Observe the bottle. Does water enter the bottle?

Ans: No. Water does not enter the bottle.

Now tilt the bottle slightly. Now again dip the open mouth of the bottle as shown in Fig 2. Do you think that water will enter the bottle?

Ans: Yes

Kindly observe the Fig 2 carefully. You can see bubbles coming out of the bottle.

When you perform the experiment, can you hear the bubbly sound? can you now guess what was inside the bottle?

Ans: Yes, I can hear a bubbly sound. There was air inside the bottle.

TERM -II

(Unit - 6. Human Organ Systems)

Evaluation

| Choose the correct answer. Circulatory system transports these throughout the body |
|---|
| a) Oxygen b) Nutrient |
| c) Hormones d) All of these Ans: d) All of these |
| 2. Main organ of respiration in human body is |
| a) Stomach b) Spleen |
| a) Stomach b) Spleen c) Heart d) Lungs Ans: d) Lungs |
| 3. Breakdown of food into smaller molecules in our body |
| is known as |
| a) Muscle contraction b) Respiration |
| c) Digestion d) Excretion Ans: c) Digestion |
| II Fill in the blanks |
| II. Fill in the blanks. |
| 1. Agroup of organs together make up ansystem. Ans: organ |
| 2. The part of the skeleton that protects the brain is |
| Ans: skull |
| 3. The process by which the body removes waste is |
| Ans: excretion |
| 4. The is the largest sense organ in our body. |
| Ans: skin |
| 5. The endocrine glands produce chemical substances called |
| Ans: hormones |
| |
| III. True or False. If False, give the correct statement |
| 1. Blood is produced in the bone marrow. Ans: True |
| 2. All the waste products of the body are excreted through the |
| circulatory system. Ans: False |
| Correct statement : All the waste products of the body are |
| excreted through the excretory system. |
| 3. The other name of food pipe is alimentary canal. Ans: False |
| Correct statement: The other name of food pipe is |
| oesophagus. |
| 4. Thin tube like structures which are the component of |
| circulatory system are called blood vessels. Ans: False |
| Correct statement: Thin tube like structures which are the |
| component of circulatory system are called blood capillaries. |

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3. Differentiate between the voluntary muscles and involuntary muscles.

Ans:

| S.No. | Voluntary muscles | Involuntary muscles |
|-------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Voluntary muscles can | Involuntary muscles cannot |
| | be controlled by our will. | be controlled by our will. |
| 2. | Eg: muscles of arm | Eg: cardiac muscles |

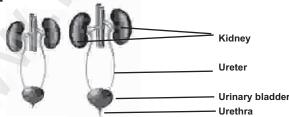
IX. Answer in detail

1 List out the functions of Endocrine system and Nervous system.

Ans:

a) Functions of Endocrine System:

- 1. Endocrine system regulates various functions of the body and maintains the internal environment.
- 2. Endocrine glands are present in the body, produce chemical substances called hormones.
- b) The Functions of the Nervous System:
- **1. Sensory Input :** The conduction of signals from sensory receptors.
- **2. Integration:** The interpretation of the sensory signals and the formulation of responses.
- **3. Motor output:** The conduction of signals from the brain and spinal cord to effectors, such as muscle and gland cells.
- 2. Label the diagram given below to show the four main parts of the urinary system and answer the following questions.



A. Which organ removes extra salts and water from the blood?

Ans: Nephrons

B. Where is the urine stored?

Ans: Urinary bladder

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Additional Questions & Answers

| I. Choose | | | 4 | -1-46 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| _ | uit numa | n skeletal s | system con | ISISTS OT |
| bones. | F) 000 | a) 040 | ط/ ۲۵۵۵ | A b\ 000 |
| a) 306 | | | d) 210 | Ans : b) 206 |
| | | e in the bod | | |
| | | | | Ans : c) Femur |
| 3. Each lu | ings has a | about | airsucs | or alveoli Ans : a) 300 |
| a) 300 | b) 400 | c) 200 | d) 350 | Ans: a) 300 |
| 4. Skin pr | oduces v | itamin | with the | e help of sunlight |
| a)A | b)B | c) C | d)D | Ans:d)D |
| 5. The gre | y matter | of the brain | has | % of water. |
| a) 85 | b) 70 | c) 15 | d) 65 | e help of sunlight Ans : d) D _ % of water. Ans : a) 85 |
| II. Fill in th | ne blanks. | _ | | |
| | | | sent at the l | base of the bucca |
| | | | | ns : hyoid |
| 2 | produ | ices bile the exhaled | A | ns : Liver |
| 3 During | esniration | the exhaled | l air contains | s more amount of |
| o. During i | о - р | i ti ic cxi iaicc | | carbon-di-oxide |
| | | rounded by | | ayered membrane |
| called | | lourided by | | ns : pericardium |
| calleu | | | A | iis . pericarululli |
| III. Analog | av ve | | | |
| a. biceps | : pull up th | e arm : : | : pu | ll the arm down |
| | | | Ans : Tric | |
| b | : Diges | tion::Small | | |
| | | | Ans : Stor | |
| | | | 7 | |
| IV. Give v | ery short | Answer. | | |
| 1. What is | diaphrag | m? | | |
| Ans: Dia | phragm is | a large flat ı | nuscle form | ning the floor at the |
| chest cavi | | • | | • |
| | | | | |
| | | | | skeletal system. |
| Ans: (i) |)Axial ske | leton | (ii) Appen | dicular skeleton |
| V. Give sh | ort Anew | <u> </u> | | |
| 1. What is | | | | |
| | | | minuto io os | allad the pulse rete |
| | | | | alled the pulse rate |
| | | isually has a | a puise rate | between 72 to 80 |
| beats per | minute. | | | |

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TERM -III

SELECTION

SIXTH STANDARD

SCIENCE

UNIT - 1. Magnetism

| | Evaluation | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| I. Choose the approp | riate answer | |
| 1. An object that is at | | et. |
| a) wooden piece | | |
| c) eraser | d) a piece of pa | per |
| 3, 3. 433. | Ans : b) plain | |
| 2. People who made | | |
| a) Indians | b) Europeans | 33 for the mattime. |
| c) Chinese | | Ans : c) Chinese |
| , | | |
| | | ys comes to rest in |
| thedirect | | |
| a) North - east | b) South - west | |
| c) East-west | d) North - south | 1 |
| | A | ns:d) North-south |
| 4. Magnets lose their | | |
| a) used | b) stored | |
| c) hit with a hammer | | |
| o) inc with a riaminor | | c) hit with a hammer |
| 5. Mariner's compas | | |
| | | |
| a) speed | b) displacemer | |
| c) direction | d) dotion | Ans : c) direction |
| II. Fill in the Blanks | | |
| | made in different s | hapes such as, |

2. The Materials which are attracted towards the magnet are

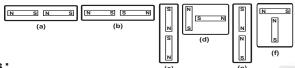
Ans: Magnetic Substances

Ans: Magnetic

3. Paper is not a.....material.

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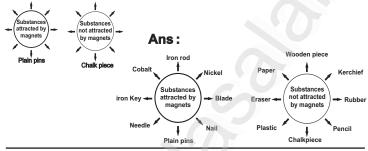
VI. The following diagrams show two magnets near one another. Use the words, "Attract, Repel, Turn around" to describe what happens in each case.



Ans:

- c) Attract d) Turn around a) Attract b) Repel
- f) Turn around e) Repel

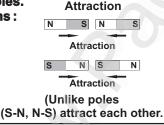
VII. Write down the names of substances.

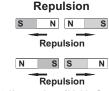


VIII. Give short answer

1. Explain the attraction and repulsion between magnetic poles.







Like poles (N-N, S-S) repel each other.

2. A student who checked some magnets in the school laboratory found out that their magnetic force is worn out. Give three reasons for that?

Ans: Reasons: Magnets lose their magnetic force by,

★ When heated ★ When dropped ★ When hammered

IX. Answer in detail

1. You are provided with an iron needle. How will you magnetize it?

Ans: \star Take an iron needle and place it on a table.

★ Now take a bar magnet and place one of its poles near one edge of the needle.

TERM -III

UNIT - 3. Chemistry in Everyday life

Evaluation

| I. Choose the appr | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Soaps were orig | | |
| | | ts and vegetable oils |
| c) chemicals extrac | ted from the soil | d) foam booster |
| Aı | าร : b) animal fats | and vegetable oils |
| 2. The saponifica | tion of a fat or o | oil is done using |
| solution | | |
| for hot process. | | |
| a) Ammonium hydr | oxide b) S | Sodium hydroxide |
| c) Hydrochloric acid | | Sodium chloride |
| | An | s : b) Sodium hydroxide |
| 3. Gypsum is adde | ed to the cement | for |
| a) fast setting | b) delayed set | |
| c) hardening | d) making pas | |
| | | s : b) delayed setting |
| 4. Phenol is | | |
| a) carbolic acid | b) acetic acid | |
| c) benzoic acid | d) hydrochlorid | acid |
| • | An | s : a) carbolic acid |
| 5. Natural adhesiv | es are made fron | n |
| a. protein | b) fat | |
| c. starch | d) vitamins | Ans : c) starch |
| II. Fill in the blanks | 3// | |
| 1 | gas causes t | ears in our eyes while |
| cutting onions. | Ans | : Propanethial S-Oxide |
| 2. Water, coconut | oil and | are necessary for soap |
| preparation. | | ns : Sodium hydroxide |
| 3 | | |
| | | Ans: Earthworms |
| 4 | fetilizer is ecofrien | dly. Ans:Organic |
| 5 | is an example for | natural adhesive. |
| | | Ans: Starch |
| | | |
| | | |

III. True or False. If False, give the correct statement

1. Concentrated phenol is used as a disinfectant.

Ans: False

Correct Statement : Low Concentrated Phenol is used as a disinfectant.

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2. Gypsum is largely used in medical industries.

Ans: False

Correct Statement : Epsom is largely used in medical industries.

3. Plaster of Paris is obtained from heating gypsum.

Ans: True

4. Adhesives are the substances used to separate the components.

Ans: False

Correct Statement : Adhesives are the substances used to **bind** the components.

5. NPK are the primary nutrients for plants. Ans: True

IV. Match the following

| I TI III GEOTI GIO | 1011011 | 1119 |
|--------------------|---------|---------------------|
| 1. Soap | - | C ₆ H₅OH |
| 2. Cement | - | CaSO₄.2H₂O |
| 3. Fertilizers | - | NaOH |
| 4. Gypsum | - | RCC |
| 5. Phenol | - | NPK |

Ans:

| 1. Soap | - | NaOH |
|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 2. Cement | - | RCC |
| 3. Fertilizers | - | NPK |
| 4. Gypsum | - | CaSO ₄ .2H ₂ O |
| 5. Phenol | - | C ₆ H ₅ OH |

- V. Arrange the following statements in correct sequence
- 1. Pour that solution into an empty match box, soap can be obtained after drying.
- 2. Take necessary quantity of water in a jar.
- 3. Then add coconut oil drop by drop and stir it well.
- 4. Add concentrated sodium hydroxide in the jar and allow it to cool.
- 5. Try this soap to wash your hand kerchief.
- 6. Cover your work area with old newspaper.

Ans: Correct Sequence:

- 1. Cover your work area with old newspaper.
- 2. Take necessary quantity of water in a jar.
- 3. Add concentrated sodium hydroxide in the jar and allow it to cool.
- 4. Then add coconut oil drop by drop and stir it well.
- 5. Pour that solution into an empty match box, soap can be obtained after drying.
- 6. Try this soap to wash your hand kerchief.

TERM -III

UNIT - 4. Our Environment

Evaluation

| | ppropriate answer | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|
| | resh water ecosyste | em. |
| a) Pond | b) Lake | |
| c) River | d)All of them | Ans:d)All of them |
| 2. Producers a | | |
| a)Animals | b) Birds | |
| c) Plants | d) Snakes | Ans : c) Plants |
| 3.It is a biodegr | adable waste. | |
| a) Plastic | b) Coconut Shell | Ans : b) Coconut Shell |
| c) Glass | d)Aluminium | Ans: b) Coconut Shell |
| 4. It is an undes | irable change that o | occurs in air and water. |
| a) Recycling | b) Reuse | |
| c) Pollution | d) Reduce | Ans : c) Pollution |
| 5. Usage of | chemical pestic | cides and fertilizers |
| causesp | ollution. | |
| | | llution |
| c) Noise Pollutio | b) Water Po on d) None of th | ne above |
| , | Ans | s : b) Water Pollution |
| 2. Temperature, 3is the new materials. | light and wind are | Ans: physical ting waste materials into Ans: Recycling |
| 5 The 3R's are F | Reduce, | |
| J. THE SIX Sale I | \cauce, | Ans : Reuse |
| | | Alia : Neuse |
| 1. The Pacific ecosystem. | | orrect statement cample of an aquatic Ans:True composers. Ans:True |

Correct Statement: Human and animal wastes are examples

of bio degradable waste.

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2. Explain the link between waste and dangerous diseases like dengue and malaria?

Ans: ★ Dumping of garbage and stagnation of water pools, let mosquitoes to breed.

★ They can spread unwanted diseases like dengue and malaria.

X. See the diagram and answer the following questions.

1) Explain what is happening in the picture?

Ans:

- ★ Fires in the open dump, burns the unhealthy chemicals and pollute the ecosystem.
- ★ These chemicals are present in the air we breathe.
- ★ The left over ash from burning waste pollutes the soil.
- ★ When it rains, some of the dangerous chemicals goes into the ground.
- 2) What types of pollution are caused by open dumps?

 Ans: ★ Air pollution ★ Land pollution ★ Water pollution

Additional Questions & Answers

| I. Choose the | best ansy | wer:- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|----------|---------|----------|------------|------|
| 1 | produce | their ov | vn food | | | |
| a) Carnivores | | b) Prod | lucers | | | |
| c) Herbivores | | d) Cons | sumers | Ans: | o) Produ | cers |
| 2. In India a | n average | e perso | n prod | uces | V | vast |
| per day | | | | | | |
| a) 0.45 kg | b) 1.45 | kg | c) 4.5k | g d) | 0.145 kg | |
| | | | • | Ans: | a) 0.45kg | 1 |
| 3environment | | ortant | to cre | ate po | llution | fre |
| a)2R | o) 1R | c) 3l | R d |) None o | of the abo | ove |

II. Fill in the blanks:

- 4. India produces.....of solid waste every day.

Ans: 532 million / kilos

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Activity: 2

Take a square paper. Fold its diagonals. Draw three lines in three triangles as shown in the picture.

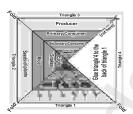
Cut from the edge of the diagonal to the center as shown in the picture.

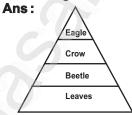
If you fold this triangle and paste behind the third triangle you get a pyramidal shape.

In one of the triangles, draw images of each of the organisms in the different levels.

In another triangle write the names of the organisms. In the last triangle, write the

energy level of the organism. Have a look at the following example. You must come up with different organisms!





Activity: 3

Take two mud pots or glass jars and fill them up with garden soil. In the first pot, mix wastes such as banana peel, some vegetable peels and a few tree leaves into the soil. In the second pot, mix a piece of plastic carry bag, sweet wrapper and metal foil into the soil.

What happen to the waste materials placed in both pots? Do you notice a difference between first and second pot? Observe the changes over two weeks and discuss with your classmates.

Ans:

- * In the first pot of the materials is biodegradable waste.
- * In the second pot of the materials is non-biodegrable waste.
- * In the first pot contains decomposed materials, and the second pot contains non decomposed materials.

Activity:4

Student Activity.

TERM -III

UNIT - 5. Plants in Daily Life

Evaluation

| I. Choose the correct answer | r |
|---|--|
| 1. One of the following I | pirds is an example of plant |
| pollinator | |
| a) Duck b) Pa | arrot |
| | ove Ans: c) Humming bird |
| 2. Natural Mosquito repellar | ntis |
| | amboo |
| c) Ginger d) N | eem Ans: d) Neem |
| 3. Which of the following is | not a root ? |
| a) Potato b) C | arrot |
| | ırnip Ans : a) Potato |
| 4. Which of the following m | edicinal plants has anticancer |
| properties? | |
| a)Amla b)Tu | ılasi |
| c) Turmeric d) Al | oe Ans : c) Turmeric |
| 5. Which is the national tree | |
| a) Neem tree b) Ja | ick tree |
| a) Neem tree b) Ja c) Banyan tree d) M | ango tree Ans:c) Banyan tree |
| II. Fill in the Blanks 1. Every year, October day. 2is an example of 3. I am the state tree of Tamiln | is celebrated as world food Ans:16 ftextile fibre. Ans:Cotton adu. Who am I? |
| | Ans : Palm tree |
| 4. The juice of the leaves of bronchitis. | plant relieves cough and Ans:Tulasi |
| 5. The edible seeds of legumin | nous plants are called Ans : Pulses |
| called as ornamental plants. 2. Silkworm eats mulberry le 3. Cauliflower is used for or | rative purposes are called as Ans: False rown for decorative purposes are |

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3. Name any five plants and their parts that we eat. Ans:

| S. No. | Plants | Parts eaten |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | Carrot | Root |
| 2. | Spinach | leaves |
| 3. | Sugarcane | Stem |
| 4. | Rice | Seed |
| 5. | Guava | Fruit |

VIII. Answer in detail

1. Write short notes on - Timber yielding plants.

Ans: Timber yielding plants:

★ All commercial timbers are classified into two classes as Hardwoods and softwoods based essentially on their structure.

Hardwoods:

- ★ Hardwoods are angiosperms (flowering plants), the largest group of land plants.
- ★ High quality furniture, desks, flooring, and wooden construction are being made only using hardwood.
- ★ E.g: Teak, Jackfruit.

Softwoods:

- ★ Softwoods come from gymnosperm (non.flowering plants) trees.
- \star Softwoods have a wide range of applications such as making plywood, wooden boxes, medium-density Fibreboard (MDF) and paper making.
- ★ E.g: katampu, Pine.

2. Comment on importance of plant animal interaction.

Ans: Animal - plant Interactions

Animals rely on plants for their food and shelter. This relationship benefits not only animals but also plants.

Such relationship is economically significant.

A) Silk Production:

- ★ Silkworms feed on mulberry leaves and live on mulberry plants.
- This relationship between a worm and a plant is economically useful for us in silk production.

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IV. Give short Answer:

1. Write short note on - Plywood.

Ans:

- ★ The finely cut wooden boards from the wood are layered one above the other to make plywood.
- ★ This is a kind of composite wood.

Activity: 1

Tabulate the names of vegetables, Cereals and pulses you know.

Ans:

| S.No. | Vegetables | Cereals | Pulses |
|-------|---------------|---------|------------|
| 1. | Brinjal | Paddy | Groundnut |
| 2. | Plantain | Wheat | Chick peas |
| 3. | Tomato | Ragi | Green gram |
| 4. | Drumstick | Millets | Moong dhal |
| 5. | Village Beans | Sorghum | Dhoor dhal |

Activity: 2

How do Rava, Maida, Sago and Vermicelli are made? Discuss with your friends.







Ans:

| Rava | The refined product from maida is Rava. |
|------------|---|
| Maida | Maida is the remains of refined wheat. |
| Sago | Tapioca is dried and Powdered. |
| Vermicelli | Prepared from Tapioca. |

TERM -III

UNIT - 6. Hardware and Software

Evaluation

- I. Choose the correct answer
- 1. Find out the part that is not found in CPU?
- a) Mother Board

b) SMPS

c) RAM

d) Mouse Ans : d) Mouse

- 2. Which of the following is correct?
- a) Free and open source
- b) Free and Traditional Software
- c) Passive and open source
- d) Passive and Traditional source

Ans: a) Free and open source

- 3. LINUX is a
- a) Paid Software
- b) Licensed Software
- c) Free and Proprietary Software
- d) Free and Open source software

Ans: d) Free and open source software

4. Find out Paid and Proprietary software from the given list

a) Windows

b) MAC OS

c) Adobe Photoshop

d) All the above

Ans: d) All the above

5.....is a Operating System

a)Android

b) Chrome

c) Internet

d) Pendrive

Ans : a) Android

II. Match the following

1. MAC OS - Free and Open source Software2. Software - Paid and Proprietary Software

3. Hardware - Input Device

4. Keyboard - RAM

5. LINUX - Geogebra

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Answer:

1. MAC OS - Paid and Proprietary Software

2. Software - Geogebra

3. Hardware - RAM

4. Keyboard - Input Device

5. LINUX - Free and Open source Software

III. Short answer

1. What is Hardware and Software?

Hardware:

- ★ Hardware is the parts of the computer which we can touch and feel.
- ★ Hardware includes Input and Output devices, Cabinet, Hard Disk, Mother Board, SMPS, CPU, RAM, CD Drive and Graphics Card.

Software:

- ★ Hardware is lifeless without software in a computer.
- ★ Software are programmed and coded applications to process the input information.
- ★ The Software processes the data by converting the input information into coding or programmed language.
- ★ Touching and feeling the software is not possible but we can see the functions of the software in the form of output.

2) What do you mean by Operating System? How it Works? Ans:

System Software:

- ★ System Software (Operating system) is software that makes the hardware devices process the data inputted by the user and to display the result on the output devices like Monitor.
- ★ Without the operating system, computer cannot function on its own.
- ★ Some of the popular operating system are Linux, Windows, Mac, Android etc.

3) What is Free and Open Source Software? Give any two examples?

Ans:

Free and Open source:

- ★ Free and open software is available at free of cost and can be shared to many end users.
- * Free software is editable and customizable by the user and this leads to updation or development of new software.

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