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## Term - I

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# தமிழ்

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## முதல் பருவம்



## மனப்பாடச் செய்யுள்

### கவிதைப் பேழை

## **இன்பத்தமிழ்**

தமிழுக்கும் அமுதென்று பேர் – அந்தத் தமிழ் இன்பத் தமிழ்எங்கள் உயிருக்கு நேர்! தமிழுக்கு நிலவென்று பேர் – இன்பத் தமிழ் எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் விளைவுக்கு நீர்! தமிழுக்கு மணமென்று பேர் – இன்பத் தமிழ் எங்கள் வாழ்வுக்கு நிருமித்த ஊர்!

– பாரதிதாசன்

மணப்பாடச் செய்யுள்

#### ^ ^ ^

## சிலப்பதிகாரம்

மாமழை போற்றுதும் மாமழை போற்றுதும் நாம நீர் வேலி உலகிற்கு அவன் அளிபோல் மேல்நின்று தான் சுரத்தலான்.

- இளங்கோவடிகள்



### காணி நிலம்

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காணி நிலம் வேண்டும் – அங்குத்

தூணில் அழகியதாய் – நன்மாடங்கள்

துய்ய நிறத்தினதாய் – அந்தக்

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கட்டித் தரவேண்டும் – அங்குக்

கேணி அருகினிலே – தென்னைமரம்

கீற்றும் இளநீரும்

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பக்கத்திலே வேணும்.

– பாரதியார்

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## திருக்குறள்

- அகர முதல எழுத்தெல்லாம் ஆதி பகவன் முதற்றே உலகு.
- விண்இன்று பொய்ப்பின் விரிநீர் வியனுலகத்து
   உள்நின்று உடற்றும் பசி.
- கெடுப்பதூஉம் கெட்டார்க்குச் சார்வாய்மற்று ஆங்கே எடுப்பதூஉம் எல்லாம் மழை.
- செயற்கரிய செய்வார் பெரியர் சிறியர் செயற்கரிய செய்கலா தார்.
- தம்மின்தம் மக்கள் அறிவுடைமை மாநிலத்து மன்னுயிர்க்கு எல்லாம் இனிது.
- ஈன்ற பொழுதின் பெரிதுவக்கும் தன்மகனைச் சான்றோன் எனக்கேட்ட தாய்.
- அன்பிலார் எல்லாம் தமக்குரியர் அன்புடையார் என்பும் உரியர் பிறர்க்கு.
- அன்பின் வழியது உயிர்நிலை அஃதிலார்க்கு என்புதோல் போர்த்த உடம்பு.
- பணிவுடையன் இன்சொலன் ஆதல் ஒருவற்கு
   அணியல்ல மற்றுப் பிற.
- இனிய உளவாக இன்னாத கூறல் கனியிருப்பக் காய்கவர்ந் தற்று.

- திருவள்ளுவர்





## தமிழ்த்தேன்



#### ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு :

பெயர் : பாரதிதாசன் இயற்பெயர் : சுப்புரத்தினம் பிறந்த ஊர் : புதுச்சேரி

பெற்றோர் : கனகசபை – இலக்குமி அம்மையார்

பணி : தமிழாசிரியர்

சிறப்புப்பெயர் : பாவேந்தர், புரட்சிக்கவிஞர்

காலம் : 29-04-1891 முதல் 21-04-1964 வரை

இயற்றிய நூல்கள் : குடும்ப விளக்கு, பாண்டியன் பரிசு, பிசிராந்தையார், அழகின் சிரிப்பு.



இப்பாடல் ''பாரதிதாசன் கவிதைகள்'' தொகுப்பில் ''இன்பத்தமிழ்'' என்னும் தலைப்பில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளது.

#### பொருளுரை

இனிக்கும் அமுதத்தை ஒத்திருப்பதால் தமிழுக்கு அமுது என்று பெயர். இன்பம் தரும் தமிழ் எங்கள் உயிருக்கு இணையானது. தமிழுக்கு நிலவென்றும்பெயர். இன்பத்தமிழ் எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு அடிப்படையான நீர் போன்றதாகும்.

தமிழுக்கு மணம் என்று பெயா். இன்பத்தமிழ் எங்கள் வாழ்க்கைக்கெனவே உருவாக்கப்பட்ட ஊராகும். தமிழ் எங்கள் இளமைக்குக் காரணமான பால் போன்றது. சிறந்த புகழ்மிக்க புலவா்களுக்கு இன்பத்தமிழே கூா்மையான வேல் போன்ற கருவியாகும்.

தமிழ் எங்கள் உயாவின் எல்லையாகிய வான் போன்றது. இன்பத்தமிழ் எங்கள் சோா்வை நீக்கி ஒளிா்விடச் செய்யும் தேனாகும். தமிழ் எங்கள் அறிவுக்குத் துணையாகும் தோள் போன்றது. தமிழ் எங்கள் கவிதைக்கு வைரம் போன்ற உறுதி மிக்க வாள் ஆகும்.

#### விளக்கவுரை

தமிழ், அமுதம் எவ்வாறு இனிமையாக இருக்குமோ அதைப்போல இனிமையான மொழியாக இருப்பதால் தமிழை அமுதம் என்கிறார். மேலும் தமிழை மனித உயிருக்கு நிகராக ஒப்புமைப்படுத்துகின்றார். சமூகம் (சமுதாயம்) சிறப்புடன் வளர்வதற்குத் தமிழ்மொழி நீராகப் பயன்படுகிறது. தமிழ்மொழி நறுமணம் உடையது என்றும் கூறுகிறார். இன்பத்தமிழானது மக்கள் நல்வாழ்வு வாழ்வதற்கெனவே உருவாக்கப்பட்ட ஊராகும்.

மனிதா்கள் பொலிவுடனும் இளமையுடனும் இருப்பதற்குப் பால் எப்படிப் பயன்படுகிறதோ! அதனைப் போன்று வளமும் சுவையும் நிறைந்தது தமிழ்மொழி. இந்தத்தமிழ் சிறந்த புகழ்மிக்க தமிழ்ப்புலவா்களின் புலமையை அறிவிக்கின்ற கூா்மையான வேலாகும். தமிழ்மொழி எங்கள் உயா்வுக்கு வானமாகும். தமிழ்மொழி எங்கள் அறிவுக்குத் தோள்கொடுக்கும். தமிழ்மொழி எங்கள் கவிதையின் கவித்துவத்திற்கு வாளாகும்.

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#### சொல்லும் பொருளும்

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- உருவாக்கிய நிருமித்த
- 2. ഖിഞണഖ – ഖിതെണச்சல்
- 3. சமூகம் – மக்கள் குமு
- சோர்வு 4. அசதி



#### சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.

- ஏற்றத் தாழ்வற்ற ...... அமைய வேண்டும்.
  - அ) சமூகம்
- ஆ) நாடு
- **@**) ഖ്(്്
- [대 தெரு

சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🛭 6 ஆம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 🗈 முதல் பருவம்

[விடை: அ) சமூகம்]

- 2. நாள் முழுவதும் வேலை செய்து களைத்தவர்க்கு ...... ஆக இருக்கும்.
  - அ) மகிழ்ச்சி
- ஆ) கோபம்
- (風 வருத்தம்
- ஈ) அசதி

[விடை: ஈ) அசதி]

- 3. நிலவு + என்று என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ................
  - அ) நிலயென்று
- ஆ) நிலவென்று
- இ) நிலவன்று

- FF) நிலவுஎன்று
- [விடை: ஆ) நிலவென்று]
- தமிழ் + எங்கள் என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ...... 4.
  - அ) தமிழங்கள்
- ஆ) தமிழெங்கள்
- இ) தமிழுங்கள்
- H.) தமிழ்எங்கள்

[விடை: ஆ) தமிழெங்கள்]

- **5**. 'அமுதென்று' என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது ............
  - அ) அமுது + தென்று
- ஆ) அமுது + என்று
- இ) அமுது + ஒன்று
- H.)
  - அமு + தென்று [<mark>விடை: ஆ) அமுது</mark> + **என்று**]
- 'செம்பயிர்' என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது ............
  - அ) செம்மை + பயிர்
- <del>의</del>) செம் + பயிர்
- இ) செமை + பயிர்
- H) செம்பு + பயிர்
- [விடை: அ) செம்மை + பயிர்]

### **ூன்பத்தமி**ழ் பாடலின் கருத்துக்கு ஏற்றபடி பொருத்துக

- அ) ഖിതണഖുക്ക്ര பால்
- **ഖി**െ: ക്കി) ഖിതെണ്വക്ക്ര
- ஆ) அறிவுக்கு வேல்
- ஆ) வாழ்வுக்கு – ஊர்
- இளமைக்கு நீர் **(**
- இளமைக்கு **(B** – பால்
- புலவர்க்கு தோள் [H
- புலவர்க்கு – வேல் **ਜ∙**)

## ஒத்த ஓசையில் முடியும் (இயைபு) சொற்களை எடுத்து எழுதுக

அறிவுக்கு

#### (எ.கா.) பேர் – நேர்

**அ**முதென்று – நிலவென்<u>ற</u>ு விடை: பேர் - நேர் உயிருக்கு – ഖിതെബ്യക്ക്ര – நீர் பேர் இளமைக்**கு** – புலவர்க்கு பேர் \_ உளர் – வாழ்வுக்கு தமிழுக்<mark>க</mark>ு பால் - வேல் உயர்வுக்கு - அசதிக்கு வான் - தேன்

தோள்– வாள்

#### குறுவினா

- 1. **பாரதிதாசன் தமிழுக்குச் சூட்டியுள்ள பெயர்கள் யாவை?** அமுதம், நிலவு, மணம்.
- 2. நீங்கள் தமிழை எதனோடு ஒப்பிடுவீர்கள்? தேன், தங்கம், கரும்பு, சந்தனம், அமுதசுரபி, நவமணிகள் போன்றவற்றோடு தமிழை ஒப்பிடுவேன்.

– കഖിതെട്ടക്ക്ര

#### சிறுவினா

- இன்பத் தமிழ் பாடலில் உங்களுக்குப் பிடித்த அடிகள் இரண்டனை எழுதுக.
   தமிழ் எங்கள் உயர்வுக்கு வான்! இன்பத் தமிழ் எங்கள் அசதிக்குச் சுடர்தந்த தேன்!
- 2. விளைவுக்கும் நீருக்கும் உள்ள தொடர்பு யாது? (விளைவு – விளைச்சல்)
  - (i) நீரின்றி வேளாண்தொழில் (விளைச்சல்) நிகழாது.
  - (ii) நீர் இவ்வுலகில் உள்ள அனைத்து உயிரினங்களுக்கும் உயிர் போன்றது.
  - (iii) நீரினால் விளையும் விளைச்சலினால் மக்கள் பயன் பெறுவர்.

#### சிந்தனை வினா

- 1. வேல் என்பது ஓர் ஆயுதம். தமிழ் ஏன் வேலுடன் ஒப்பிடப்படுகிறது?
  - (i) வேல் கூர்மையான ஆயுதம் அதைப்போல தமிழ்மொழியிலுள்ள இலக்கியங்கள், பாடல்கள், கவிதைகள் கூர்மையான கருத்துகளைக் கொண்டு மக்களை நல்வழிப்படுத்துகிறது.
  - (ii) ஆகவே தமிழ், வேலுடன் ஒப்பிடப்படுகிறது. அதேபோல் கத்தியின் முனையைவிட பேனாவின் முனை கூர்மையானது என்ற பழமொழியும் இதனையே விளக்கும்.



சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🗆 6 ஆம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 🗈 முதல் பருவம்

# கற்பவை கற்றபின்

#### 1. இன்பத்தமிழ் என்ற பாடலை இனிய ஓசையுடன் பாடுக.

கீழ்க்காணும் பாடலைக் குரலேற்ற இறக்கத்துடன் இனிமையாகப் பாடச் செய்தல். தமிழுக்கும் அமுதென்றுபேர்! – அந்தத் தமிழ் இன்பத் தமிழ்ளங்கள் உயிருக்கு நேர்! தமிழுக்கு நிலவென்று பேர்! – இன்பத் தமிழ் எங்கள் சமூகத்தின் விளைவுக்கு நீர்! தமிழக்கு மணமென்று பேர்! – இன்பத் தமிழ் எங்கள் வாழ்வுக்கு நிருமித்த ஊர்! தமிழ் எங்கள் இளமைக்குப் பால்! – இன்பத் தமிழ் எங்கள் உயர்வுக்கு வான்! – இன்பத் தமிழ் எங்கள் அசதிக்குச் சுடர்தந்த தேன்! தமிழ் எங்கள் அசதிக்குச் கடர்தந்த தேன்! தமிழ் எங்கள் அறிவுக்குத் தோள்! – இன்பத் தமிழ் எங்கள் அறிவுக்குத் தோள்! – இன்பத்

#### 2. தமிழை அமுது, நிலவு, மணம் என்று பெயரிட்டு அழைப்பது பற்றி வகுப்பறையில் கலந்துரையாடுக.

தமிழை அமுது, நிலவு, மணம் என்று பெயாட்டு அழைப்பது ஏன் என்பது குறித்து கலத்துரையாடுதல்.

**மாணவன்** 1 : வ

: வணக்கம்! கவிஞர்கள் தமிழை அமுது, நிலவு, மணம் என்று அழைக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பற்றி உனக்குத் தெரியுமா?

மாணவன் 2

: தெரியும். அமுதம் என்பது வானுலகில் வாழும் தேவர்கள் உண்ணும் உணவுப் பொருள் ஆகும். அது மிகவும் சுவை உடையது என்றும் அதனை உண்பதினால் தேவர்கள் சாகா வரம் பெற்றுள்ளார்கள் என்றும் ஒரு நம்பிக்கை உண்டு. நல்ல சுவையுள்ள உணவை நாம் உண்ணும்போது தேவாமிர்தமாக இனிக்கிறது என்றும் நாம் கூறுவோம். அதைப்போல் கவிஞர்களும் தமிழ் இனிமையானது என்ற பொருளிலும், இறவாநிலையில் உள்ளது என்ற பொருளிலும் தமிழை அமுது எனக் கூறுகிறார்கள்.

மாணவன் 3

: ஆமாம், ஆமாம் அதேபோல்தான் நிலவு என்று அழைப்பதற்கும் ஒரு காரணம் உண்டு. நிலவானது குளிர்ச்சி பொருந்தியது. அதுமட்டுமின்றி உலகின் இருளைப் போக்கி வெளிச்சத்தைத் தருகிறது. தமிழ் தண்மையானது(குளிர்ச்சி) என்பதாலும் மக்களின் அறியாமை என்ற இருளைப் போக்கி ஒளியைத் தருவதாலும் தமிழை நிலவு என்று அழைக்கிறார்கள்.

#### சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🛮 6 ஆம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 - 🗈 இயல் 1 🗈 தமிழ்த்தேன்

: சரியாகச் சொன்னாய். மணம் என்று கூறுவதற்கும் ஒரு காரணம் மாணவன் 2 உண்டு. அது என்னவெனில் பூக்களின் மணம், காற்றில் கலந்து எல்லாவிடங்களிலும் பரவுகிறது. அதேபோல் நம் தமிழ்மொழியும் மாநிலம் கடந்து, நாடு கடந்து ஏன் உலகமெங்கும் தன் நறுமணத்தைப் எனவேதான் தமிழை மணம் பரப்பியுள்ளது. என்ற பெயரிட்டு அழைத்துள்ளனர்.

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#### தமிழுக்கு நீங்கள் சூட்ட விரும்பும் பெயர்களைப் பட்டியலிடுக. 3.

மாணவர்கள் தமிழுக்குச் சூட்டப்படும் பெயர்களை அறிந்து எழுதுதல். தேன்தமிழ், செந்தமிழ், இனிமைத் தமிழ், இளமைத் தமிழ், முத்தமிழ்...

#### 4. தமிழ்க் கவிதைகள், பாடல்களைப் படித்து மகிழ்க.

கீழ்க்காணும் பாடலைக் குரலேற்ற இரக்கத்துடன் இனிமையாகப் பாடச் செய்தல்.

#### தென்றலுக்கு நன்றி!

கமுகொடு நெடிய தென்னை கமழ்கீன்ற சந்தனங்கள் சமைக்கின்ற பொதிகை அன்னை உனைத் தந்தாள்; தமிழைத் தந்தாள்! தமிழ் எனக் ககத்தும், தக்க தென்றல் நீ புறத்தும் இன்பம் அமைவுறச் செய்வதை நான் கனவிலும் மறவேன் அன்றோ?

– பாரதிதாசன்



#### பொருள் தருக :

வான் - வானம்

– சமம் இணை

சுடர் – ஒளி

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### சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🛭 6 ஆம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 🗈 முதல் பருவம்

#### வினாக்கள் :

#### 1. பாரதிதாசனின் இயற்பெயர் யாது?

பாரதிதாசனின் இயற்பெயர் சுப்புரத்தினம்

#### 2. பாரதிதாசனின் பெற்றோர் யாவர்?

பாரதிதாசனின் பெற்றோர்

தந்தையார் - கனகசபை

தாயார் – இலக்குமி.

#### 3. பாரதிதாசனார் 'புரட்சிக்கவி' என்று போற்றப்படக் காரணம் யாது?

பாரத்தாசனார் தம் கவிதைகளில் பெண்கல்வி, கைம்பெண் மறுமணம், பொதுவுடைமை, ஆகியவை குறித்த புரட்சிகரமான கருத்துகளைப் பாடியுள்ளமையால் 'புரட்சிக்கவி' என்று போற்றப்படுகிறார்.

#### 4. பாரதிதாசனாரின் சிறப்புப் பெயர்கள் யாவை?

பாரதிதாசனாரின் சிறப்புப் பெயர்கள் : புரட்சிக் கவி, பாவேந்தர்.

#### **5**. பாரதிதாசன் பற்றி சிறுகுறிப்பு எழுதுக.

பெயர் : பாரதிதாசன்

: சுப்புரத்தினம் இயற்பெயர்

பிறந்த ஊர் : புதுச்சேரி

பெற்றோர் : கனகசபை – இலக்குமி அம்மையார்

: தமிழாசிரியர் பணி

: பாவேந்தர், புரட்சிக் கவிஞர் சிறப்புப்பெயர்

காலம் : 29-04-1891 முதல் 21-04-1964 வரை

இயற்றிய நூல்கள் : குடும்ப விளக்கு, பாண்டியன் பரிசு, பிசிராந்தையார், அழகின்

சிரிப்பு.



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#### ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு :

: பெருஞ்சித்திரனார் பெயர்

: மாணிக்கம் இயற்பெயர்

உளர் : சேலம் மாவட்டம் – சமுத்திரம்

: துரைசாமி – குஞ்சம்மாள் பெற்றோர்

: தாமரை அம்மையார் மனைவி

காலம் : 10-03-1933 முதல் 11-06-1995 வரை

: ''பாவலரேறு' சிறப்புப் பட்டம்

: கனிச்சாறு, கொய்யாக்கனி, பாவியக்கொத்து இயற்றிய நூல்கள்

: தென்மொழி, தமிழ்ச்சிட்டு, தமிழ்நிலம். இதழ்கள்

#### நால் வெளி

இப்பாடல் ''கனிச்சாறு'' என்னும் நூலில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளது, இந்நூல் எட்டுத் தொகுதிகளைக் கொண்டது. இது தமிழுணர்வு செறிந்த பாடல்களைக் கொண்டது.

#### பொருளுரை

இளம்பெண்களே! எட்டுத் தீசைகளிலும் தமிழின் புகழ் பரவவிடுமாறு கைகளைக் கொட்டிக் கும்மியடிப்போம்.

பல நூறு ஆண்டுகளைக் கண்டது தமிழ்மொழி. அறிவைப் பெருக்கும் பல நூல்களைப் பெற்றுள்ள மொழி. பெரும் கடல் சீற்றங்களினாலும், கால மாற்றங்களினாலும் அழியாமல் நிலை பெற்ற மொழி.

தமிழ் பொய்யை அகற்றும் மொழி; தமிழ் மனத்தின் அறியாமையை நீக்கும் மொழி; அன்பு உடையவருக்கு இன்பம் தரும் பாடல்கள் நிறைந்த மொழி. உயிர் போன்ற உண்மையைப் புகட்டி அறத்தின் உயா்வை உணா்த்தும் மொழி. இந்த உலகம் சிறந்து வாழ வழிகாட்டும் மொழி தமிழ்மொழி.

#### விளக்கவுரை

தமிழ் இளம் பெண்கள் விரும்பிப் பாடியப் பாடல் கும்மிப்பாடல்.

கிழக்கு, மேற்கு, வடக்கு, தெற்கு, தென்மேற்கு, வடகிழக்கு, வடமேற்கு, தென்கிழக்கு என எட்டுத் திசைகளிலும் தமிழ் மற்றும் தமிழரின் புகழ் உலகம் முழுக்க பரவுமாறு கைகொட்டிக் கும்மியடித்தனர்.

பல்லாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பே தோன்றிய மொழி. அறிவைப் பெருக்க இலக்கண, இலக்கியம் எனப் பல நூல்களைப் பெற்றுள்ள மொழி நம் தமிழ்மொழி. பல பெரும் கடல் சீற்றங்களினாலும், காலநிலை மாற்றங்களினாலும் அழியாமல் நிலை பெற்ற மொழி.

பொய்மைகளை அகற்றி மனத்தின் அறியாமை என்னும் இருளைப்போக்கும் மொழி. அன்புள்ளம் கொண்டவா்களுக்கு இன்பம் தரும் மொழி. உயிா்போன்ற உண்மையைப் புகட்டி ஒழுக்கம் தவறாமல் அறத்தோடுநின்று உயா்வை உணா்த்தும் மொழி. இந்த உலகம் சிறந்து வாழ வழிகாட்டும் மொழியாகத் தமிழ்மொழி விளங்குகிறது.



சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🛮 6 ூம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 🗗 முதல் பருவம்

சொல்லும் பொருளும்

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**ஆழிப்பெருக்கு** - கடல் கோள்

– நீண்டதொருகாலப்பகுதி 2. ஊழி

3. மேதினி – உலகம்

உள்ளப்பூட்டு - அறிய விரும்பாமை 4.



#### சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.

- 1. தாய் மொழியில் படித்தால் ...... அடையலாம்.
  - அ) பன்மை ஆ) மேன்மை **(** பொறுமை சிறுமை

[விடை: ஆ) மேன்மை]

- 2. தகவல் தொடர்பு முன்னேற்றத்தால் ...... சுருங்கிவிட்டது.
  - அ) மேதினி ஆ) நிலா
- **(** வானம்
- காற்று

[விடை: இ) வானம்]

- 3. 'செந்தமிழ்' என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது ......
  - அ) செந் + தமிழ்

- ஆ) செம் + தமிழ்
- இ) சென்மை + தமிழ்
- செம்மை + தமிழ்

[விடை: ஈ) செம்மை + தமிழ்]

- பொய்யகற்றும் என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது.....
  - அ) பொய் + அகற்றும்
  - ஆ) பொய் + கற்றும்
  - பொய்ய + கற்றும்
  - பொய் + யகற்றும் [·류

[விடை: அ) பொய் + அகற்றும்]

- பாட்டு + இருக்கும் என்பதைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ...... **5**.
  - அ) பாட்டிருக்கும்

ஆ) பாட்டுருக்கும்

பாடிருக்கும்

- பாடியிருக்கும் [<mark>விடை: அ) பாட்டிருக்கும்</mark>]
- எட்டு + திசை என்பதைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ......
  - அ) எட்டுத்திசை

ஆ) எட்டிதிசை

எட்டுதிசை 奧)

- FF) எட்டிஇசை
- [விடை: அ) எட்டுத்திசை]

#### நயம் உணர்ந்து எழுதுக

- பாடல் அடிகளில் முதல் எழுத்து ஒன்றுபோல் வரும் (மோனை) சொற்களை எடுத்து 1. எழுதுக.
  - சீர்மோனை:

கொட்டுங்கடி – கோதையரே எட்டுத்திசை – எட்டிடவே ஊழி – ஊற்று ஆழிப் – அழியாமல் பொய் – பூண்டவரின் மெய்புகட்டும் **– மே**தினி

2. பாடல் அடிகளில் இரண்டாம் எழுத்து ஒன்றுபோல் வரும் (எதுகை) சொற்களை எடுத்து எழுதுக.

சீர் எதுகை : அடிஎதுகை : கொட்டுங்கடி – எட்டு எட்டுங்கடி – எ<u>ட்</u>டிடவே ஊழி ஆழி – அழியாமலே – ஆழி பொய் – மெய்

பாடல் அடிகளில் இறுதி எழுத்து ஒன்றுபோல் வரும் (இயைபு) சொற்களை எடுத்து எழுதுக.

இயைபு :

கொட்டுங்கடி – கொட்டுங்கடி, கொண்ட<mark>துவாம்</mark> – நின்ற<mark>துவாம</mark>், – காட்டி**ருக்கும்**. பாட்டிருக்கும்

#### குறுவினா

- தமிழ் மொழியின் செயல்களாகக் கவிஞர் கூறுவன யாவை? 1. தமிழ் மொழியின் செயல்கள் :
  - பொய்மை அகற்றும், மனதில் உள்ள அறியாமை என்ற இருளை நீக்கும்.
  - (ii) அன்பு உடையவருக்கு இன்பம் தரும். பாடல்கள் நிறைந்த மொழி. உயிர் போன்ற உண்மையைக் கற்பித்து அறத்தின் உயா்வை உணா்த்தும். இவ்வுலக மக்கள் வாழ்வதற்கு வழிகாட்டும்.
- 2. செந்தமிழின் புகழ் எங்கெல்லாம் பரவ வேண்டும் என்று கவிஞர் கூறுகிறார்? செந்தமிழின் புகழ் எட்டுத்திசைகளிலும் பரவ வேண்டும் என்று கவிஞர் கூறுகிறார்.



#### சிறுவினா

#### 1. கால வெள்ளத்தை எதிர்த்து நிற்கும் மொழி தமிழ் என்று கவிஞர் கூறுவதன் காரணம் என்ன?

- (i) நம் தமிழ்மொழி பல்லாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பே தோன்றிய மொழி, அறிவைப் பெருக்கும் விதமாகப் பல சிறந்த நூல்களைப் பெற்றுள்ள மொழி.
- (ii) இப்புகழ் பெற்ற மொழி இயற்கை மாற்றங்களான கடல் சீற்றங்களினாலும் கால மாற்றங்களினாலும் அழியாமல் என்றும் நிலைத்து நிற்கும். இந்த உலகம் சிறந்து வாழ வழிகாட்டும் மொழி.

#### 2. தமிழ்க்கும்மி பாடலின்வழி நீங்கள் அறிந்துகொண்டவற்றை உம் சொந்த நடையில் தருக.

- (i) நம் தமிழ்மொழி பல்லாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பே தோன்றிய மொழி, அறிவைப் பெருக்கும் விதமாகப் பல சிறந்த நூல்களைப் பெற்றுள்ள மொழி.
- (ii) இப்புகழ் பெற்ற மொழி இயற்கை மாற்றங்களான கடல் சீற்றங்களினாலும் கால மாற்றங்களினாலும் அழியாமல் என்றும் நிலைத்து நிற்கும்.

#### சிந்தனை வினா

#### 1. தமிழ்மொழி அறியாமையை எவ்வாறு அகற்றும்?

பொய்மை அகற்றி மனதில் உள்ள அறியாமையை அகற்றும் அன்புடைய பலரின் இன்பம் நிறைந்த மொழி, உயிர்போன்ற உண்மையை ஊட்டி உயர்ந்த அறத்தைத் தந்து, இந்த உலகம் சிறந்து வாழ்வதற்கான வழிகளையும் காட்டும் மொழியாக தமிழ்மொழி விளங்குகிறது.

## கற்பவை கற்றபின்

#### 1. தமிழ்க்கும்மி பாடலை இசையோடு பாடி மகிழ்க.

தமிழ்க்கும்மி பாடலை இசை நயத்தோடு பாடச் செய்தல் கொட்டுங்கடி கும்மி கொட்டுங்கடி இளங் கோதையரே கும்மி கொட்டுங்கடி – நிலம்

எட்டுத் திசையிலும் செந்தமிழின் புகழ் எட்டிடவே கும்மி கொட்டுங்கடி!

ஊழி பலநூறு கண்டதுவாம் அறிவு

ஊற்றெனும் நூல்பல கொண்டதுவாம் – பெரும்

ஆழிப் பெருக்கிற்கும் காலத்திற்கும் முற்றும்

அழியாமலே நிலை நின்றதுவாம் !

பொய் அகற்றும் உள்ளப் பூட்டறுக்கும் – அன்பு

பூண்டவரின் இன்பப் பாட்டிருக்கும் – உயிர்

மெய்புகட்டும் அறமேன்மை கிட்டும் இந்த மேதினி வாழவழி காட்டிருக்கும்!

– பெருஞ்சித்திரனார்

# فألسو

#### 2. பின்வரும் கவிதை அடிகளைப் படித்து மகிழ்க.

வான்தோன்றி வளி தோன்றி நெருப்புத் தோன்றி மண் தோன்றி மழைதோன்றி மலைகள் தோன்றி ஊன் தோன்றி உயிர் தோன்றி உணர்வு தோன்றி ஒளி தோன்றி ஒலி தோன்றி வாழ்ந்த அந்நாள் தேன் தோன்றியது போல மக்கள் நாவில் செந்தமிழே! நீ தோன்றி வளர்ந்தாய்! வாழி!



#### எதிர்சொல் தருக.

 1.
 பல
 × சில

முற்றும் × தொடரும்
 பாய் × மெய்

4. அழிவு × ஆக்கம்

#### வினா :

### 1. பெருஞ்சித்திரனார் பற்றி சிறுகுறிப்பு எழுதுக.

பெயர் : பெருஞ்சித்திரனார்

இயற்பெயர் : மாணிக்கம்

ஊர் : சேலம் மாவட்டம் – சமுத்திரம்

பெற்றோர் : துரைசாமி – குஞ்சம்மாள்

மனைவி : தாமரை அம்மையார்

காலம் : 10-03-1933 முதல் 11-06-1995 வரை

சிறப்புப் பட்டம் : "பாவலரேறு"

இயற்றிய நூல்கள் : கனிச்சாறு, கொய்யாக்கனி, பாவியக்கொத்து, நூறாசிரியம்

இதழ்கள் : தென்மொழி, தமிழ்ச்சிட்டு, தமிழ்நிலம்.



சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🛭 6 ஆம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 🗈 முதல் பருவம்







## மகிப்பீடு

#### சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.

- 1. 'தொன்மை' என்னும் சொல்லின் பொருள் ..
  - அ) புதுமை
- ஆ) பழமை
- **(** பெருமை
- சீர்மை

[விடை: ஆ) பழமை]

- 'இடப்புறம்' என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது .............. 2.
  - அ) இடன் + புறம்
- ஆ) இடது + புறம்
- (8 இட + புறம்
- [·] இடப் + புறம்
- [விடை: ஆ) இடது + புறம்]
- **3**. 'சீரிளமை' என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது ......
  - அ) சீர் + இளமை
- சீா்மை + இளமை ஆ)
- சீரி + இளமை
- சீற் + இளமை [<mark>விடை: ஆ) சீர்மை</mark> + **இளமை**] F)
- சிலம்பு + அதிகாரம் என்பதைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ............. 4.
  - அ) சிலம்பதிகாரம்
- சிலப்பதிகாரம் ஆ)
- சிலம்புதிகாரம்
- F.) சில பதிகாரம் [விடை: ஆ) சிலப்பதிகாரம்]
- 5. கணினி + தமிழ் என்பதைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ...........
  - அ) கணினிதமிழ்
- கணினித்தமிழ் ஆ)
- கணிணிதமிழ்
- [· கனினிதமிழ்
- [விடை: ஆ) கணினித்தமிழ்]
- ''தமிழ்மொழி போல் இனிதாவது எங்கும் காணோம்'' என்று பாடியவர்......
  - அ) கண்ணதாசன்
- பாரதியார் ஆ)
- பாரதிதாசன் 禽)
- H.) வாணிதாசன்
- [விடை: ஆ) பாரதியார்]
- **7**. ்மா' என்னும் சொல்லின் பொருள் ......
  - அ) மாடம்
- ஆ) வானம்
- **(** விலங்கு
- அம்மா i.

[விடை: இ) விலங்கு]

#### கோடிட்ட டூடத்தை நிரப்புக

- 1.
- 2. தமிழில் நமக்குக் கிடைத்துள்ள மிகப் பழைமையான இலக்கண நூல் .......
  - [<mark>விடை:</mark> தொல்காப்பியம்] ※
- 3. மொழியைக் கணினியில் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும் எனில் அது ...... அடிப்படையில் வடிவமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். [விடை: எண்களின்]

சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🛘 6 ஆம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 - 🛕 இயல் 1 🗸 தமிழ்த்தேன்

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#### சொற்களைத் சொந்தத் தொடரில் அமைத்து எழுதுக

- 1. விடை : திருக்குறள் பல மொழிகளில் மொழிபெயா்ப்பு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது அதனின்
- 2. நாள்தோறும் விடை: நாம் நாள்தோறும் நல்ல பழக்கவழக்கத்தைக் கடைபிடிப்பது நல்லது.

### குறுவினா

1. தமிழ் மூத்தமொழி எனப்படுவது எதனால்? தமிழ்மொழி – மூத்தமொழி :

தனிச்சிறப்பு ஆகும்.

- இலக்கியங்கள் தோன்றிய பிறகே அவற்றிற்கு இலக்கணம் தோன்றியிருக்க வேண்டும். தமிழில் நமக்குக் கிடைத்துள்ள மிகப் பழமையான இலக்கணநூல் தொல்காப்பியம்.
- இந்நூல் சில ஆயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முற்பட்டதாக அறியப்படுகிறது. அதற்கும் முன்னதாகவே தமிழில் இலக்கியங்கள் பல இருந்திருக்க வேண்டும். இதனைக் கொண்டு தமிழ் தொன்மைமிக்க மூத்த மொழி என்பதை அறியலாம்.
- நீங்கள் அறிந்த தமிழ்க் காப்பியங்களின் பெயர்களை எழுதுக. சிலப்பதிகாரம், மணிமேகலை, சீவக சிந்தாமணி, குண்டலகேசி, வளையாபதி, யசோதர காப்பியம், சூளாமணி, நாககுமார காவியம், உதயகுமார காவியம், நீலகேசி.

#### சிறுவினா

- அ.:றிணை, பாகற்காய் என்னும் சொற்களின் பொருள் சிறப்பு யாது? அஃறிணை, பாகற்காய் என்னும் சொற்களின் பொருள் சிறப்பு :
  - திணை உயர்திணை, அஃறிணை என இருவகைப்படும்.
  - (ii) உயர்திணையின் எதிர்ச்சொல் தாழ்திணை என அமையவேண்டும்.
  - (iii) ஆனால் நம் முன்னோர் தாழ்திணை என்று கூறாமல் உயர்வு அல்லாத திணை (அல் + தீணை) அஃறிணை என்று பெயரிட்டனர்.

#### பாகற்காய் :

பாகற்காய் கசப்புச் சுவை உடையது. அதனைக் கசப்புக்காய் என்று கூறாமல், இனிப்பு அல்லாத காய் (பாகு + அல் + காய்) பாகற்காய் என வழங்கினர்.

- தமிழ் இனிய மொழி என்பதற்கான காரணம் தருக. தமிழ் இனிய மொழி என்பதற்கான காரணம்:
  - ஓசை இனிமை, சொல் இனிமை, பொருள் இனிமை ஆகியவை ஒருங்கே அமைந்த இலக்கியங்கள் பலவற்றைக் கொண்டது தமிழ்மொழி.
  - பன்மொழி கற்ற கவிஞராகிய பாரதியார், தமிழ் மொழியின் இனிமையை ''யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ்மொழிபோல் இனிதாவது எங்கும் காணோம்'' என்று பாடுகிறார்.



சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🗆 6 ஆம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 🗈 முதல் பருவம்

#### 3. தமிழ் மொழியின் சிறப்பைக் குறித்து ஐந்து வரிகளில் எழுதுக.

- உலக மொழிகள் பலவற்றுள் இலக்கண, இலக்கியவளம் பெற்றுத் திகழும் மொழிகள் மிகச்சிலவே. அவற்றுள் செம்மை மிக்க மொழி என ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டவை ஒரு சில மொழிகளே! தமிழ்மொழி அத்தகு சிறப்பு மிக்க செம்மொழியாகும்.
- (ii) தமிழ் இலக்கியங்கள் ஓசை இனிமை, சொல் இனிமை, பொருள் இனிமை கொண்டவை.
- (iii) தமிழ் மொழி பேசவும், படிக்கவும், எழுதவும் உகந்த மொழி. தமிழ் எழுத்துகளின் ஒலிப்பு முறை மிக எளிமையானது. தமிழ் எழுத்துகள் பெரும்பாலும் வலஞ்சுழி எழுத்துகளாகவே அமைந்துள்ளன.
- (iv) இயல், இசை, நாடகம் என்ற முத்தமிழைக் கொண்ட மொழியாகும். தமிழ் மொழி சொல்வளம் மிக்கது. ஒரு பொருளின் பல நிலைகளுக்கும் வெவ்வேறு பெயர் கூட்டுவது தமிழ்மொழியின் சிறப்பாகும்.

#### சிந்தனை வினா

#### தமிழ் மொழி படிக்கவும் எழுதவும் எளியது என்பது பற்றி உங்கள் கருத்து யாது? 1. தமிழ் மொழி படிக்கவும் எழுதவும் எளியமொழி :

- துமிழ் எழுத்துகள் வாயைத் திறத்தல், உதடுகளை விரித்தல், குவித்தல் ஆகிய மூன்று எளிய இயக்கங்களால் உயிர் ஒலிகள் பன்னிரண்டையும் எளிமையாக ஒலிக்க இயலும்.
- (ii) நாக்கு, உதடு, பல், அண்ணம் ஆகிய பேச்சுறுப்புகளின் உதவியால் காற்றை அடைத்தும் வெளியேற்றியும் மெய்யொலிகளை ஒலிக்க இயலும்.
- (iii) உயிரும் மெய்யும் இணைவதால் தோன்றுபவை உயிர்மெய் ஒலிகள். உயிர், மெய் ஆகியவற்றின் அடிப்படை ஒலிப்பு முறைகளை அறிந்தால் 216 எழுத்துகளையும் எளிதாகக் கற்கலாம். எழுத்துகளைக் கூட்டி ஒலித்தால் தமிழ் படித்தல் இயல்பாக நிகழும்.
- (iv) தமிழ்மொழியை எழுதும் முறையும் மிக எளிமையானது இடப்புறமிருந்து வலப்புறமாகச் சுழித்து எழுதுவது குழந்தைகளின் இயல்பு. இதற்கேற்ப, தமிழ் எழுத்துகள் பெரும்பாலும் வலஞ்சுழி எழுத்துகளாகவே அமைந்துள்ளன. இதன் மூலம் தமிழ்மொழி படிக்கவும் எழுதவும் எளியது என்பதை அறியலாம்.

#### தமிழ் மொழி வளர்மொழி என்பதை உணர்கிறீர்களா? காரணம் தருக.

- தமிழில் காலந்தோறும் பல வகையான இலக்கிய வடிவங்கள் புதிது புதிதாக உருவாகி வருகின்றன.
- துளிப்பா, புதுக்கவிதை, கவிதை, செய்யுள் போன்றன தமிழ்க் கவிதை வடிவங்கள், கட்டுரை, புதினம், சிறுகதை போன்றன உரைநடை வடிவங்கள்.
- (iii) தற்போது அறிவியல் தமிழ், கணினித் தமிழ் என்று மேலும் மேலும் வளர்ந்து கொண்டே வருகிறது. எனவே தமிழ்மொழி வளர்மொழி என்பதை உணர்கிறேன்.

# கற்பவை கற்றபின்

#### மாற்றங்களுக்கு ஏற்பத் தன்னைப் புதுப்பித்துக்கொள்ளும் மொழி தமிழ் என்பது பற்றிக் கலந்துரையாடுக.

மாணவாகளைக் கால மாற்றத்திற்கேற்ப தன்னைப் புதுப்பித்துக்கொள்ளும் மொழி தமிழ்மொழி பற்றிப் பேசச் செய்தல்.

மாணவன் 1

: வணக்கம். நம் தமிழ்மொழியானது காலத்திற்கேற்றார்போல் தன்னைப் புதுப்பித்துக் கொள்ளும் என்பதில் எவ்வித ஐயமுமில்லை. 'வடவேங்கடம் தென்குமரி ஆயிடைத் தமிழ் கூறு நல்லுலகம்' எனப் புகழப்படும் தமிழ் உலகில் பல இலக்கியங்கள் தோன்றிக் கொண்டே தான் உள்ளன. தமிழ் மொழியில் உள்ள இலக்கிய இலக்கண வளங்களால்தான் அழியா நிலை பெற்றுள்ளது எனலாம்.

மாணவன் 2

: அதுமட்டுமா? ஒலியாகத் திரிந்து சித்திரமாய் மாறி பல மொழிகளுடன் இணைந்து உருக்கள் பலப்பல எடுத்தும் காலம் பல கடந்து கல்வெட்டுகளில் செதுக்கப்பட்டும் ஓலைச்சுவடிகளில் வரையப்பட்டும் தற்போது காகிதங்களில் மிளிர்ந்து கொண்டும் உள்ளது நம்தாய் மொழியாம் தமிழ். இது காலச்சூழல் மாற்றங்களுக்கேற்ப தன்னைப் புதுப்பித்துக் கொள்ளும் சிறப்பு பெற்றது.

மாணவன் :

: பிறமொழிகள் தங்கள் தொன்மை மாறாமலும் அவை இருந்த காலத்திற்கேற்ப இடத்திலிருந்து இறங்கி வராமலும் கொள்ளாமலும் இருந்ததால் வழக்கொழிந்துவிட்டன. ஆனால் நம் தமிழானது கற்றவர் கல்லாதவர் என அனைவருடைய நாவிலும் நடனமாடுகிறது. இதனால் அழியாப் புகழுடன் விளங்குகிறது. கன்னித்தமிழாய் இருப்பதோடல்லாமல் மொழிகளுக்கெல்லாம் தாயாகவும் விளங்குகிறது.

மாணவன் 2

: சரியாகச் சொன்னாய். தமிழ் மேடைத் தமிழ், எழுத்துத் தமிழ், பேச்சுத் தமிழ் என்று வெவ்வேறு உருவத்தில் தன்னை வளைத்துக் கொடுக்கும் தன்மையால்தான் இன்றும் வளர்ந்து கொண்டே வருகிறது.

மாணவன் 1

: இன்றைய நடைமுறைக்கு ஏற்ப ஊடகங்களில் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. தமிழ்மொழியானது தனியாக வளர்க்கப்படவில்லை. பக்தி இலக்கியக் காலத்தில் பக்திப் பாடல்கள், சுதந்திரப் போராட்டக் காலத்தில் தேசப்பக்திப் பாடல்கள் என மக்கள் மனதில் வளர்ந்து செழுமை பெற்றுள்ளது.

மாணவன் 2

: சரியாகச் சொன்னாய். <u>இவ்வாறு</u> வளரும் தமிழ்மொழியானது இன்றைய அறிவியல் தொழில்நுட்ப வளர்ச்சியுடன் செல்லும் வகையில் புதிய கலைச் சொற்களை உருவாக்கிக் கொண்டு தமிழ்மொழி தன்னை நாள்தோறும் புதுப்பித்துக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. தமிழ் இணையம், முகநூல், புலனம், குரல்தேடல், தேடுபொறி, செயலி, தொடுதிரை முதலிய சொற்களை உருவாக்குகிறது.

#### சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🗆 6 ஆம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 🗅 முதல் பருவம்

மாணவன் 1 : அதுமட்டுமா? சமூக ஊடங்களிலும் பயன்படத்தக்க திறன் கொண்ட புது மொழியாகவும் தமிழ் திகழ்ந்து வருகிறது எனலாம். தமிழ் மூத்த மொழியாக மட்டுமின்றி இனிமை, எளிமை, சீர்மை, வளமை, இளமை மிக்க வளர்மொழியாகவும் நாளும் சிறந்து விளங்கும் புதுமொழியாகவும் திகழ்கிறது. தற்போது தமிழ்மொழி அறிவியல் தமிழ், கணினித் தமிழ், மாற்றங்களுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு மேலும் தன்னைப் புதுப்பித்துக் கொள்கிறது. காலத்தின் தேவைக்கேற்ப சரியான சொற்கள் தமிழில் புகுந்து தொடர்ந்து இன்றும் இயங்கி வருகின்றது.

2. தமிழ் பேசத்தெரியாத குடும்பத்தினர் உங்கள் பக்கத்து வீட்டில் உள்ளனர் அவர்களுக்கு நீங்கள் கற்றுத் தர விரும்பும் பத்துத் தமிழ்ச் சொற்களைப் பட்டியலிடுக.

மாணவர்கள் நம் அன்றாட வாழ்வில் பயன்படுத்தும் தமிழ்ச் சொற்களைக் கற்றுத் தருதல்.

#### தமிழ்சொற்கள்

1. வணக்கம்

- 2. வாருங்கள்
- 3. அமருங்கள்
- 4. சாப்பிடுங்கள்
- எப்படி இருக்கிறீர்கள்?
- 6. உங்கள் பெயர் என்ன?

7. தண்ணீர்

- நன்றி
- 9. பொ<u>றுத்து</u>க்கொள்ளுங்கள் <u>10</u>. வாழ்க வளர்க
- 3. வாழ்த்துகளைத் தமிழில் கூறுவோம்.

மாணவாகள் தமிழில் வாழ்த்துகளை அறிந்து வந்து எழுதச் செய்தல்.

#### திருமண வாழ்த்து

பதினாறுப் பெற்று பெறு வாழ்வு வாழ்க!

இரட்டைக்கிளவிபோல் என்றும் சேர்ந்தே வாழ வேண்டும்.

இன்றுபோல் என்றும் இன்முகத்துடன் வாழ்க!

அன்பு, அறிவு, பண்பு, பணிவுடன் வாழ்க பல்லாண்டு!

என்றெல்லாம் அறத்துடன் வாழ வேண்டும்.

எட்டுத்திசைக்கும் புகழ் பரவ வாழ வேண்டும்.

எடுத்துக்காட்டாய் வாழ வேண்டும் என வாழ்த்துகிறோம்.

என் மனமார்ந்த திருமண நல்வாழ்த்துகள் !

என் அன்பான திருமண நல்வாழ்த்துகள் !





# கனவு பலித்தது

(கடிதம்)





#### அத்தையின் கடிதக் கருத்துகளைச் சுருக்கி எழுதுக. 1.

'கனவு பலித்தது' – கடிதக் கருத்துகள் :

#### இன்சுவை :

ஆறாம் வகுப்பு படிக்கும் போதே அறிவியல் துறையில் பணியாற்ற வேண்டும் என்ற விருப்பம் கொண்டிருந்தாள். அவ்விருப்பம் நிறைவேறியது. ஆம் அவள் சதீஷ் தவான் விண்வெளி ஆராய்ச்சி நிறுவனத்தில் இளம் ஆராய்ச்சியாளர் பணிக்குத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டாள்.

இன்சுவை அரசுப் பள்ளியில் தமிழ் வழியில் படித்ததனால் தன் இலக்கை அடைவது கடினமானது என எண்ணினாள். ஆனால் அவளுடைய அத்தையின் ஊக்குவிப்பினால் தன் இலக்கை அடைந்தாள்.

#### சாதனையாளர்கள் :

சாதனை புரிவதற்கு மொழி தடை இல்லை. கணிதமேதை இராமானுஜம். மேனாள் குடியரசுத் தலைவர் மேதகு அப்துல்கலாம், மயில்சாமி அண்ணாதுரை, இஸ்ரோவின் தலைவர் சிவன், இஸ்ரோ அறிவியல் அறிஞர் வளர்மதி போன்றோர் தம் தாய்மொழித் தமிழில் பயின்ற சாதனையாளர்களாவர்.

#### தமிழாகளின் அறிவியல் சிந்தனை :

நிலம், நீா், நெருப்பு, காற்று, ஆகாயம் என்னும் ஐந்தும் கலந்ததுதான் உலகம் என்பது அறிவியல் உண்மை. இக்கருத்தினைத் தொல்காப்பியரும் தமது தொல்காப்பியத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளாா். 'நிலம், தீ, நீா், வளி, விசும்போடு ஐந்தும் கலந்த மயக்கம் உலகம் ஆதலின்' மேலும், உலக உயிர்களை ஓரறிவு முதல் ஆறறிவு வரை வகைப்படுத்தியுள்ளனர்.

#### இலக்கியங்கள் கூறும் சான்றுகள் :

கடல்நீர் ஆவியாகி மேகமாகிப் பின்னர் குளிர்ந்து மழையாகப் பொழியும் என்ற அறிவியல் உண்மையைப் பழந்தமிழ் இலக்கியங்கள் குறிப்பிடுகின்றன. அவை

#### கார் நாற்பது :

'கடல்நீர் முகந்த கமஞ்சூழ் எழிலி......'

#### அறுவை மருத்துவம் :

போரில் புண்பட்ட வீரரின் மார்பை வெண்ணிற ஊசியால் தைத்த செய்தி பதிற்றுப்பத்து என்னும் நூலில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளது. 'நெடு வெள்ளூசி நெடு வசி பரந்த வடு'. சுறாமீன் தாக்கியதால் ஏற்பட்ட புண்ணை நரம்பினால் தைத்த செய்தி நற்றிணை என்னும் நூலில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளது.

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சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🗆 6 ஆம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 🗈 முதல் பருவம்

"கோட்சுறா எறிந்தெனச் சுருங்கிய நரம்பின் முடிமுதிர் பரதவர்"

#### கபிலர் – கலீலியோ கருத்து :

புல்லின் நுனியில் நிற்கும் பனித்துளியில் நெடுந்தொலைவில் நிற்கும் பனைமரம் முழுமையாகத் தெரியும் காட்சியைத் திருவள்ளுவமாலைப் பாடலில் விளக்கியுள்ளார்.

தினையளவு போதாச் சிறுபுல்நீர் நீண்ட

பனையளவு காட்டும்.

ஒளியைக் கோட்டம் அடையச் செய்து தொலைவில் உள்ள பொருளின் உருவத்தை அருகில் தோன்றச் செய்ய முடியும் என்று பிற்காலத்தில் கலீலியோ நிறுவியுள்ளார்.

தமிழாகள் அறிவியல் துறையில் மட்டுமின்றி பல்வேறு துறைகளிலும் கோலோச்சி வருகிறாாகள். நம் தமிழாகள் இன்றைய அறிவியல் துறைக்கு முன்னோடியாகத் தீகழ்ந்துள்ளமை நமக்குப் பெருமையாகும்.

# கற்பவை கற்றபின்

1. இக்கடிதத்திற்கு நீங்கள் விரும்பும் வகையில் வேறொரு தலைப்பிடுக.

இக்கதைக்கு நான் விரும்பும் தலைப்பு "எண்ணம் ஈடேறியது."

2. உங்கள் எதிர்காலக் கனவு குறித்து ஒரு கடிதம் எழுதுக.

மாணவாகளை தமிழில் 'உங்கள் எதிர்கால கனவு' குறித்து ஒரு கடிதம் எழுதச் செய்தல்.

இடம் : செஞ்சி,

நாள் : 05-06-2019.

அன்புள்ள அத்தை,

நான் இங்கு நலமாக இருக்கிறேன். நீங்கள் அங்கு நலமாக உள்ளீர்களா? உங்களின் அறிவுரையின் படியும் வழிகாட்டுதலின்படியும் நான் இன்று அறிவியல் துறையில் சிறந்து விளங்குகின்றேன்.

என் எதிர்காலக் கனவு நனவாவதற்கு என்னால் ஆன முயற்சிகளை மேற்கொள்வேன். என் உயர்வும் உழைப்பும் நாட்டை உயர்த்துவதாக இருக்கும். என் இலட்சியப் பாதை மிகவும் சிறப்பானதாக அமையும். பத்துப் பேரோடு பதினொன்றாவது நபராக நான் இருக்கமாட்டேன். என் கடமையை உயிரென மேற்கொண்டு சாதனை புரிவேன்.

என்னுடைய அறிவியல் ஆய்வு மற்ற வல்லரசு நாடுகளுடன் போட்டியிடுவதாக இருக்காது. நம் நாட்டில் அழிவின் விளிம்பில் இருக்கும் விவசாயத்திற்கு உதவும் வகையில் இருக்கும் நாட்டின் முதுகெலும்பு கிராமங்கள், அக்கிராமங்களின் முதுகெலும்பு இளைஞர்கள், அவர்களுள் ஆர்வமுள்ள கிராமப்புற இளைஞர்களைக் கூட்டி விழிப்புணர்வூட்டி வேளாண்துறை மேம்படச் செய்வேன்.

மழைநீரைச் சேமிக்கவும், புதிய விவசாய உத்திகளைப் பயன்படுத்தி குறைந்த நாட்களில் மகத்தான விளைச்சலை உருவாக்குவேன். வேளாண் பணிக்கான புதிய எந்திரங்களைக் கண்டறிவேன். அவற்றால் சுற்றுச்சூழல் பாதிப்படையாதபடிப் பார்த்துக் கொள்வேன்.

நம்நாடு வறுமை, பஞ்சம், பிணிபோக்கி செழுமை, வளமை, பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றம் தொழில்வளம் கொழிக்க அறிவியலின் வழி நின்று பாடுபடுவேன். மேலும் வேறென்ன 勁 செய்யலாம் என்பதை நீங்கள் அவ்வப்போது கூறுங்கள்.

> இப்படிக்கு தங்கள் அன்புக்குரிய,

> > ச. விஷ்ணு

#### உறைமேல் முகவரி :

திரு. அ. கதிர் அவர்கள், எண். 7, பிள்ளையார் கோயில் தெரு. பரனூர், சென்னை – 600 060.

#### 3. இன்சுவையின் காரணங்களாக எண்ணம் நிறைவேறக் நீங்கள் எவற்றைக் கருதுகிறீர்கள்?

- இன்சுவை, தான் எடுத்த செயலில் வெற்றிபெற வேண்டும் என்பதில் உறுதியாக அவளுடைய அத்தை கூறிய அறிவுரைகளைச் சிரமேற்கொண்டு இருந்தாள். பின்பற்றினாள்.
- நூலகம் சென்று பல நூல்களைப் படித்து சாதனையாளர்களின் வாழ்க்கை நிகழ்வுகளை அறிந்து கொண்டாள். தன்னுடைய வாழ்வில் அதனை மேற்கொண்டாள்.
- விடாமுயற்சியும், உழைப்பும் மனிதனை உயர்த்தும் என்பதற்கு இன்சுவை சான்றாகத் திகழ்ந்தாள்.
- கனவு பலித்தது என்ற தலைப்பு இக்கடிதத்திற்கு எவ்வாறு பொருந்துகிறது என்பதனை விளக்குக.

#### கனவு பலித்தது என்ற தலைப்பு இக்கதைக்குப் பொருந்தும் விதம் :

- எண்ணங்கள் நேரானால் செயல்களும் நேராகும். வெற்றியும் நம் கைவசமாகும். இக்கதையில் வரும் இன்சுவை சிறுவயதிலேயே அறிவியல் துறையில் பணியாற்ற வேண்டும் என்பதைத் தன் விருப்பமாகக் கொண்டுள்ளாள்.
- அவள் தமிழ்வழியில் படிப்பதால் தன் இலக்கை அடைய முடியுமா என அச்சமுற்றாள். இன்சுவையின் அத்தை பல சாதனையாளர்களைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார். மேலும் பண்டைத் தமிழர்களின் அறிவியல் சிந்தனைகளையும் எடுத்துக் கூறியிருந்தார்.
- (iii) நூலகம் சென்று சாதனையாளர்களின் வாழ்க்கை நிகழ்வுகளை அறிந்து கொள்வது இன்சுவையின் சிந்தனைக்கு வளம் சேர்க்கும், அறிவியல் மனப்பான்மை பெருகும் எனக் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார்.
- (iv) இதனைச் சிரமேற்கொண்டு இன்சுவை, ஊக்கத்துடனும் விடாமுயற்சியுடனும் படித்து சதீஷ் தவான் விண்வெளி ஆராய்ச்சி நிறுவனத்தில் இளம் ஆராய்ச்சியாளர் பணிக்கும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறாள்.
- இன்சுவையின் கடும் உழைப்பினாலும் விடாமுயற்சியினாலும் ஆர்வத்துடனும் படித்தனால் தன் இலக்கை அடைந்தாள். அவளுடைய கனவும் பலித்தது.





## தமிழ் எழுத்துகளின் வகை தொகை



- 1. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மாத்திரை அளவுக்கேற்பச் சொற்களை எழுதுக.
- 2. இரண்டு மாத்திரை அளவுள்ள ஓரெழுத்துச் சொல் ....... [விடை: தீ]

#### குறுவினா

- 1. தமிழ் இலக்கணம் எத்தனை வகைப்படும்? அவை யாவை?
  - (i) தமிழ் இலக்கணம் ஐந்து வகைப்படும். அவை,
  - (ii) எழுத்து இலக்கணம், சொல் இலக்கணம், பொருள் இலக்கணம், யாப்பு இலக்கணம், அணி இலக்கணம்.
- 2. மெய்யெழுத்துகளை மூவகை இனங்களாக வகைப்படுத்தி எழுதுக.
  - (i) வல்லினம் : க், ச், ட், த், ப், ற்.
  - (ii) மெல்லினம் : ங், ஞ், ண், ந், ம், ன்
  - (iii) இடையினம் : ய், ர், ல், வ், ழ், ள்
- 3. தமிழ் எழுத்துக்களுக்குரிய மாத்திரை அளவுகளைக் குறிப்பிடுக.
  - (i) குறில் எழுத்தை ஒலிக்கும் கால அளவு : 1 மாத்திரை
  - (ii) நெடில் எழுத்தை ஒலிக்கும் கால அளவு : 2 மாத்திரை
  - $oxed{(iii)}$  மெய் எழுத்துக்கள் ஒலிக்கும் கால அளவு :1/2 மாத்திரை
  - (iv) ஆய்த எழுத்து ஒலிக்கும் கால அளவு  $: \frac{1}{2}$  மாத்திரை.

# கற்பவை கற்றபின்

1. உங்கள் பெயர் மற்றும் உங்கள் நண்பர்களது பெயர்களுக்கான மாத்திரை அளவை கண்டுபிடி.

எ. கா. கபிலர் – 1 + 1 + 1 + ½ = 3½

மாணவாகளைத் தமிழ் எழுத்துகளின் மாத்திரை அளவை அறிந்து கொள்ளச் செய்தல்.



வ. எண் \	பெயர்	மாத்திரை அளவு
100	அரவிந்தன்	$1 + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = 5$
2	அசுவின்	$1 + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{31}{2}$
3	செந்தாழினி	$1 + \frac{1}{2} + 2 + 1 + 1 = \frac{51}{2}$
4	ஆனந்த்	$2 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 4$



#### கேட்டும் பார்த்தும் உணர்க :

#### 1. இனிய தமிழ் பாடல்களைக் கேட்டு மகிழ்க.

கீழ்க்காணும் பாடலைக் குரலேற்ற இறக்கத்துடன் இனிமையாகப் பாடச் சொல்லி கேட்டு மகிழ்தல்.

மனதில் உறுதி வேண்டும்.

வாக்கினிலே இனிமை வேண்டும்;

நினைவு நல்லது வேண்டும்.

நெருங்கின பொருள் கைப்பட வேண்டும்;

கனவு மெய்ப்பட வேண்டும்.

கைவசமாவது விரைவில் வேண்டும்.

தனமும் இன்பமும் வேண்டும்.

துணியிலே பெருமை வேண்டும்.

கண் திறந்திட வேண்டும்.

காரியத்தில் உறுதி வேண்டும்.

பெண் விடுதலை வேண்டும்.

பெரிய கடவுள் காக்க வேண்டும்.

மண் பயனுற வேண்டும்.

வானகமிங்கு தென்பட வேண்டும்;

உண்மை நின்றிட வேண்டும்.

#### 2. தமிழறிஞர்களின் வானொலி, தொலைக்காட்சி உரைகளைக் கேட்டு மகிழ்க.

தமிழறிஞா்களின் வானொலி, தொலைக்காட்சியில் ஆற்றிய உரைகளைக் கேட்டு மகிழ்தல். மாணவா்கள் இச்செயல்பாட்டினைத் தாங்களே செய்து பாா்க்க வேண்டும்.

### கீழ்க்காணும் தலைப்புகளில் ஒரு நிமிடம் பேசுக

- 1. தமிழ் இனிது 2. தமிழ் எளிது 3. தமிழ் புதிது
- 1. தமிழ் இனிது :

அனைவருக்கும் வணக்கம்! நம் தாய்மொழியாம் தமிழின் இனிமை, எளிமை, புதுமை பற்றிப் பார்ப்போமா! நம் தாய்மொழியாம் தமிழை உயர்தனிச் செம்மொழி என்று பெயரிட்டபோதே அதன் சிறப்புகளை அனைவரும் அறிவர். இது தனித்து இயங்கும் மொழி, செம்மையான மொழி எனச் சிறப்பிக்கலாம்.

தமிழ் என்றால் அழகு, தமிழ் என்றால் இனிமை. அதனால்தான் இதனைத் தேன்தமிழ், தீந்தமிழ் முதலான சொற்களால் அழைக்கின்றனர். தமிழ் என்ற சொல்லைத் தம்–இழ் எனப் பிரித்தோமேயானால் தம்மிடத்தில் 'ழ்' ழைக் கொண்ட மொழி எனப் பொருள் கொள்ளலாம். தமிழில் மூன்று இனங்கள் உண்டு. அவை முறையே வல்லினம், மெல்லினம், இடையினம் ஆகும்.

"தேனொக்கும் தமிழே! நீ கனி, நான்கிளி

வேறென்ன வேண்டும் இனி?"

"செந்தமிழ் நாடெனும் போதினிலே

இன்பத்தேன் வந்து பாயுது காதினிலே!"

இப்பாடல் வரிகள் தமிழின் இனிமையைப் பறைசாற்றும்

#### தமிழ் எளிது :

தமிழ் இனிய தமிழ் என்பதோடு எளிய தமிழ் எனவும் கூறப்படுகிறது. தமிழ் மொழியானது பேசவும் படிக்கவும் மிகவும் எளிதானது. இந்தச் சிறப்பு உலகில் எந்த மொழிக்கும் இல்லாதது. தமிழ் மொழியானது எழுதுவதற்கும் படிப்பதற்கும் எளிமையான மொழி. உயிரும் மெய்யும் இணைவதால் தோன்றுபவை உயிர்மெய் ஒலிகள். உயிர் எழுத்துகள், மெய்யெழுத்துகள் ஆகியவற்றின் ஒலிப்பு முறைகளை அறிந்து கொண்டால் போதும்.

இயல்பாக எழுத்துகளைக் கூட்டி ஒலித்தாலே தமிழ் படித்தல் தமிழ்மொழியை எழுதும் முறையும் எளிதானது. தமிழ் எழுத்துகள் பெரும்பாலும் வலஞ்சுழி எழுத்துகளாகவே அமைந்துள்ளன. தமிழ் எழுத்துகள் மேல் உதடு, கீழ் உதடு, மேற்பல், கீழ்ப்பல், நுனிநாக்கு, அடிநாக்கு, நடுநாக்கு இவற்றின் முயற்சியால் மட்டுமே ஒலிப்பதாக இருக்கும். தமிழ் மிகவும் மென்மையாக ஒலிக்கக்கூடிய மெல்லோசை மொழியாகவே உள்ளதால் எழுதவும் பேசவும் படிக்கவும் எளிமையானதாக உள்ளது.

#### தமிழ் புதிது :

தமிழ் மொழி என்றென்றும் புதிதாக உள்ளது. அதற்குக் காரணம் இன்று வளர்ந்து வரும் அறிவியல், கணினி ஆகிய தொழில்நுட்ப வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஏற்ப தமிழில் புதிய கலைச் சொற்கள் உருவாகிக் கொண்டே உள்ளன. அறிவியல் தமிழ், கணினித் தமிழ் என்று சொல்லும் அளவிற்கு அவற்றின் கலைச் சொற்கள் பெருகியுள்ளன. சமூக ஊடகங்களான செய்தித்தாள், தொலைக்காட்சி ஆகியவற்றிலும் பயன்படத்தக்க மொழியாகவும் தமிழ்மொழி விளங்குகிறது. இதிலிருந்து தமிழ் இனிது, எளிது, புதிது என்பதை அறியலாம்.

#### சொல்லக் கேட்டு எழுதுக

ஆசிரியர் சொற்களைச் சொல்லக்கேட்டு மாணவர்கள் எழுதுதல்.

- 1. இன்பத்தமிழ்
- 6. தொல்காப்பியம்
- 2. சுப்புரத்தினம்
- 7. பன்னிரண்டு
- 3. பாவேந்தர்
- 4. செந்தமிழ்
- 9. ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்
- 5. உயிரினங்கள்
- 10. கருவூலங்கள்

### கீழ்க்காணும் பத்தியைப் படித்து வினாக்களுக்கு விடை தருக

விரிவான கருத்தைச் சுருக்கிச் சொல்வதே பழமொழியின் சிறப்பு. சான்றாக, சுத்தம் சோறு போடும் என்னும் பழமொழி தரும் பொருளைக் காண்போம். சுத்தம் நோயற்ற வாழ்வைத் தரும். உடல் ஆரோக்கியமே உழைப்புக்கு அடிப்படை. உழைத்துத் தேடிய பொருளால் உணவு, உடை, உறைவிடம் ஆகியவற்றைப் பெறுகிறோம். இவை அனைத்திற்கும் சுத்தமே அடிப்படை. இவ்விரிந்த கருத்து சிறு அடிக்குள் அடங்கியுள்ளது.

- 1. பழமொழியின் சிறப்பு ...... சொல்வது
  - அ) விரிவாகச்

- ஆ) சுருங்கச்
- இ) பழமையைச்
- ஈ) பல மொழிகளில்
- [விடை: ஆ) சுருங்கச்]
- 2. நோயற்ற வாழ்வைத் தருவது .....
- ......[விடை: சுத்தம்]
- 4. உழைத்துத் தேடிய பொருளால் நாம் பெறுவன யாவை?

[விடை: உணவு, உடை. உறைவிடம்]

5. பத்திக்குப் பொருத்தமான தலைப்புத் தருக.

[விடை: சுத்தம்]

#### பிறமொழிக் கலப்பின்றிப் பேசுக

- 1. எங்க ஸ்கூல்லே சுற்றுலா கூட்டிட்டுப் போறாங்க. எங்கள் பள்ளியில் சுற்றுலா கூட்டிட்டுப் போறாங்க.
- 2. பெற்றோரிடம் பா்மிசன் லெட்டா் வாங்கி வரச் சொன்னாா்கள்.

பெற்றோரிடம் அனுமதி கடிதம் வாங்கி வரச் சொன்னார்கள்.

#### ஆய்ந்தறிக

பெயரில் தலைப்பெழுத்தைப் பலவகையாக எழுதுகின்றோம்.

- S. இனியன், எஸ். இனியன், ச. இனியன் -இவற்றுள் சரியானது எது? ஏன்?
- ச. இனியன்.

பெயரும் பெயரின் தலைப்பெழுத்தும் தமிழில்தான் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

பெயரைத் தமிழிலும் பெயரின் தலைப்பெழுத்தை ஆங்கிலத்திலும் எழுதுவது தவறு.

فيالسو

சுராவின் - தமிழ் 🛭 6 ஆம் வகுப்பு - 5 in 1 🗈 முதல் பருவம்

#### கடிதம் எழுதுக

#### விடுப்பு விண்ணப்பம்

அனுப்புநர்

அ.பூங்கோதை

ஆறாம் வகுப்பு 'அ' பிரிவு,

அரசினர் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளி

அண்ணாநகர், சென்னை-40.

பெறுநர்

வகுப்பாசிரியர் அவர்கள்

ஆறாம் வகுப்பு 'அ' பிரிவு,

அரசினர் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளி

அண்ணாநகர், சென்னை-40.

மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஐயா/ அம்மா,

வணக்கம், எனக்கு உடல் நிலை சரியில்லாத காரணத்தால் இரண்டு நாள்கள் மட்டும் விடுப்பு அளிக்குமாறு பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நன்றி!

இப்படிக்கு

தங்கள் உண்மையுள்ள மாணவி,

Ph: 9600175757 / 8124201000 / 8124301000

அ.பூங்கோதை

இடம் : முகப்பேர் நாள் : 18.06.2018 பெற்றோர் கையொப்பம்

அருணாச்சலம்.



#### திரட்டுக :

மை என்னும் எழுத்தில் முடியும் சொற்களின் பட்டியல் தயாரிக்க.

1	கருமை	8	ഖற്വതഥ
2	இனிமை	9	தனிமை
3	பொறுமை	10	உவமை
4	பெருமை	11	அருமை
5	இளமை	12	உண்மை
6	சிறுமை	13	இல்லாமை
7	கல்லாமை	14	பன்மை

#### சொல்வளம் பெறுவோம்

சொற்களில் உள்ள எழுத்துகளைக் கொண்டு புதிய சொற்களை 1. கீழ்க்காணும் உருவாக்குக.

(எ.கா.) கரும்பு – கரு, கம்பு

- ക്ഷി, ഖിത്വെ, ക്തച്ച, തച്ച கவிதை

பதிற்றுப்பத்து - பதி, பத்து, பற்று

பரிபாடல் – பரி, பாடல், பா, பால், பாரி

இரண்டு சொற்களை இணைத்துப் புதிய சொற்களை உருவாக்குக. 2. மொமி கோல் மீன் நீதி கண் வெளி தமிழ் மணி விண்

(எ.கா) விண்மீன்

				. 17/17/17
	1	விண்மீண்	7	தமிழ்மணி
	2	மொழிநூல்	8	மீன்கண்
5	3	தமிழ்மொழி	9	தமிழ்மாலை
	4	எழுதுகோல்	10	தமிழ்நூல்
	5	கண்மணி	11	ഖിൽ്റെഖണി
ı	6	நீதிநூல்	12	மணிமாலை

### பொருத்தமான சொற்களைக் கொண்டு தொடர்களை நிரப்புக

அழகு,	ஏற்றம்,	இன்பம்,	ஊக்கம்,	இனிமை,	ஆற்றல்,	ஈடு, இசை,	உணர்வு,	ஏடுகள்,
உரிமை	ு என்று	ம், எளித	ாய், உவ	க, அன்பு				

அ – \_\_\_\_\_\_ தருவது தமிழ்

\_\_ தருவது தமிழ்

இ – \_\_\_\_\_\_ தருவது தமிழ்

\_\_\_\_\_ இல்லாதது தமிழ்

— தருவது தமிழ்

\_ தருவது தமிழ் ഉണ 🗕

\_ வேண்டும் தமிழ்

\_ தருவது தமிழ்

அன்பு தருவது தமிழ்

**ஆற்றல்** தருவது தமிழ்

<mark>இன்பம்</mark> தருவது தமிழ்

**ஈடு** இல்லாதது தமிழ்

உவகை தருவது தமிழ்

ஊக்கம் தருவது தமிழ்

என்றும் வேண்டும் தமிழ்

ஏற்றம் தருவது தமிழ்

# கட்டங்களில் மறைந்துள்ள பெயர்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க

		1				
	Ţ	தி	தா	£	ன்	க
Ţ	<u>б</u> .	தா	Ţ	Ф	£	ம்
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шп	шп	தை	ஒள	ബെ	шп	iπ
ιi	ன்	£	தா	ணி	வா	ன்

1.	Labry -	
2.		04600

விடை : 1. பாரதிதாசன் 2. பாரதியார்

3. திருவள்ளுவர்

4. வாணிதாசன்

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**5.** சுரதா

ഒണ്ടെ ബെന്ന്

# நிற்க அதற்குத் தக

- நான் தாய்மொழியிலேயே பேசுவேன்.
- தாய்மொழியிலேயே கல்வி கற்பேன். 2.
- 3. தமிழ்ப்பெயர்களையே கூட்டுவேன்.

#### கலைச்சொல் அறிவோம்

1. வலஞ்சுழி	- Clock wise	2. இடஞ்சுழி	- Anti Clock wise
3. இணையம்	- Internet	4. குரல்தேடல்	- Voice Search
5. தேடுபொறி	- Search engine	6. தொடுதிரை	- Touch Screen
7. முகநூல்	- Facebook	8. செயலி	- App
9. புலனம்	- Whatapp	10. மின்னஞ்சல்	- E-mail

# கூடுதல் வினாக்கள்

#### இலக்கணம் என்றால் என்ன?

- உலகில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு பொருளையும் மனிதன் உற்று நோக்கினான். அவற்றின் இயல்புகளை அறிந்துகொண்டான் இவ்வாறே மொழியையும் ஆழ்ந்து கவனித்தான்.
- மொழியை எவ்வாறு பேசவும், எழுதவும் வேண்டும் என்பதை வரையறை செய்தான். அந்த வரையறைகளே இலக்கணம் எனப்படும்.
- 2. தமிழ்மொழியின் இலக்கண வகைகள் எத்தனை வகைப்படும்? தமிழ்மொழியின் இலக்கண வகைகள் ஐந்து வகைப்படும்.

#### 3. தமிழ் மொழியின் இலக்கண வகைகள் யாவை?

- **(i)** எழுத்து இலக்கணம்
- சொல் இலக்கணம்
- (iii) பொருள் இலக்கணம்
- (iv) யாப்பு இலக்கணம்
- அணி இலக்கணம்

#### எழுத்து என்றால் என்ன?

ളരി ഖடிவமாக எழுப்பப்படுவதும், வரிவடிவமாக எழுதப்படுவதும் எழுத்து எனப்படுகிறது.

#### **5**. உயிர் எழுத்துகள் என்றால் என்ன?

முதன்மையானது காற்று. காற்றைப் பயன்படுத்தி வாயைத் திறத்தல், உதடுகளை விரித்தல், குவித்தல் ஆகிய எளிய செயல்பாடுகளினால் வெளிப்படும் "அ முதல் ஒள வரை" உள்ள எழுத்துகள் உயிர் எழுத்துகள் எனப்படும்.

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#### 6. உயிர் எழுத்துகள் எத்தனை அவற்றை எடுத்து எழுதுக.

உயிர் எழுத்துகள் பன்னிரண்டு. அவை – அ, ஆ, இ, ஈ, உ, ஊ, எ, ஏ, ஐ, ஓ, ஓ, ஓள 🚅 ஆகும்.

#### **7**. குறில் எழுத்துக்கள் என்றால் என்ன?

குறுகி ஒலிக்கும் எழுத்துகள் குறில் எழுத்துகள் எனப்படும்.

#### 8. நெடில் எழுத்துகள் என்றால் என்ன?

நீண்டு ஒலிக்கும் எழுத்துகள் நெடில் எழுத்துகள் எனப்படும்.

#### 9. உயிர்க் குறில் எழுத்துக்களை எழுதுக.

அ, இ, உ, எ, ஒ என ஐந்து எழுத்துகளும் உயிர்க்குறில் எழுத்துகளாகும்.

#### 10. உயிர் நெடில் எழுத்துகள் யாது?

ஆ, ஈ, ஊ, ஏ, ஐ, ஓ, ஔ என ஏழு எழுத்துகளும் உயிர் நெடில் எழுத்துகளாகும்.

#### 11. மெய் எழுத்துகள் என்றால் என்ன? அவை யாவை?

- மெய் என்பது உடம்பு எனப் பொருள்படும். மெய் எழுத்துகளை ஒலிக்க உடல் இயக்கத்தின் பங்கு இன்றியமையாதது.
- (ii) க், ங், ச், ஞ், ட், ண், த், ந், ப், ம், ய், ர், ல், வ், ழ், ள், ற், ன் ஆகிய பதினெட்டும் மெய்யெழுத்துகள் ஆகும்.

#### மெய்யெழுத்துகள் எத்தனை வகையாகப் பிரிக்கப்படுகிறது? அவை யாவை?

மெய் எழுத்துக்கள் மூன்று வகையாகப் பிரிக்கப்படுகிறது.

அவை 1. வல்லினம், 2. மெல்லினம், 3. இடையினம் ஆகும்.

#### வல்லினம் என்றால் என்ன? அவை யாவை? **13**.

வன்மையாக ஒலிக்கும் எழுத்துகள் வல்லினம் எனப்படும்.

அவை – க், ச், ட், த், ப், ற்

#### 14. மெல்லினம் என்றால் என்ன? அவை யாவை?

மென்மையாக ஒலிக்கும் எழுத்துகள் மெல்லினம் எனப்படும்.

அவை - ங், ஞ், ண், ந், ம், ன்

#### 15. இடையினம் என்றால் என்ன? அவை யாவை?

வன்மையாகவும் இல்லாமல் மென்மையாகவும் இல்லாமல் இரண்டிற்கும் இடைப்பட்டு ஒலிக்கின்ற எழுத்துகள் இடையினம் எனப்படும்.

அவை – ய், ர், ல், வ், ழ், ள்

#### 16. மாத்திரை என்பது யாது?

மாத்திரை என்பது இங்குக் கால அளவைக் குறிக்கிறது. ஒரு மாத்திரை என்பது ஒருமுறை கண் இமைக்கவோ, ஒருமுறை கை நொடிக்கவோ ஆகும் கால அளவு ஆகும்.





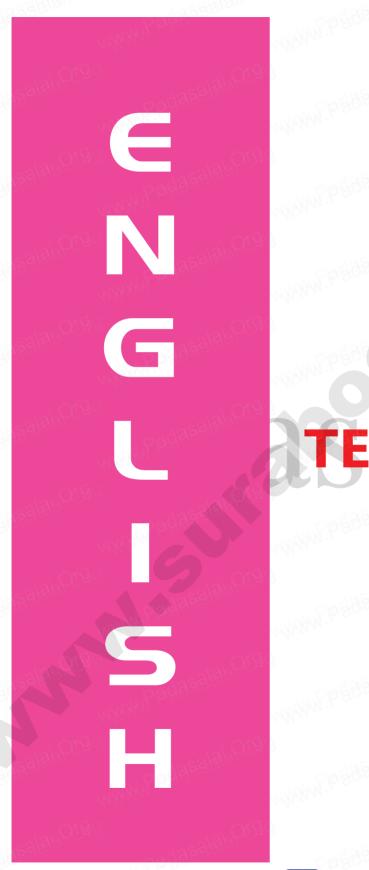
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# அலகு தேர்வு

நேரம் : 60 நீமிடம் மதிப்பெண்கள் : 25 T. சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.  $(3 \times 1 = 3)$ 1. அ) மகிழ்ச்சி கோபம் ஆ) வருத்தம் H) அசதி **(** 2. செந்தமிழ் என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது...... செந் + தமிழ் ஆ) செம் + தமிழ் செம்மை + தமிழ் **(** சென்மை + தமிழ் H.) 3. 'தொன்மை' என்னும் சொல்லின் பொருள் ...... ஆ) புதுமை பழமை 2 பெருமை [파 சீர்மை II. கோடிட்ட டுடங்களை நிரப்புக.  $(3 \times 1 = 3)$ ஏற்றத் தாழ்வற்ற ...... அமைய வேண்டும். 4. 5. தகவல் தொடர்பு முன்னேற்றத்தால் ...... சுருங்கி விட்டது. 6. "தமிழ்மொழி போல் இனிதாவது எங்கும் காணோம்" என்று பாடியவர் ......... III. பொருத்துக.  $(4 \times \frac{1}{2} = 2)$ 7. சமூகம் – விளைச்சல் 8. ഖിഞബഖ கடல் 9. மேதினி மக்கள் குமு 10. ஆழி உலகம் IV. வாக்கியத்தில் அமைத்து எழுதுக.  $(2 \times \frac{1}{2} = 1)$ 11. நாள்தோறும் **12.** அடிப்படை பின்வரும் வினாக்களுள் எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு மூன்று வரிகளில் V. விடையளிக்கவும்.  $(3 \times 2 = 6)$ 13. பாரதிதாசன் தமிழுக்குச் சூட்டியுள்ள பெயர்கள் யாவை? தமிழ் மொழியின் செயல்களாகக் கவிஞர் கூறுவன யாவை? 14. 15. நீங்கள் அறிந்த தமிழ்க் காப்பியங்களின் பெயர்களை எழுதுக. 16. மாத்திரை என்பது யாது? VI. பின்வரும் வினாக்களுள் எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு ஆறு வரிகளில் விடையளிக்கவும். 17. தமிழ்க்கும்மி பாடலின் வழி நீங்கள் அறிந்து கொண்டவற்றை உம் சொந்த நடையில் தருக. 18. அஃறிணை, பாகற்காய் என்னும் சொற்களின் பொருள் சிறப்பு யாது? 19. இன்சுவையின் எண்ணம் நிறைவேறக் காரணங்களாக நீ எவற்றைக் கருதுகிறாய்? VI. அடிமாறாமல் எழுதுக. 20. 'இன்பத் தமிழ்' பாடலைச் செய்யுள் வடிவில் எழுதுக. \*\*\*

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# **PROSE**

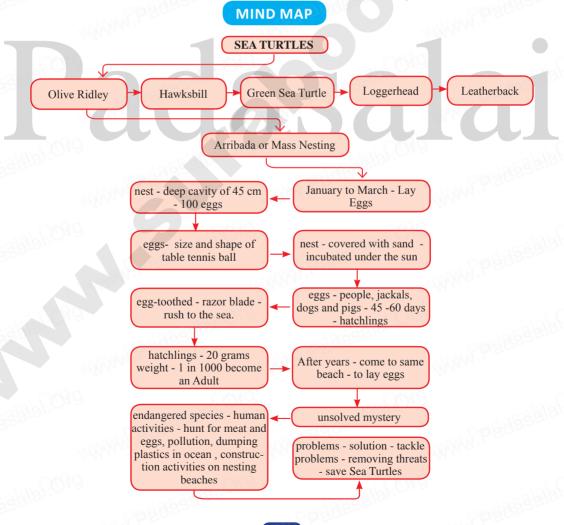




#### **SECTION I**

#### **SUMMARY**

This lesson is about Sea Turtles which are different from Tortoise that we see in a zoo or a reptile park. There are seven species of sea turtles -out of which five are seen in India - the Olive Ridley, the Hawksbill, the Green Sea Turtle, the Loggerhead and the Leatherback. The turtles are huge and weigh between 35 kg and 700 kg. The largest sea turtle is the Leatherback which is 2.2m long and 700 kg in weight. Sea turtles come to the shore to lay their eggs. Except Olive Ridleys, other species have become rare in India. Mass Nesting or Arribada is a phenomenon that occurs in Odisha and other two places in the world where Olive Ridleys come ashore alone to lay their eggs.



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#### **GLOSSARY**

found in the sea marine

species group of animals with common features

coastal land by the edge of a sea

Arribada mass nesting simultaneously at the same time

#### Talk about..

Have you seen turtles? Where do they live? (X) 1.

Yes, I have seen turtles. They live in the Oceans.

2. What do you know about turtles?

I know that turtles live long.

Why do you think the turtles in the picture have names such as Leatherback and 3. Hawksbill?

I think that the shells of the turtles are like leather and hawksbill. Ans:

#### Put a $(\checkmark)$ for the correct and a $(\times)$ for the incorrect statements.

- Turtles are different from tortoises.
- 2. Turtles are sea animals.
- 3. There are seven kinds of sea turtles in the world. (\*\*)
- 4. Sea turtles are very small.
- 5. Turtles come ashore to lay eggs.
- 6. Sea turtles come to rest on land.
- Olive Ridleys are the only sea turtles seen on Indian shores.

#### SECTION II

#### **SUMMARY**

Between January and March, female Olive Ridleys come ashore and haul (pull with force) using their front flippers onto the beach. They choose a spot away from the high tide and dig 45 cm into which they lay their eggs. They lay about 100 eggs at one time. After covering the nest with sand it returns to the sea. The eggs are left to incubate under the sun. People collect these eggs for eating. Jackals, domestic dogs and pigs eat the eggs. After escaping from the predators, the hatchlings (little ones) come out the egg shell with the help of egg-tooth. After they come out they make a dash into the sea.

#### **GLOSSARY**

flippers broad, flat limbs used for swimming animals that kill other animals for food predators

haul pull with force

slash cut

laboriously with great effort

pointed nose of an animal snout

a hollow space cavity come out emerge

camouflage hide or disguise something

#### Sura's • VI Std • English - 5 in 1 • Term-I • UNIT I

incubate - hatch eggs using warmth

ashore - towards the shore as if from water

scoops - take out or up with a hollow concave bucket

hatchling - recently hatched animal / bird

scent - perfume

aspect - a characteristic incubate - grow & develop

Are these statements right? Discuss with your partner and ( $\checkmark$ ) them if they are correct. Correct them if they are wrong. Share your answers in class.

- 1. Female Olive Ridleys come ashore at night to lay eggs.
- 2. The eggs of an Olive Ridley are in the shape and size of a cricket ball.
- 3. Ridleys come to lay their eggs in the month of January.
- 4. The turtles use their flippers and make a hollow for their nests.
- 5. The hatchlings use a tiny egg-tooth to come out of the eggs.

#### **SECTION III**

#### **SUMMARY**

Weighing less than 20 grams, many of these hatchlings fall prey to crabs or birds before they reach the sea. It is estimated that one in a thousand hatchlings become an adult. After swimming for years in the sea, the adult female returns to the same beach where they were born which is an unsolved mystery. Human activities have endangered the survival of sea turtles. Problems like pollution, dumping of plastics in to the ocean and the construction activities on nesting beaches endanger their survival. We have to tackle these problems to save the sea turtles.

#### **GLOSSARY**

estimate - calculate approximately

grave - serious
trapped - caught
dumping - throw away
tackling - take on
conservation - preservation
survive - continue to live

mysteries - facts that are difficult to understand

fascinating - attracting greatly decade - a period of ten years

#### Fill in the table given below.

S. No	Problems faced by the hatchlings	Effect	Solution
1.	Pollution	Survival of sea turtles becomes difficult.	Reduce the usage of plastics.
2.	Predators	Eat them for food	Protection from predations
3.	Human Activities	Put them in Grave danger	Conserve the turtles & make the area, a safe zone for them.



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# **READ AND UNDERSTAND**

A. C	The is a high sized relative of tentained	ore than one unswer if needed.						
351.	The is a biological relative of tortoises.  (a) sea turtle (b) fish (c) representations (c) represen	otile Ans. (a) sea turtle						
2.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR							
4.	(a) tortoises (b) sea turtles (c) do							
3.		ipinii (b) sea turties						
1865.	(a) visit their birth place (b) lay	7 6008						
	(c) go back to sea	[Ans. (b) lay eggs						
4.	. , -							
52/8								
	(a) they find it difficult to walk on sand (b) they don't know their way to the shore (c) animals and people hunt them  [Ans. (a) they find it difficult to walk on sand]							
5.	AND							
	(a) swim (b) dig a nest (c) cli	mb [Ans. (a) swim						
6.		- dalah						
	(a) hide its eggs from predators (b) incubate eggs in the warmth of the s							
	AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER	ibate eggs in the warmth of the sur						
	VOCABUI	LARY						
	VUCABU	LAKY						
B. Fi	nd any five words related to sea from the text (S	sections I & II). Write them below						
	nen use the words to frame sentences of your							
eg	g: beach - We like to play in the sandy beach	ch.						
	Swimming - I like swimming							
	Motorboat - We went on a motorboat							
	Crabs - People eat crabs as sea food							
	Sand - Children play on sand Cavity - There are cavities in beach							
- F:	COMM.	was a single of the southerness						
	Il in the blanks with words that convey correct							
1.		-1abr						
2.	1 DOSO- DOSO-	0020						
3.	, /////							
4.	The predators follow the (sent / scent) of	the turtles to eat their eggs. (X)  [Ans. scent						
882	The female trutles lay eggs and go healt to the							
5.		(see / sea). [Ans. sea						
). U	se the clues and fill in the crossword puzzle.	WMAn .						
1	. This word rhymes with <b>seen</b> .	4. Sounds like <b>hair</b>						
2	. This animal has two horns and a spotted coat.	5. Shines brightly						
3	This is a huge sea animal.	6. Rhymes with <b>load</b>						

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Ans: S C D Е Е R Н S U N A E R O D  $^{3}$  W H L Е



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Listen to the flash news. Read the questions given below, then listen to the flash news again and complete the responses.

Questions	Responses
What escaped from the zoo?	a tiger a monkey
When did it escape?	at 10 p.m at 10 a.m
How did it escape?	pushed out of the fence went over the fence
What did the zoo-keeper do?	rang up the police rang up the warden
When should you call or dial 180345778?	when you see the monkey to report the escape of the monkey



Look at the picture. Work in groups and give a short talk about it using the words given below.

sand	waves	when	as soon as	collect	enjoy	
hatchlings	basket	boys	night	rough sea	many	
eggs	incubate	hatchery	after			

Good morning to one and all. I am going to speak about the Students' Sea Turtle Conservation Network and its activities. This voluntary group protects the Olive Ridley turtles. The boys collect many eggs and incubate in a hatchery. Thus they enjoy doing this service. As soon as the hatchlings come out, they safely take them in a basket of sand. After that they leave them near the sea at night. The little turtles rush into the sea waves. However, rough sea conditions affect the turtles.



#### G. Make meaningful sentences from the table given below.

A turtle	live in the sea. is huge.
Turtles	have a connection with the land. are found in coastal waters. are wonderful creatures. has flippers to swim.

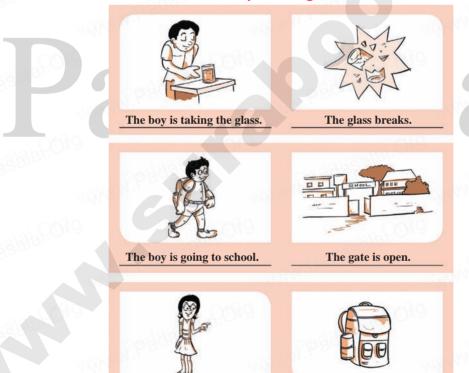
**A turtle** - is huge.

has flippers to swim.

**Turtles** - live in the sea.

- have a connection with the land.
- are found in coastal waters.
- are wonderful creatures.

#### H. Write a suitable sentence for the pictures given below.



#### Match the two halves of the sentences and read them.

1. Sea turtles - a. threaten the survival of sea turtles.

The girl is seeing her bag.

- 2. Hatchlings b. uses its front flippers to swim.
- 3. A turtle c. come ashore to lay eggs.
- 4. Many factors d. cut open the leathery egg shell.

[Ans. 1-(c); 2-(d); 3-(b); 4-(a)]

The bag is closed.

Tortoises and Turtles are not the same. Read the facts given below. List the similarities and differences between them.

Tortoise	Turtle
reptile family	reptile family
land animal	sea animal
has a long life	lives for many years
uses tiny feet to walk	uses flippers to swim
eats grass, weeds and flowers	eats insects and bugs

Similarities	Differences Tortoise / Turtle		
reptile family	land / sea		
long life	feet / slippers		
Halion Calalah	grass, weeds and flowers / insects and bugs		
- NAPPEGER	uses feet to walk / uses flippers to swim		

K. Write a paragraph from the contents of the table given above. Frame sentences with these words - but, as well as, whereas.

eg. A turtle as well as a tortoise belongs to the reptile family.

A turtle as well as a tortoise belongs to the reptile family. A tortoise is a land animal whereas a turtle is a sea animal. Both a tortoise and a turtle lives long for many years. A tortoise uses its tiny feet to walk but a turtle uses flippers to swim. A tortoise feeds on grass, weeds and flowers but a turtle eats insects and bugs.



Describe the picture in about fifty words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words / phrases given below.

many	sea animals	wonders	ocean	fishes	different colours
sizes	varieties	rare species	deep sea	under the sea	



There are many sea animals in the ocean. They are beautiful and wonderful in varied sizes, shape and structure. The fishes are in different colours and are of different varieties. Many rare species of fishes are found in deep sea. Most corals and exotic species are under the sea.

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# **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

#### **SELECT THE SUITABLE SYNONYMS.**

SEL	ECT THE SUTTABLE	311	VOIVIOIS.			
1.	entire					
	(a) small	(b)	partial	(c)	whole	[Ans. (c) whole]
2.	huge					
	(a) large	(b)	little	(c)	dwarfed	[Ans. (a) large]
3.	connection					
	(a) separation	(b)	link	(c)	division	[Ans. (b) link]
4.	extremely		.0.00.0			
13/8	(a) majorly	(b)	initially	(c)	slowly	[Ans. (a) majorly]
5.	commonly	(A)		981	9800	198080
	(a) individually	(b)	usually	(c)	urgently	[Ans. (b) usually]
6.	haul	<i>a</i> >	1.6	( )		
2/8	(a) pull force	(b)	push force	(c)	twist force	[Ans. (a) pull force]
7.	slash	(1)				
0	(a) join	(b)	cut	(c)	merge	[Ans. (b) cut]
8.	emerge		3400			
	(a) disperse	(b)	submerge	(c)	come out	[Ans. (c) come out]
9.	camouflage	1519			13:00	25
	(a) seek	(b)	colour	(c)	hide	[Ans. (c) hide]
10.	scent					TOUT.
lab	(a) stink	(b)	perfume	(c)	heat	[Ans. (b) perfume]
11.	aspect			adi	333511	- 200 dd 35 31 - 1
	(a) characteristic	(b)	respect	(c)	perfect	[Ans. (a) characteristic]
12.	prey					AsAn .
	(a) winner	(b)	victim	(c)	survivor	[Ans. (b) victim]
13.	2017					~~4458B101
	(a) large	(b)	huge	(c)	small	[Ans. (c) small]
14.						ANA.
	(a) calculate	(b)	exact	(c)	appropriate	[Ans. (a) calculate]
15.	adult					435331811
	(a) young	(b)	pre-mature	(c)	matured	[Ans. (c) matured]
16.	survive					MMss.
	(a) die	(b)	exist	(c)	kill	[Ans. (b) exist]
17.	fascinating 🛞					1988/91
	(a) interesting	(b)	surprising	(c)	enjoying	[Ans. (a) interesting]
18.	mystery					
	(a) interesting	(b)	story	(c)	puzzle	[Ans. (c) puzzle]
19.	wonderful					
	(a) amazing	(b)	ordinary	(c)	casual	[Ans. (a) amazing]

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988	20.	accidentally (a) wantedly	(b)	deliberately	(c)	unintentionally [	Ans. (c) unintentionally
	21.	construction (a) destruction	(b)	creation	(c)	confusion	[Ans. (b) creation]
		108	28		(-)	1888/8/1919	108381817
II.		ECT THE SUITABLE	AN	ITONYMS.			
	1.	entire (a) absolute	(b)	integral	(c)	partial	[Ans. (c) partial]
	2.	largest (3) (a) biggest	(b)	smallest	(c)	tallest	[Ans. (b) smallest]
	3.	commonly (a) rarely	(b)	frequently	(c)	regularly	[Ans. (a) rarely]
	4.	after (a) later	(b)	next	(c)	before	[Ans. (c) before]
	5.	life	(0)	MOX.	(0)	before	[and (c) before]
		(a) soul	(b)	death	(c)	spirit	[Ans. (b) death]
	6.	tiny 🛞 (a) big	(b)	small	(c)	little	[Ans. (a) big]
	7.	predators (a) hunters	(b)	killers	(6)	rescuers	[Ans. (c) rescuers]
	8.		(0)	KIIICIS	(0)	rescuers	[Ans. (c) rescuers]
		cavity (a) crater	(b)	bulge	(c)	dent	[Ans. (b) bulge]
	9.	camouflage (a) expose	(b)	mask	(c)	cover	[Ans. (a) expose]
	10.	CATIO_			, ,		13/3/201
		(a) aroma	(b)	fragrance	(c)	stink	[Ans. (c) stink]
	11.	emerge (a) arise	(b)	submerge	(c)	appear	[Ans. (b) submerge]
	12.	haul		800M		425 Blacory	F. 1353 3 1
	13.	(a) push natural	(b)	lift	(c)	pull	[Ans. (a) push]
		(a) normal	(b)	common	(c)	artificial	[Ans. (c) artificial]
	14.	accidentally (a) unintentionally	(b)	deliberately	(c)	unwittingly	[Ans. (b) deliberately]
	15.	sadly		MANNA	N'L.	\	MANN A
		(a) happily	(b)	gloomily	(c)	cheerlessly	[Ans. (a) happily]
	16.	interested (a) keen	(b)	concerned	(c)	uninterested	[Ans. (c) uninterested]
	17	conservation	(-)	100000			
	1/.	(a) preservation	(b)	depletion	(c)	control	[Ans. (b) depletion]
	18.	famous (a) infamous	(b)	acclaimed	(c)	eminent	[Ans. (a) infamous]
		· MANA			N -1		

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02	Sura's • VI Std • English - 5 in 1 • Term-I	• PROSE

19	estimate	38/811.	198981811	108281811
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	(a) guess	(b) appraise	(c) exact	[Ans. (c) exact]
20	own	(1) 111	(1)	AMMAN (A)
20.	(a) possess	(b) rent	(c) dominate	[Ans. (b) rent]
21.	XV: -	328181	10828181	10828181
21.	(a) juvenile	(b) grown-up	(c) mature	[Ans. (a) juvenile]
II. ST	ATE TRUE OR FALS	E. ~~		
ga 1.	Turtles and tortoises	are the same. 🛞		[Ans. False]
2.	The Leatherback is the	0.0		[Ans. True]
3.	Jackals, dogs and pig	VN0VV	s of Olive Ridley	[Ans. False]
4.	Crabs and birds will		_	[Ans. True]
5.	Human activities hav	0/2/2/5		[Ans. True]
		W	PPSO	Canal Line
V. FIL	L IN THE BLANKS U	JSING THE HOME	JPHONES.	
1.	The eggs are left to in	ncubate under the wa	rmth of the (s	$\operatorname{sun/son}$ ). $\bigotimes$ [Ans. $\operatorname{sun}$ ]
2.	Most of us have	(scene/seen) a	tortoise in a zoo or a	reptile park. [Ans. seen]
3.	This is (qu	niet/quite) a problem	for female Olive Ridl	eys for moving on land.  [Ans. quite]
4.	Human activities dur danger.	ing the(lo	st/last) few decades h	ave put sea turtles in grave [Ans. last]
5.	The Olive Ridley we	ighs up to 35 kg whe	n fully (gro	own/groan). [Ans. grown]
v. CH	OOSE THE CORREC	CT ANSWERS (MC		
sa 1.	The hatchlings open			
82.	(a) egg-tooth	(b) flippers	(c) body	[Ans. (a) egg-tooth]
2	It is estimated by scie			natchlings become an adult
_	(a) 5000	(b) 1000	(c) 500	[Ans. (b) 1000]
3.	Female hatchlings the		` '	
1820	(a) find a new beach		~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	ame beach to lay their eggs
	(c) lay their eggs in the		Maria .	e beach to lay their eggs
4.	Sea Turtles are		0/0	1
	(a) endangered	(b) out of danger	(c) extinct	[Ans. (a) endangered]
5.	The only way to solv	e the problems faced	by Sea Turtles is	. Ppg(880
	(a) to not allow the se	•	M 5 1	MANNA .,
	(b) to systematically		_	
	(c) to dig the eggs lai	d on shore and put it	back into the sea.	

## [Ans.(b) to systematically tackle the problems and removing threats]

#### VI. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

Where do the reptiles spend, almost their entire life?

Ammamma asked the children to sit upstairs in the middle room and gave. The Reptiles spend almost their entire life in the sea.

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How many species of marine or sea turtles are there?

There are seven species of marine or sea turtles in the world. Ans:

Name the five sea-turtles found in India's coastal waters.

The Oliver Ridley, the Hawksbill, the Green sea turtle, the Loggerhead and the Leatherback.

Where do they go to lay eggs?

They must come ashore to lay their eggs.

How much does an Olive Ridley weight?

It weighs up to 35kg, when fully grown.

#### VII. SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

How do the local people, Jackals and domestic dogs identify the turtle's eggs?

Jackals, domestic dogs and pigs dig up and eat the eggs by following the scent left by the turtle. Even the local people follow the tracks of the turtle to its nest and collect the eggs for eating.

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

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.

How do the hatchlings reach the shore?

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.

Where does nesting takes place?

Ans: Mass nesting takes place on the shore. Odisha is one of the only three places in the world, where a phenomenon known as mass nesting or Arribada takes place. Thousands of female turtles come ashore simultaneously to lay their eggs on particular beaches.

How can we ensure that the sea turtles will continue to exist in the years to come?

Only by systematically tackling the problems faced by the sea turtles and removing the threats subjected to them, can we ensure that sea turtles will continue to exist in the years to come.

#### VIII. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.

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

Between the months of January and March, female Olive Ridleys come ashore at Ans: 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, 45 cms 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.

2. Describe one of the many mysterious of these fascinating reptiles.

After many years of swimming in the open ocean, the female hatchlings that have become adults return to the same beach, they were born. They come there to lay their own eggs. How they manage to find the place after so many years in the sea is one of the many mysteries of these fascinating reptiles. It is also a wonder that they have survived natural dangers for millions of years.

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What are the problems that affect the survival of turtles? (🔆) 3.

People hunt the sea turtles for their meat. They collect their eggs. Some times the turtles are trapped in the nets of motorboats. Pollution and dumping of plastics into the ocean affect their survival. Construction activities on nestling beaches also hurt their survival.



#### **SUBJECTS AND PREDICATE**

#### Identify the subject and the predicate in the following sentences.

The sun was shining brightly.

The sun (subject) / was shining brightly (predicate).

2. The dogs were barking loudly.

The dogs (subject) / were barking loudly (predicate).

The pretty girl was wearing a blue frock.

The pretty girl (subject) / was wearing a blue frock (predicate). Ans:

My younger brother serves in the army.

My younger brother (subject) / serves in the army (predicate).

The man and his wife were working in their garden.

The man and his wife (subject) / were working in their garden (predicate).

My mother and my aunt are trained classical dancers.

My mother and my aunt (subject) / are trained classical dancers (predicate).

7. You don't have to wait for me.

You (subject) / don't have to wait for me (predicate).

8. We will no longer tolerate this.

We (subject) / will no longer tolerate this (predicate).

The little tree was covered with needles instead of leaves.

Ans: The little tree (subject) / was covered with needles instead of leaves (predicate).

10. A rich merchant was passing by the shoemaker's window.

A rich merchant (subject) /was passing by the shoemaker's window (predicate).

#### For each sentence given below, underline the subject once and the predicate twice.

**Example:** John went to the movies with his friends.

John went to the movies with his friends.

The horse appeared at the starting line.

The horse appeared at the starting line.

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The student arrived late to class because he woke up late. Ans:

John looked out of the window to check the sky.

John looked out of the window to check the sky. Ans:

The student arrived late to class because he woke up late.

The audience grew very restless waiting for the play to start.

Ans: The audience grew very restless waiting for the play to start.

5. The air in the classroom smelled fresh.

> Ans: The air in the classroom smelled fresh.

I felt exhausted from the anticipation.

I felt exhausted from the anticipation.

The owners grew flowers all around their house.

Ans: The owners grew flowers all around their house.

#### Underline the simple subjects in the following sentences.

I want a new car.

Ans: I want a new car.

2. James is nice.

> Ans: James is nice.

The sun is moving.

Ans: The sun is moving.

Max wrote the letter. 4.

> Max wrote the letter. Ans:

The letter was written by Max. 5.

> The letter was written by Max. Ans:

The simple predicate is the main verb in the sentence.

**Example:** Mary plays the piano.

**Ans:** Plays the piano.

In this example, the verb phrase "plays the piano" is the predicate.

**Example:** Josephine is having a nice day. In this example, the verb phrase "is having a nice day" is the predicate.

Underline the simple predicates in the following sentences.

I run with my dog.

I run with my dog.

We made a cake.

Ans: We made a cake.

3. The cake was made by us.

The cake was made by us.

Jessica and Rebecca are playing the 4. piano and singing.

> Ans: Jessica and Rebecca playing the piano and singing.

5. We will be running in the race this Sunday.

> Ans: We will be running in the race this Sunday.

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Underline the simple subjects and draw a box around the simple predicates in the following sentences.

**Example:** Elise is going to sing in the concert tomorrow

The dentist charges \$6200 for an office visit.

Ans: The dentist charges \$6200 for an office visit.

2. The baby weighed 7.2 pounds at birth.

> Ans: The baby weighed 7.2 pounds at birth.

3. We need to make a new plan.

> Ans: We need to make a new plan.

I want to go to the concert, but I don't have enough money.

I want to go to the concert, but I don't have enough money

My friend and I are going to the movies tonight.

My friend and I are going to the movies tonight.

Now try to write three complete sentences of your own.

Try to underline the simple subjects and circle the simple predicates.

looked for nectar in the flower.

- 1. I go to school by bus
- My Mother (loves cakes)
- 3. We are going to a picnic

1.

Choose a subject from the box to complete each sentence.

A big spider, A buzzing bee, My notebook, A gray dolphin, My mother, My closet, The houseplant, The eye doctor, The space alien

[Ans. A buzzing bee]

2. has lots of clothes in it. [Ans. My closet] [Ans. The eye doctor] 3. checked my vision. needs soil, water, and sunlight. [Ans. The houseplant] 4. 5. landed the UFO. [Ans. The space alien] \_ jumped in the sea. [Ans. A gray dolphin] 6. 7.

was upset because I broke her favorite vase. [Ans. My mother]

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is filled with stories that I wrote. [Ans. My notebook]

\_ spun a web in the doorway. [Ans. A big spider]

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#### Choose a predicate from the box to complete each sentence.

watered her flowers, barked all night long, drove me to school, blew in the wind, ate crickets, cut the boy's hair, fixed the sink, slept in her crib, flew the airplane.

1.	The gardener	-4435°.
----	--------------	---------

- The pilot \_\_\_\_\_ 2.
- 3. The little puppy \_\_\_\_\_
- The barber \_\_\_\_\_\_. 4.
- James' baby sister \_\_\_\_\_ 5.
- 6. The flag \_\_\_\_\_.
- The lizard \_\_\_\_\_. 7.
- 8. The plumber \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9. The bus driver

Ans. watered her flowers

Ans. flew the airplane

[Ans. barked all night long]

[Ans. cut the boy's hair]

Ans. slept in her crib

[Ans. blew in the wind]

[Ans. ate crickets]

[Ans. fixed the sink]

[Ans. drove me to school]



# **CREATIVE WRITING**

#### Make sentence of your own : (🔆)

- 2. Breeze 3. Swimming 1. Beach
- Ans: 1. We like to the play in the sandy beach.
  - 2. The trees swayed in the **breeze**.
  - 3. I like swimming.

#### **Picture Composition:**

Describe the picture in about fifty words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words / phrases given below.

> children playing park hand in hand colourful boy flowers wheel girls performed



#### Ans:

#### Theme park

There are children playing in a theme park. Two girls are playing by the swing each hand in hand. A boy is playing with a colourful boy. Some children are playing on the giant wheel. A circus show is also being performed there. The park is full of trees and flowers.

2. Describe the picture in about fifty words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words / phrases given below.

> activities classroom student building discussing Everyone useful answers skit



#### Ans: Drawing Class

These children are doing various activities with enthusiasm outside their classroom. A student is drawing and two other students are playing with the building blocks. Three children are enacting a skit. There are four children sitting and discussing about their activity. Everyone is busy doing something useful answers.

3. Describe the picture in about fifty words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words / phrases given below.

monkey picture entrance, snakes people animals, welcome bears lions



Ans.

#### Zoo

This is a zoo. There are plenty of animals seen in the **picture**. I can see monkey, elephants, **lions**, rabbits,

giraffe, **snakes**, **bears**, tigers and birds. They are all at the **entrance** of the zoo. I can see some **animals** on top of the board 'zoo'. It seems that they are all ready to **welcome** the **people**, who visit the zoo.

4. Describe the picture in about fifty words and give a suitable title. Make use of the words / phrases given below.

bird	nest	hungry
mother	food	sitting
near		



Ans.

#### Nest

I see a bird and two nestlings in the picture. The nestlings are seemed to be in hungry. The mother bird has fetched some food. It is sitting near the nestlings. The nestlings eagerly open their beaks for the food.

**+++** 

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#### **SUMMARY**

#### **STANZA 1**

In this stanza, the poet describes how a crocodile may enhance the physical appearance of its tail. The crocodile has come up out of the water and is sitting on the shore. It is evident on a sunny day, for the light of the sun to fall on the scales of the crocodile's body is making them shine. However, the poet does not seem to be content with just the sunlight brightening up its appearance. He concludes that a certain amount of water poured on its scales would further beautify its appearance. As we know, the eyes of the crocodile are placed in a horizontal relation with its back. Therefore, when it secretes tears, the water from the tears can easily spread over its back. This is exactly what the crocodile does. The crocodile's tears are not only caused by emotional distress, as they are in the case of human beings. Hence, it is easy for the crocodile to secrete a large amount of teardrops and have them roll down the scales of its body, making them shine to a larger extent than they naturally would in the sunlight. The poet jokes that the crocodile secretes enough teardrops for them to seem like they equal all the water in the River Nile.

#### **STANZA 2**

In this stanza, Alice describes what the crocodile does when it spots the fish in the water trying to swim near the shore. The crocodile seems to start grinning, as if it was welcoming its fellow creatures of the sea onto land along with itself. The crocodile also spreads his claws out on the sand, as if to create space for the fish to move in. The last thing the crocodile does is to open its mouth wide, as if to utter a kindly word. However, the fish are sorely mistaken if they interpret the crocodile's actions in this way. In fact, all these actions on the crocodile's part are designed to trick them and to trap them. When it opens its shining mouth, it infact gobbles up all the fish that come swimming up towards its body

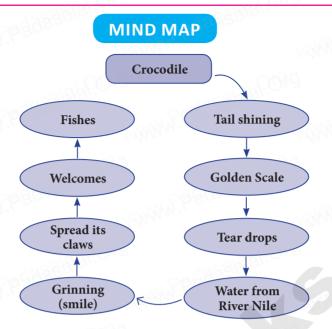
*Message*: The poem also draws our attention to the various people in the world, who outwardly seem friendly but wait for an opportunity to strike at innocent people who may be unaware of their real malicious intentions.

So the poet is warning us to be very careful while dealing with others and not get carried away by their sweet smile or attractive looks.

#### **POEM OVERVIEW**

No.	Poem Line	Explanation
1- 2	How doth the little crocodile Improve his shining tail	The poet questions how the little crocodile uses water from its tears to improve the shining of its tail. The tail is already shining because of the water poured on its scales.
3 - 4	And pour the water of the Nile On every golden scale!	The poet jokes that the crocodile secretes enough teardrops for them to seem like they equal all the water in the River Nile.
5 - 6	How cheerful he seems to grin, How neatly spreads his claws,	The crocodile seems to start grinning, as if it were welcoming its fellow creatures of the sea onto land along with itself. The crocodile also spreads his claws out on the sand, as if to create space for the fish to move in.
7 - 8	And welcomes little fishes in, With gently smiling jaws!	In fact, all these actions on the crocodile's part are designed to trick them and to trap them. When it opens its shining mouth, it in fact gobbles up all the fish that come swimming up towards its body.

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#### **GLOSSARY**

grin

doth - an expression of old English for 'does'

improve - to become better than before

cheerful - happy

gently - softly, mildly

scale - thin horny things on the skin of crocodile

- smile meaninglessly showing the teeth

A. Read the poem aloud in pairs.



# (To be done by the students)

B. Choose the rhyming words from the box and write them in the correct blanks.

- C. Read these lines and answer the questions given below.
  - 1. How cheerful he seems to grin

Who does 'he' refer to?

**Ans:** He refers to the crocodile.

2. And pour the water of the Nile

## What does the Nile refer to? Where is it?

Ans: The Nile is the longest river in the world. It flows in Northeastern Africa, covering eleven countries, including Egypt.

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And welcomes little fishes in

With gently smiling jaws!

Who welcomes the fish? Why?

The Crocodile welcomes the fish. It welcomes the fish as they would become

its food.

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

The line 'when you can smell the grass from your garden seat' tells us The second line "with gently smiling jaws"

- D. Work in pairs. Share your answers with your partner.
  - What is the poem about?

Ans: The poem is about a crocodile.

How does the crocodile's tail look?

The tail looks shining.

What does 'improve his tail' mean? 3.

> To become better than before. Ans:

How does he spread his claws?

5.

He spreads his claws neatly.

Why does he welcome little fishes?

He is hungry and he feeds on them. So he welcomes them. Ans:

Which line talks about the crocodile's mouth and his shape?

**Ans:** The last line with gently smiling jaws.



What does the poet say about the crocodile? Write in your own words. (in about fifty words).

"How doth the little crocodile" is a children's poem by Lewis Carroll. It discusses the looks of a crocodile. It uses rhyming words. In the first stanza, the poet talks about the tail of the crocodile and the scales of it. The scales are so, shiny like the waters of the river Nile. The second stanza speaks of the crocodile's smile (grin) and claws. The crocodile is cheerful to welcome the little fishes to consume them.

# ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

#### POEM COMPREHENSION.

1. And Pour the water of the Nile On every golden scale!

a) What is referred as water of the Nile?

The tears of the crocodile is referred as water of the Nile.

b) Why is the scale golden?

The scale in the tail is shining like gold due to water poured on it.

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2. How cheerful he seems to grin

How neatly spreads its claws

a) Who is 'he' referred here?

**Ans:** The crocodile.

b) Why is he cheerful?

**Ans:** He is cheerful because he is onto the land and going to eat the fishes.

#### II. POETIC DEVICES.

1. How cheerful he seems to grin How neatly spreads his claws

What is the poetic device used in this line? Explain your answer.

**Ans:** Personification. He refers to the crocodile with the word "he" rather than the word "it". He acknowledges that the crocodile's tears are not the result of emotional distress, but also shows how the crocodile generates them with the intention of capturing his prey.

2. And pour the water of the Nile

On every golden scale!

What is the poetic device used in this line? Explain your answer

**Metaphor**. This poetic device is used when a covert comparison is made between two different things or ideas. Here the poet compares the tears of the crocodile with the waters of the River Nile.

#### III. VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

1. What does the crocodile uses to improve the shining of its tail?

Ans: It uses its tears to spread over its back, so that it can improve the shining of its tail.

2. How does the poet comment on the crocodile's tear drops?

Ans: He says that the crocodile secrets enough tear drops, so that they seem to equal all the water in the river Nile.

3. What does the poet say in the second stanza?

Ans: The poet describes what the crocodile does, when it spots the fish in the water, tries to swim near the shore.

4. How does the crocodile create space for the fish to move in?

Ans: It spreads his claws out on the sand, as if to create space for the fish to move in.

5. What actions are being designed by the crocodile to trick and trap the fish?

Ans: It welcomes the fish by grinning at it and also spreads his claws out on the sand, as if to create space for the fish to move in.

#### IV. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.

1. The crocodile seems to have cruel intentions. Justify.

Ans: The crocodile does have cruel intentions of using deception (cheating) and tricking its prey. It fakes the tears as if the killing of the prey is causing it emotional distress. However it isn't so. The crocodile is a crafty creature that tricks its prey into surrendering itself. The shedding of tears is not related to emotional status in any way as the poet shows us in the poem. Rather it is aimed at enhancing the physical appearance of the crocodile so that it can attract its prey and deceive the prey into offering itself up for the crocodile's consumption. Thus crocodile has cruel intentions to cheating and tricking its prey.



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# **SUPPLEMENTARY**





#### **SUMMARY**

Payal and her mom are fond of birds and animals. Their house was a home to all kinds of abandoned animals, lost dogs, injured cats and lost baby birds. Though not a large house, Payal's mom had a BIG heart. One day Shefali didi had brought a carton. Inside the carton, there was a small Owlet. Payal's Mom picked it up carefully and placed her inside the cage. They named it Owlie. They had to figure out a way to feed the owlet. As Owls eat rats, snakes and frogs, Payal's mom was hesitant to bring meat inside the house. Finally, Mom ordered the meat and put the meat before Owlie. As Owlie was a baby, it didn't know to eat. Mom decided to squish (smash) the meat until it was soft and shoved (forced) the food into Owlie's mouth. In a second, Owlie fell down on the floor of the cage. They thought they had killed Owlie and started talking about burying Owlie. Suddenly, Owlie opened one eye and got onto her feet. That's when Payal and her Mom learnt that it was Owlie's way of defending danger.

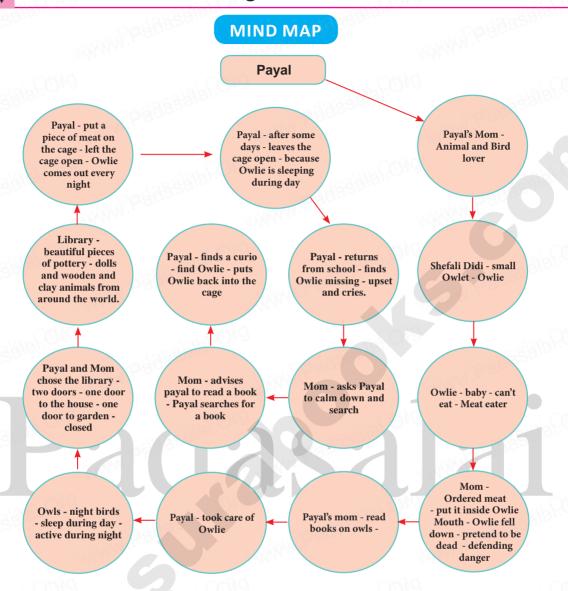
Payal's Mom started reading a lot about owls and their habits. Payal took the job of looking after Owlie. Once Owlie learnt to eat on its own, Payal loved it when she offered the meat on her hand and Owlie took the piece. Owls were night birds, so they slept all day and were active during the night. So Payal decided to let Owlie fly when she was bigger. To train her to fly, they had to keep Owlie in closed room. So they chose the library with two doors. One door led to the rest of the house and another into the garden. Payal used to read all kinds of books in her favorite library room. The book shelves also displayed beautiful pieces of pottery, dolls and wooden and clay animals and birds from all around the world.

Once Owlie was moved to the library, it was decided by Mom and Payal not to leave the doors open. Every night, Payal left the cage door open and put a piece of meat on the cage. Owlie would fly out of the cage and find her food. Every morning, Payal used to close the cage door and find minced meats all over the room. So she thought Owlie was flying around in night and returning back to the cage in the morning to sleep. After some days, Payal left the cage door open as Owlie was sleeping during the day. But one day, when Payal returned, the cage was empty and the garden door was left open. Payal panicked and called for her Mom. Mom asked Payal to be calm and search for Owlie. They couldn't find Owlie. Finally they decided that Owlie had gone and left the doors open.

Payal was very upset and was looking sadly at the cage. Mom advised Payal to read a book to cheer herself up. Payal started looking for a book to read. Suddenly she noticed a curio (unusual object) on the shelf. Payal was happy to find out that it was Owlie. Payal scolded the owl and put her back in her cage.

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#### A. Identify the character / speaker.

1. Owlie's gone!

**Ans.** Payal to Mom.

2. She opened one eye and then the other.

Ans. Owlie.

3. Don't panic.

**Ans.** Mom to Payal.

#### **IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER / SPEAKER: ADDITIONAL**

- 1. "Well, now Owlie has gone".
- 2. 'Where would she have gone, Payal?'
- 3. 'She was right there, sleeping in her cage, a little while ago'.
- 4. 'Mom, what shall we call her?'
- 5. 'How about Owlie?'

- Mom to Payal
  - Mom to Payal
  - Payal to Mom
- \_ 1,08481
- Payal to Mom
- Payal to Mom

[Ans. curio]

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6.	'Oh, what have I done?'	-	Mom to Payal
7.	'She must be somewhere around'.	an <del>a</del> l)	Mom to Payal
8.	'Why don't you find yourself a good book to read?'	111.	Mom to Payal
9.	'Mom! she's back'.	-	Payal to Mom
10.	Tears rolled down Payal's cheeks.	-	The author
11.	'Don't you ever give me a fright like that again'.	ne.	Payal to the owl

#### Choose the correct answer from the options given.

s. brown and grey]	grey / white and grey) [Ans	was (brown and grey	. The owlet w	1.9
. [Ans. vegetarian]	(non-vegetarian / vegetarian).	family, they were all (n	. In Payal's fa	2.
[Ans. library]	(library / living room).	was shifted to the (lib	. The cage wa	3.
	DDITIONAL	MCQ: ADDI		
[Ans. eat]	eat / dance)	was a baby, it didn't know to	. As Owlie w	1.
/ bring meat) [Ans. bring meat]	inside the house. (bring Owlie /	om was hesitant to insi	. Payal's Mor	2.
ts / feeding animals) ls and their habits		om started reading a lot about	Payal's Mor	3.
night.	day and were active during the r	re, so they slept all day	. Owls were	1.
[Ans. night birds]	0000	ds / day birds)	(night birds	
85 21.1	of the house and another into	ary, one door led to the rest of the	. In the library	5.
[Ans. garden]		garden)	(kitchen / ga	
animals.	, dolls and wooden and clay	shelves also displayed,	. The book sh	5.
l pieces of pottery	[Ans. beautiful	pieces of pottery / glass jars)	(beautiful pi	
v. (eating / sleeping) [Ans. sleeping]	ie was during the day.	the cage door open as Owlie w	. Payal left th	7.
ed)	cage was empty / Owlie had die	icked because (the cag	. Payal panicl	3.
he cage was empty]	[Ans. th			
to read some book) to read some book		om advised her to che	. Payal's Mor	).

#### Read the passage and answer the questions.

Payal and her mother started talking bravely about where to bury Owlie. Just then, Owlie opened one eye and then the other. She got onto her feet and quietly climbed the perch! Payal learnt later that falling on her back and pretending to be dead was Owlie's way of defending herself against danger.

on the book shelf. (curio / torn book)

#### Why did Payal and her mother want to bury Owlie?

They thought that Owlie had died. Ans.

#### What did Owlie do then?

10. Payal noticed a

Owlie opened one eye and then the other.

#### What did Payal learn from Owlie's pretence?

Owlie learnt the way of defending herself. Ans.

#### **READ THE PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: ADDITIONAL**

- 1. Owls are hunters. They eat rats and snakes and frogs. And in Payal's house, they were all vegetarian, even the dogs! Payal's mother was totally anti-meat. But now that Owlie had come to stay, she had to get over her dislike for meat. That was another reason why that day was memorable. It was the first day that meat was brought to the house! Payal got the number from her friend and called the meat shop to ask them to deliver half a kilogram of minced meat to the house. They put the meat before Owlie.
  - a) What did Payal's Mom dislike to do?

**Ans.** Payal's Mom disliked to bring meat into the house.

b) Why was the day memorable?

Ans. The day was memorable as it was the first day that meat was brought to the

- c) How did Payal get the meat for Owlie?
  - **Ans.** Payal got the number from her friend and called the meat shop to ask them to deliver half a kilogram of minced meat to the house.
- 2. Reading up more about owls and their habits, Payal discovered that Owlie was a Spotted Owlet. She had the typical grey-brown coat, heavily spotted with white, the pale face, yellow eyes and the white neckband, which looked like a ribbon, Payal decided. Soon, Payal took over the job of looking after Owlie. She saw that the cage was cleaned every day. She filled the water bowl. Once Owlie began to eat by herself, Payal too could feed her.
  - a) What did Payal's mom discover by reading books on Owls?

Ans. Payal's Mom discovered that the Owlie was a Spotted Owlet.

- b) Describe the appearance of Owlie?
  - **Ans.** Owlie had a typical grey-brown coat, heavily spotted with white, the pale face, yellow eyes and a white neckband.
- c) What was Payal's job in taking care of Owlie?
  - **Ans.** Payal cleaned the cage and filled the water bowl everyday.
- 3. Once Owlie was moved to the library, strict rules were laid down for everyone in the house. The two doors were never to be left open not at night, not in the day. Every night, Payal would leave the cage door open and put a plate of mincemeat on top of the cage. This was so that when Owlie flew out of her cage, she could also learn to find her food.
  - a) What were the rules?
    - **Ans.** The two doors were never to be left open not at night, not in the day. Every night, Payal would leave the cage door open and put a place of mincemeat on top of the cage.
  - b) Why was the meat placed on the top of cage?

**Ans.** The meat was placed on the top of the cage so that Owlie would fly out of the cage and learn to find her food.

- c) Where was Owlie moved?
  - **Ans.** Owlie was moved into the library.
- 4. Every day when Payal came back from school, the first thing she did was to peep into the library. Usually, she would find Owlie fast asleep on her perch. But today, it was different. The cage was empty and there was no sign of Owlie! And the door to the garden was open. 'Mom!' Payal howled. 'Who left the garden door open? How will we find Owlie

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now? 'Don't panic,' said Mom. 'She must be somewhere around.' They shut the garden door and looked in every corner of the room. Behind doors, on top of the tall bookshelves, in every nook and cranny. No Owlie.

#### a) What did Payal do everyday when she returned from school?

Everyday Payal would peep into the library and find Owlie fast asleep on her perch inside the cage.

#### b) What was different today when Payal returned from School?

Today, the cage was empty and there was no sign of Owlie when Payal returned from School.

#### What did Payal and Mom do when they found that Owlie was missing?

Payal and Mom shut the garden door and looked in every corner of the room. They searched behind the doors, on top of the tall bookshelves and in every nook and cranny.

#### Rearrange the following jumbled sentences in the correct order.

- Payal's house was a home for abandoned animals.
- It was a small ball of brown and grey.
- She found an owlet in one corner.
- Payal's mother picked her up gently.
- Payal's mother opened the carton.
- One day they got a carton.

#### Ans.

- Payal's house was a home for abandoned animals.
- One day they got a carton.
- Paval's mother opened the carton.
- She found an owlet in one corner.
- It was a small ball of brown and grey.
- Payal's mother picked her up gently.

#### REARRANGE THE FOLLOWING JUMBLED SENTENCES: ADDITIONAL

- 1 When the owl got used to her, and seemed relaxed enough, Payal's mother placed her inside a cage.
  - 2. When Payal's mother opened the carton, there was the smallest of owlets sitting in one corner, a small ball of brown and grey.
  - 3. There were always empty cages in Payal's house - just in case a bird dropped in!
  - She had never handled owls before, so she was very careful not to get pecked. 4.
  - Payal's mother picked her up gently and placed her in her lap, talking to her just as she would to the dogs.

#### 2, 5, 4, 1, 3 Ans:

- When Payal's mother opened the carton, there was the smallest of owlets 2 sitting in one corner, a small ball of brown and grey.
- 5. Payal's mother picked her up gently and placed her in her lap, talking to her just as she would to the dogs.



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- 4. She had never handled owls before, so she was very careful not to get pecked.
- When the owl got used to her, and seemed relaxed enough, Payal's mother 1. placed her inside a cage.
- There were always empty cages in Payal's house just in case a bird 3. dropped in!
- After all, people seldom went into that room all day, and Owlie was always asleep, B. 1. so there seemed little point.
  - 2. But Payal knew Owlie was flying because she found bits of meat all over the room.
  - 3. After some time, Payal stopped shutting the cage door even during the day.
  - She would always find Owlie on her perch inside the cage, though the cage door was 4. still open.
  - 5. Initially, Payal would shut the cage door every morning when she popped in to say hello to Owlie before going to school.

#### Ans: 5, 4, 2, 3, 1

- Initially, Payal would shut the cage door every morning when she popped in to say hello to Owlie before going to school.
- 4. She would always find Owlie on her perch inside the cage, though the cage door was still open.
- 2. But Payal knew Owlie was flying because she found bits of meat all over the room.
- After some time, Payal stopped shutting the cage door even during the day.
- After all, people seldom went into that room all day, and Owlie was always asleep, so there seemed little point.
- Where did this one come from, she wondered.
  - 2. She noticed a curio on a shelf that she had never noticed before. Hello?
  - 3. Where did her mother get the owl from?
  - It was Owlie pretending to be a curio! 'Mom!' bawled Payal. 4.
  - 5. She was about to pick it up when the curio opened one eye...

#### 2, 1, 3, 5, 4 Ans:

- 2. She noticed a curio on a shelf that she had never noticed before. Hello?
- 1. Where did this one come from, she wondered.
- 3. Where did her mother get the owl from?
- 5. She was about to pick it up when the curio opened one eye...
- It was Owlie pretending to be a curio! 'Mom!' bawled Payal.

#### Discuss in pairs. Then write the answers.

What kind of a girl was Payal? What did she like? How did she behave with animals and people?

Ans. Payal was a kind hearted girl. She liked pets. She behaved with love and care.

Do you think Owlie was happy to be with Payal? Give reasons for your answer.

Ans. Yes, Owlie was very happy to be with Payal. It did not leave the house. It adapted the home well.



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**PROJECT** 

Listen to the teacher read the passage. Watch this website: https://sstcn.org/ F. Then write a paragraph on Students' Turtle walk Chennai 2017.

It is a night long trek/walk along the beaches of Chennai between December to April. It is a breeding season of the Olive Ridley turtles. One has to volunteer with the students' conservation society and walk along the beaches, fishing hamlets looking out for turtle nests. The eggs are collected from these nests and kept at an artificial environment until the eggs hatch. After 21 days, the hatchlings are let back into the sea water safely. This is done in order to protect these eggs which otherwise have a very high threat of getting killed by many external factors. The volunteering is open to general public who is genuinely concerned about conserving this endangered reptile species.



G. Write a caption for these pictures. One is done for you.





Find their group name and write them in the blanks. One is done for you.

eg: elephant, tiger, lion, monkey - Land animals

eel, seal, walrus, seahorse 1.

2. pearl, coral, conch, oil

3. submarine, ship, yacht, ferry

4. kite surfing, scuba diving, parasailing

5. albatross, penguin, pelican, fish hawk [Ans. sea / aquatic]

[Ans. sea products]

Ans. sea vehicles

Ans. sea games

[Ans. sea birds]

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# ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

#### I. WRITE THE CORRECT WORD.

Ans. shore river : bank 2 horse trot fish Ans. swim 3. land : terrestrial Ans. aquatic water 4. ship harbour aeroplane Ans. airport 5. Ans. row car drive boat

#### II. PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS.

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

Ans. Payal's mom ordered the meat to feed the owl. As Owlie was a baby, it didn't know to eat. Mom decided to squish the meat until it was soft and forced the food into Owlie's mouth. In a second, Owlie fell down on the floor of the cage She lay on her back with her feet up in the air. Payal and his Mom thought that they had killed the owl and started talking 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.

#### 2. What happened one day, when Payal returned home?

Ans. One day, when Payal returned home, the cage was empty and the garden door was left open. Payal panicked and called for her mother. Payal's mother ran into the room and searched for the owl. There was no sign of Owlie. Mom asked Payal to be calm and to search once again all over. They shut the garden door and looked in every corner of the room - Behind doors, on top of the tall book shelves and in every nook and cranny. They couldn't find Owlie. Finally, they decided that the Owlie had gone and left the doors open. But Payal hoped secretly that Owlie

would come in, if the doors were kept open.

#### 3. How did Payal get back the owl?

Ans. Payal was upset after the Owlie left their house. She was sitting, gazing mournfully at the Owlie's cage. Mom advised Payal to read a good book to cheer herself up. Payal started looking for a book to read. Suddenly, she noticed a curio on the shelf. She was about to pick it up, when the curio opened an eye. It was Owlie pretending to be a curio. Payal was happy to find out that it was Owlie. Payal scolded the owl not to give her a fright like that again and put her back in her cage.



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TERM 1

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# Padasalai

# CHAPTER 01



# **NUMBERS**

Numbers help us to count concrete objects.

# Formation of Smallest and Greatest Numbers: Ascending Order:

- 1. It means, arrangement from the smallest to the greatest numbers.
- 2. For the smallest number, we arrange the given digits in ascending order. (e.g.) The smallest four digit number using the digits 5, 7, 8, 3 is 3578.
- 3. Suppose the digits given may be 5, 7, 8, 0 then arranging the digits in ascending order we get the smallest number as 0578. But leftmost zero has no value and it becomes the three digit number.
- 4. In this case we have to interchange the leftmost two digits to get the number
  ∴ The smallest four digit number is 5078.

# **Descending Order:**

- 1. It means arrangement from the greatest to the smallest number.
- 2. For the greatest number we arrange the digits in descending order. (E.g.) The greatest four digit number using the digits 2, 0, 9, 7 is 9720.

# **Place Value:**

When a number consists of more than one digit each digit has a value depending upon its position.

(E.g.) The place value of each digit in 5432 is 5 thousands, 4 hundreds, 3 tens and 2 ones The expanded form of 5432 is  $5 \times 1000 + 4 \times 100 + 3 \times 10 + 2 \times 1$ .

## **Place Value Chart**

## **Indian Number System**

Periods	Ar	ab	Cro	ores	La	Lakhs Thousands Ones			3		
1888	TA	A	TC	C	TL	L	T TH	TH	Н	T	0
Indian Number System	Ten Arab	Arab	Ten Crores	Crores	Ten Lakhs	Lakhs	Ten Thousands	Thousands	Hundreds	Tens	Ones

- 1. The Place value increases from right to left.
- 2. Every digit of a number has a place value which gives the value of the digit.
- **3.** From the right, first comma comes after 3 digits, and subsequent commas comes after every 2 digits

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## **International Number System**

Periods		Billion	S	N	Aillion	S	Thou	sands		- May	Ones	5	
International Number System	Hundred Billion	Ten Billion	Billion	Hundred Million	Ten Million	Million	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One	1

In International System, commas comes after every 3 digits from the right.



(Text book Page No.2)

- → The Successor of 4576 is .
- ★ The Predecessor of 8970 is \_\_\_\_\_
- → 999 + 1 equals .
- → 10000 1 equals

- [Ans: 4577]
  - [Ans: 8969]
  - [Ans: 1000]
- [Ans: 9999]

The Predecessor of the smallest 5 digit number is \_\_\_\_\_.

[Ans: Greatest 4 digit number (9999)]



TRY THESE

(Text book Page No.4)

- 1. Give 3 examples where the number of things counted by you would be a 5 digit number or more.
- **Sol:** 1. Number of stars in the sky.
  - 2. Number of people living in Tamilnadu.
  - 3. Number of accidents in India in the year 2017.
- 2. There are ten lakh people in a district. What would be the population of 10 such districts?
- **Sol.** Number of people in the district = 10,00,000
  - : Population of 10 such districts =  $10,00,000 \times 10 = 1,00,00,000$
  - : Total population of 10 districts would be one crore.
  - $\therefore$  10 lakh = 10,000 Hundreds
- 3. The Government spends rupees 2 crores for education in a particular district every month. What would be its expenditure over 10 months?
- **Sol.** Expenditure for one month = 2 crores.
  - $\therefore$  Expenditure for ten months = 2,00,00,000  $\times$  10 = 20,00,00,000

Expenditure for 10 months = twenty crores.

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(Text book Page No.5)

# Complete the table

Table 1.3

	Number	TC	C	TL	L	T TH	TH	Н	T	O	Number Name		
	1670				.00	99	1	6	7	0	Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy		
3,3/8	47684	and F	p.9d	3331	31.	4	7	6	8	4	Forty Seven Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty Four		
	120001				1	2	0	0	0	1	One Lakh Twenty thousand one		
338	7800500	0	add	7	8	0	0	5	0	0	Seventy Eight Lakhs Five Hundred		
	53409098	boyn	5	3	4	0	9	0	9	8	Five crore Thirty Four Lakhs Nine Thousand Ninety Eight		
388	198765912	1	9	8	7	6	5	9	1	2	Nineteen crore Eighty Seven Lakhs Sixty Five Thousand Nine Hundred and twelve		



TRY THESE

(Text book Page No.6)

## 1. Read and expand the following numbers:

2304567

**Sol:** Number: 23,04,567

Read as: Twenty Three Lakh Four Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty Seven

ii. 4509888

**Sol:** Number: 45,09,888

Read as: Forty Five Lakh Nine Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty Eight

iii. 9553556

**Sol:** Number: 95,53,556

Read as: Ninety Five Lakh Fifty Three Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Six

How many hundreds are there in 10 lakh?

Sol: 1 0 0 TL L TTH TH Η O

There are four places to the left of Hundred.

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10 lakh candidates write the Public Exam this year. If each exam centre is allotted 3. with 1000 candidates. How many exam centres would be needed?

**Sol.** Candidate for one centre = 1000

.. For 10 lakh people

Ten lakh contains  $\frac{10,00,000}{1000} = 1000$  Thousands

... For 10 lakh people 1000 centres are needed



(Text book Page No.7)

- Find the place value of underlined digits 1.
  - (i) 3841567

**Sol:** Place value of 8 is  $8 \times 1,00,000 = 8,00,000$  (Eight Lakh)

94,43,810 (ii)

**Sol:** Place value of 4 is  $4 \times 10,000 = 40,000$  (Forty Thousand)

- 2. Write down the numerals and place value of 5 in the numbers represented by the following number names.
  - (i) Forty Seven Lakh Thirty Eight Thousand Five Hundred Sixty One.
  - (ii) Nine Crore Eighty Two lakh Fifty Thousand Two Hundred Forty One
  - Nineteen Crore Fifty Seven Lakh Sixty Thousand Three Hundred Seventy (iii)
- Sol: (i) 47,38,561

Place value of 5 is  $5 \times 100 = 500$  (Five Hundred)

(iii) 9,82,50,241

Place value of 5 is  $5 \times 10000 = 50,000$  (Fifty Thousand)

(iv) 19,57,60,370

Place value of 5 is  $5 \times 10,00,000 = 50,00,000$  (Fifty Lakhs)



# TRY THESE

(Text book Page No.9)

1. Identify the incorrect places of comma and rewrite correctly.

**Indian System:** 56,12,34,0,1,5; 9,90,03,2245

International System: 7,5613,4534; 30,30,304,040

**Sol:** Indian System: 56,12,34,015; 99,00,32,245 International System: 756,134,534 3,030,304,040

## Exercise 1.1

1		Fill	in	the	h	anl	70
	_	, , ,				14111	

(i) The smallest 7 digit number is

The largest 8 digit number is \_\_\_ (ii)

(iii) The place value of 5 in 7005380 is (X) [Ans: 10,00,000]

[Ans: 9,99,99,999]

[Ans:  $5 \times 1000 = 5000$ ]

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(iv)	The expanded form of the number 76,70,905 is
	[Ans: $7 \times 10,00,000 + 6 \times 1,00,000 + 7 \times 10,000 + 0 + 9 \times 100 + 0 + 5 \times 1$ (or)
	70 00 000 + 6 00 000 + 70 000 + 900 + 5

- 2. Say True or False.
  - In the Indian System of Numeration the number 67999037 is written as 6,79,99,037.

[Ans: True]

Successor of a one digit number is always a one digit number

**Hint** : 9 + 1 = 10[Ans: False]

(iii) Predecessor of a 3-digit number is always a 3 or 4 digit number

**Hint:** 100 - 1 = 99[Ans: False] (iv)  $88888 = 8 \times 10000 + 8 \times 100 + 8 \times 10 + 8 \times 1$ [Ans: False]

**3.** Complete the given order

Ten crore, crore, ten lakh,

Sol: Ten crore, Crore, Ten lakh, Lakh, Ten Thousand, Thousand, Hundred, Ten, One

4. How many ten thousands are there in the smallest 6 digit number?

**Sol:** Smallest six digit number is 1.00.000

_								
1 lakh	1	0	0	0	0	0	One lakh	1,00,000
	L	TTH	TH	Н	T	0	Ten Thousand	$=\frac{10,000}{10,000}=10$
Ten Thousand		10	0	0	0	0	V77 (00)	فولم

1 lakh = 10 Ten Thousands

## **Another Method**

Lakh is only one place to the left of Ten thousand

- 1 lakh is 10 times ten thousand 1 lakh = 10 Ten Thousands
- 5. Using the digits 5, 2, 0, 7, 3 form the largest 5 digit number and the smallest 5 digit number.

**Sol:** We know that the place value increases from right to left.

:. Arranging the digits in ascending order from right to left we get the largest number]

Largest number is 75320

Smallest number is 20357

[: Reverse order of 75320 is 02357. It becomes four digit number 2357)

- 6. Observe the commas and write down the place value of 7.
  - (i) 56,74,56,345
- (ii) 567,456,345
- Sol: (i) 56,74,56,345 Place value of 7 is  $7 \times 10,00,000 = 70,00,000 =$ Seventy Lakhs.
  - 567,456,345 (ii) Place value of 7 is  $7 \times 1,000,000 = 7,000,000 =$ Seven Million.

Write the following numbers in the International system by using commas.

347056

(ii) 7345671

(iii) 634567105

(iv) 1234567890

Sol.

) as a	<sup>97</sup> .O4 <i>8</i>	Billion	Hundred Million	Ten Million	Million	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One	The Number in International System
<b>(i)</b>	347056			: 0	190	3	4	7	0	5	6	347,056
(ii)	7345671		A288	18/18/1	7	3	4	5	6	7	1	7,345,671
(iii)	634567105	N.F	6	3	4	5	6	7	1	0	5	634,567,105
(iv)	1234567890	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1,234,567,890

# Write the largest six digit number and put commas in the Indian and the **International Systems.**

**Sol.** The largest six digit number is 999999

## **Indian System**

Lakh	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One	The Number
9	9	9	9	9	9	9,99,999

## **International System**

	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One	The Number
4	9	9	- 9	9	9	9	9,99,999

- Write the number names of the following numerals in the Indian System.
  - (i) 75,32,105

(ii) 9,75,63,453

75,32,105 **Sol:** (i)

TL	L	TTH	TH	H	T	0
7	5	3	2	1	0	5

Seventy Five Lakhs Thirty Two Thousand One Hundred and Five

9,75,63,453 (ii)

C	TL	L	TTH	TH	Н	T	0
9	7	5	6	3	4	5	3

Nine crores Seventy Five Lakhs Sixty Three Thousand Four Hundred and Fifty Three.

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#### 10. Write the number names in words using the International System

345,678 **(i)** 

(ii) 8,343,710

(iii) 103,456,789

345,678 **Sol:** (i)

	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One
)	3	4	5	6	7	8

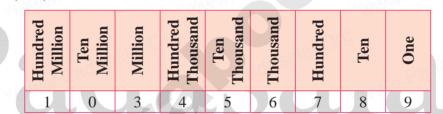
Three Hundred and Forty Five Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy Eight

8,343,710 (ii)

Million	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One
8	3	4	3	7	1	0

Eight Million Three Hundred and Forty Three Thousand Seven Hundred and Ten.

(iii) 103,456,789



One Hundred Three Million Four Hundred Fifty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Nine.

- 11. Write the number name in numerals.
  - (i) Two crore thirty lakh fifty one thousand nine hundred eighty.

Sol: 2,30,51,980

> (ii) Sixty six million three hundred forty five thousand twenty seven.

Sol: 66,345,027

> Seven hundred eighty nine million, two hundred thirteen thousand four (iii) hundred fifty six.

789,213,456 Sol:

Tamil Nadu has about twenty six thousand three hundred forty five square 12. kilometre of Forest land. Write the number mentioned in the statement in the **Indian System.** 

**Sol:** 26,345 Sq km.

- The number of employee in the Indian Railways is about 10 lakh. Write this in the **13. International System of numeration.**
- **Sol:** 1,000,000 (One Million)

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# **Objective Type Questions**

- 14. 1 billion is equal to
  - 100 crore (a)
- (b) 100 million
- (c) 100 lakh
- (d) 10000 lakh

[Ans: (a) 100 crore]

- 15. The successor of 10 million is
  - 1000001 (a)
- (b) 10000001
- (c) 9999999
- (d) 100001

[Ans: (b) 10000001]

- The difference between successor and predecessor of 99999 is 16.
  - 90000 (a)
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 99001

[Ans: (c) 2]

- The expanded form of the number 6,70,905 is **17.** 
  - (a)  $6 \times 10000 + 7 \times 1000 + 9 \times 100 + 5 \times 1$
  - (b)  $6 \times 10000 + 7 \times 1000 + 0 \times 100 + 9 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 5 \times 1$
  - (c)  $6 \times 1000000 + 7 \times 10000 + 0 \times 1000 + 9 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 5 \times 1$
  - (d)  $6 \times 100000 + 7 \times 10000 + 0 \times 1000 + 9 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 5 \times 1$

[Ans: (d)  $6 \times 100000 + 7 \times 10000 + 0 \times 1000 + 9 \times 100 + 0 \times 10 + 5 \times 1$ ]

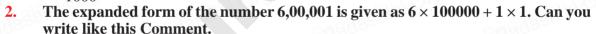
# **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

Answer the following questions.

How many thousand are there in 1 lakhs? 1.

1.00.0000 Sol:

100 Thousands 1000



**Sol:** Yes. We can write the expansion of the number 600001 as  $6 \times 100000 + 1 \times 1$ . Because  $6 \times 100000 + 1 \times 1 = 600000 + 1 = 600001$ 

**3.** Write the relation between Largest two digit number and Smallest three digit number.

**Sol:** Largest two digit number + 1 =Smallest three digit number.

$$99 + 1 = 100$$

4. Name the property being illustrated in each of the cases.



 $\otimes$ 

- i) (30 + 20) + 10 = 30 + (20 + 10)
- $10 \times 35 = (10 \times 30) + (10 \times 5)$ ii)

- **Sol:** (i) Associativity
- (ii) Distribution of multiplication over addition.



# TRY THESE

(Text book Page No.13)

- Write the numbers in ascending order: 688, 9, 23005, 50, 7500.
- **Sol:** Ascending order: 9, 50, 688,7500, 23005; 9 < 50 < 688 < 7500 < 23005
- Find the least and greatest among the numbers : 478, 98, 6348, 3, 6007, 50935
- **Sol:** The lease number is 3.

The greatest number is 50935

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(Text book Page No.14)

Compare the two numbers and put <, > and = using place value chart.

15475	3214
73204	973561
8975430	8975430
1899799	1899799

#### Sol: (i) 15475, 3214

Comparing the place value using place value chart.

Place Value	TTH	TH	Н	T	О
First Number	x3	3	2	1	<u>4</u>
Second Number	1	5	4	7	5

Comparing the place values from left we have 15475 > 3214

#### (ii) 73204, 973561

Place value chart

Place Value	L	TTH	TH	H	T	0
First Number	_	7	3	2	0	4
Second Number	9	7	3	5	6	1

Comparing the digits of two numbers 73204 < 973561

# (iii) 8975430, 8975430

Place Value	TL	L	TTH	TH	Н	T	O
First Number	8	/9/	7	5	4	3	0
Second Number	8	9	7	5	4	3	0

From the place value chart comparing the digits from left 8 = 8, 9 = 9, 7 = 7, 5 = 54 = 4, 3 = 3, 0 = 0

3975430 = 8975430

# 1899799, 1899799.

Place Value	TL	L	TTH	TH	Н	T	0
First Number	1	8	9	9	7	9	9
Second Number	100	8	9	9	<b>3.7</b>	9	9

From the place value chart comparing the digits of the two numbers from the highest place value we have 1 = 1, 8 = 8, 9 = 9, 9 = 9, 7 = 7, 9 = 9, 9 = 9

: 1899799 = 1899799

**Note:** The number  $10^{100}$  is called googol. The number  $10^{googol} = 10^{(10^{100})}$  is called googolplex.



(Text book Page No.16)

The area in sq.km of 4 Indian states are given below

States	Area (Sq.Km)
TamilNadu	1,30,058
Kerala	38,863

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 Karnataka
 1,91,791

 Andhra Pradesh
 1,62,968

List the areas of the above 4 Indian States in the ascending and the descending order.

**Sol:** We can prepare place value chart

States / Place value		L	TTH	TH	Н	T	0
Tamilnadu	W	1	3	0	0	5	8
Kerala	40 A	_	3	8	8	6	3
Karnataka	DAA	1	9	1	7	9	1
Andhra Pradesh		100	6	2	9	6	8

5 digit number 38,863 is the least value.

Comparing digits of other 6 digit numbers from left. 1 = 1 = 1, 3 < 6 < 9

Ascending order = 38,863 < 1,30,058 < 1,62,968 < 1,91,791

Kerala < Tamilnadu < Andhra Pradesh < Karnataka

Descending order = 1,91,791 > 1,62,968 > 1,30,058 > 38,863

Karnataka > Andhra Pradesh > Tamilnadu > Kerala



# (Text book Page No.17)

1. In the same way try placing the digit 4 in thousandth place and get six different 4-digit numbers. Also make different 4-digit numbers by fixing 8 and 5 in the thousandth place.

Sol: (i

TH	H	T	O
4	8	5	9
4	5	8	9
4	8	9	5
4	5	9	8
4	9	5	8
4	9	8	5
	4 4 4 4	4 8 4 5 4 8 4 5 4 9	4 8 5 4 5 8 4 8 9 4 5 9 4 9 5

(ii)	TH	H	T	0	(
	8	9	4	5	
	8	4	9	5	
	8	0	5	4	1
	8	9	5	4	ŀ
	8	5	4	9	
	8	4	5	9	

1)	TH	H	T	O
	5	4	9	8
	5	4	8	9
	5	9	8	4
	5	8	9	4
	5	9	4	8
	5	8	4	9

2. In the same way make different 4 digit numbers by exchanging the digits and check every time whether the number made is small or big.

Sol:

TH	H	T	0
1	4	3	2
4	3	2	1
3	2	1	4
2	1	4	3

1432 < 4321

4321 > 3214

3214 > 2143

3. Pedometer used in walking practice contains 5 digit number. What could be the largest measure?

**Sol:** 99,999

## EXERCISE 1.2

1. Fill in the blanks with > or < or =

**Ans:** (i) 48792 < 48972

 $\mathbf{Hint:} \quad 7 < 9$ 

[Hint: Open side can hold large number]

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(ii) 1248654 > 1246854

Hint: 8 > 6

(iii) 658794 = 658794

- 2. Say True or False.
  - (i) The difference between the smallest number of seven digits and the largest number of six digits is 10.

1000000 - 999999 = 1Hint: [Ans: False]

(ii) The largest 4 digit number formed by the digits 8, 6, 0, 9 using each digit only once is 9086

Hint: 9999 - 999 = 9000 [Ans: False]

(iii) The total number of 4 digit number is 9000

[Ans: True]

- **3.** Of the numbers 1386787215, 137698890, 86720560, which one is the largest? Which one is the smallest?
- **Sol:** We know that the number with more digits is greater.
  - : Greatest number is 1386787215

Smallest number is 86720560

4. Arrange the following numbers in the descending order: 128435, 10835, 21354, 6348, 25840

**Sol:** Place value chart is given by

Qn. No.	Given Number	L	ТТН	TH	Н	Т	0
(i)	128435	1	2	8	4	3	5
(ii)	10835		1	0	8	3	5
(iii)	21354		_ 2	L	3	5	4
(iv)	6348	Val	( OIL	6	3	4	8
(v)	25840	3550	2	5	8	4	0

⇒ The number with more digits is the greater number

Step 1: : 128435 is the larger number and 6348 is the least number

Step 2: For the remaining 5 digit numbers we can compare the left most digits and find 25840 > 21354 > 10835

The descending order:

128435 > 25840 > 21354 > 10835 > 6348

- **5.** Write any eight digit number with 6 in ten lakhs place and 9 in ten thousandth
- Sol: Step (i): Preparing place value chart with 8 digits 6 in ten lakh place and 9 in Ten thousand place

**Step (ii):** Fill the other places with any of the numbers

C	TL	L	T TH	TH	Н	T	0
5	6	8	9	7	4	3	2

- :. The number may be 56897432. Similarly we can write many numbers.
- **6.** Rajan writes a 3-digit number, using the digits 4, 7 and 9. What are the possible numbers he can write?

**Sol:** The given digits are 4, 7 and 9.

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	H	T	0
	9	7	4
	9	4	7
Ç	7	9	4
	7	4	9
	4	7	9
	4	9	7

Rajan can write 974, 947, 794, 749, 479, 497

- 7. The password to access my ATM card includes the digits 9, 4, 6 and 8. It is the smallest 4 digit even number. Find the password of my ATM card.
- **Sol:** Given digits are 9, 4, 6 and 8. Smallest number with these digits is 4689 Given that it is an even number.
  - :. It may be 4698. So password of ATM card is 4698.
- 8. Postal Index Number consists of six digits The first three digits are 6, 3 and 1. Make the largest and the smallest Postal Index Number by using the digits 0, 3 and 6 each only once.
- **Sol:** Given PIN consists of six digits. First three digits are 6, 3, and 1. The digits 0, 3 and 6 to be used only once, in the remaining places.

	L	T TH	TH	Н	T	О
Largest No.	6	3	1	06	03	0
Smallest No.	6	3	1	0	03	06

Largest Postal Index Number: 631630 Smallest Postal Index Number: 631036

9. The height (in metres) of the mountains in Tamil Nadu as follows:

Sl. No	Mountains	Height (in metres)
1	Doddabetta	2637
2	Mahendragiri	1647
3	Anaimudi	2695
4	Velliangiri	1778

- (i) Which is the highest mountain listed above?
- (ii) Order the mountains from the highest to lowest.
- (iii) What is the difference between the heights of the mountains Anaimudi and Mahendragiri?

**Sol:** Arranging the numbers in place value chart.

Mountains	TH	Н	T	0
Doddabetta	2	6	3	7
Mahendragiri	1	6	4	7
Anaimudi	2	6	9	5
Velliangiri	0 1	7	7	8

(i) Highest mountain is Anaimudi [Comparing left most digits]

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(ii) From the above chart.

In thousands place, Doddabetta and Anaimudi have greater value 2.

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Comparing digits of 2637 and 2695

$$2 = 2$$
,  $6 = 6$ ,  $3 < 9$ .

Again comparing the digits of 1647 and 1778

$$1 = 1, 6 < 7$$

- ∴ 1647 < 1778.
- $\therefore$  The required order is 2695 > 2637 > 1778 > 1647.
- ∴ Anaimudi > Doddabetta > Veliangiri > Mahendragiri
- The height of Anaimudi mountain = 2695 m

The height of Mahendragiri mountain = 1647 m

The Difference = 1048 m

# **Objective Type Questions**

- Which list of numbers is in order from the smallest to the largest?
  - (a) 1468, 1486, 1484

- (b) 2345, 2435, 2235
- (c) 134205, 134208, 154203
- (d) 383553, 383548, 383642

[Ans: (c) 134205, 134208, 154203]

- 11. The Arabian sea has an area of 1491000 square miles. This area lies between which numbers?
  - (a) 1489000 and 1492540
- (b) 1489000 and 1490540
- (c) 1490000 and 1490100
- (c) 1480000 and 1490000

1489000 < 1491000 < 1492540 Hint:

[Ans: (a) 1489000 and 1492540]

The chart at below shows the number of newspapers sold as per Indian Readership Survey in 2018. Which could be the missing number in the table?

Name of the News Paper	Ranking	Sold (in Lakh)	
A	1	70	
В	2	50	
C	3	?	
D	4	10	

(b) 52

(c) 77

(d) 26

**Hint:** 50 > 26 > 10

[Ans: (d) 26]

# **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

Fill in the blanks.

10 crore

(X) [Ans: 100 million]

# Answer the following questions.

- The heights of five boys in class VI are 135, 141, 129, 132, 145 (in centimeters) in 1. height. Arrange their heights as how they stand in the assembly?
- **Sol:** 129 cm < 132 cm < 135 cm < 141 cm < 145 cm

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2. Arrange in descending order.

8461, 7535, 2943, 6214

**Sol:** 8461 > 7535 > 6214 > 2943

- **3.** Find the numbers between 572634 and 562634 which is approximated to ten thousands place.
- **Sol:** 562634, < 570000, < 572634

# Exercise 1.3

1. Fill in the blanks

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If Arulmozhi saves ₹12 per day then she saves ₹ \_\_\_\_\_ in 30 days.

 $12 \times 30 = 360$ [Ans: ₹ 360]

If a person 'A' earns ₹ 1800 in 12 days, then he earns ₹ \_\_\_\_\_ (ii) in a day.

**Hint:**  $\frac{1800}{12} = 150$ [Ans: ₹ 150]

(iii)  $45 \div (7+8) - 2 =$ 

**Hint:**  $45 \div 15 - 2 = 3 - 2 = 1$ [Ans: 1]

- Say True or False
  - $3 + 9 \times 8 = 96$ (i)

**Hint:** 3 + 72 = 75[Ans: False]

 $7 \times 20 - 4 = 136$ (ii)

**Hint:** 140 - 4 = 136[Ans: True]

(iii)  $40 + (56 - 6) \div 2 = 45$ 

**Hint:**  $40 + 50 \div 2 = 40 + 25 = 65$ [Ans: False]

The number of people who visited the Public Library for the past 5 months were **3.** 1200, 2000, 2450, 3060 and 3200 respectively. How many people visited the library in the last 5 months.

**Sol:** People visited the library for past 5 months = 1200 + 2000 + 2450 + 3060 + 3200:. Total people visited = 11910

Cheran had a bank savings of ₹ 7,50,250. He withdrew ₹ 5,34,500 for educational purpose. Find the balance amount in his account.

Sol: Bank Savings of Cheran = ₹ 7,50,250

Withdrew Amount = ₹5,34,500

∴ Balance Amount = ₹2,15,750

In a cycle factory, 1560 bicycles were manufactured every day. Find the number **5.** of bicycles manufactured in 25 days.

1560 Sol: Number of bicycles manufactured in one day = 1560 $\times$  25 Number of bicycles manufactured in 25 days  $= 1560 \times 25$ 7800 = 39,0003120

Number of bicycles manufactured in 25 days = 39.00039,000

₹ 62,500 was equally distributed as a New Year bonus for 25 employees of a **6.** company. How much did each receive?

Sol: Total amount distributed = ₹ 62500 Number of employees received bonus = 25

: Amount received by one employee =  $62500 \div 25 = 2,500$ .

Each employee received ₹ 2,500

- 7. Simplify the following numerical expression:
  - $(10 + 17) \div 3$ (i)
- (ii)  $12 - [3 - \{6 - (5 - 1)\}]$
- $100 + 8 \div 2 + \{(3 \times 2) 6 \div 2\}$ (iii)
- **Sol:** (i) (Given)  $(10 + 17) \div 3$  $= 27 \div 3$ (Bracket completed first) = 9 (÷ completed)
  - $(10+17) \div 3 = 9$ :.
  - $12 [3 \{6 (5 1)\}]$ (ii)  $= 12 - [3 - \{6 - 4\}]$ = 12 - [3 - 2]= 12 - 1= 11
    - $12 [3 \{6 (5 1)\}] = 11$
  - $100 + 8 \div 2 + \{(3 \times 2) 6 \div 2\}$ (iii)  $= 100 + 8 \div 2 + \{6 - 6 \div 2\}$ 
    - $= 100 + 8 \div 2 + \{6 3\}$
- (Given)

(- completed)

(Given)

(Innermost bracket completed first)

(Innermost bracket completed first)

(Bracket completed third)

[Again Inner bracket completed second]

- (To remove the next bracket ÷ within the bar completed second)
- $= 100 + 8 \div 2 + 3$
- =100+4+3
- = 107

- (bar completed third)
- (÷ completed fourth)
- (+ completed)

 $100 + 8 \div 2 + \{(3 \times 2) - 6 \div 2\} = 107$ 

# Objective Type Questions

- 8. The value of  $3 + 5 - 7 \times 1$  is
  - (a) 5
- (b) 7
- (c) 8
- (d) 1.

**Hint:**  $3+5-7\times 1=3+5-7=8-7=1$ 

[Ans: (d) 1]

- 9. The value of  $24 \div \{8 - (3 \times 2)\}\$  is
  - (a)
- (b) 12
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

**Hint:**  $24 \div \{8-3 \times 2\} = 24 \div \{8-6\} = 24 \div 2 = 12$ 

[Ans: (b) 12]

- Use BIDMAS and put the correct operator in the box.
  - $6 12 \div (4 + 2) = 10$
  - (a)
- (b) -
- $(c) \times$
- (d)  $\div$  [Ans: (c)  $\times$ ]

 $2 \bigcap 6 - 12 \div 6 = 10$ 

- $2 \bigcap 6 2 = 10$  $\Rightarrow$
- $2 \times 6 2 = 10$

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# **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

1. Evaluate the following:

(a) 
$$44 \div 2 + (7 + 80 \div 10) - 14 + 23$$

(b) 
$$17 \times 6 - 4 - 2 + 20 - (22 + 18)$$

Sol: (a) 
$$44 \div 2 + (7 + 80 \div 10) - 14 + 23$$
 (Given)  
 $= 44 \div 2 + (7 + 8) - 14 + 23$  (To complete the bracket  $\div$  done first)  
 $= 44 \div 2 + 15 - 14 + 23$  (Bracket completed second)  
 $= 22 + 15 - 14 + 23$  ( $\div$  completed third)  
 $= 37 - 37$  ( $\div$  completed fourth)  
 $= 0$  ( $-$  completed last)  
 $\therefore 44 \div 2 + (7 + 80 \div 10) - 14 + 23 = 0$ .

∴ 
$$44 \div 2 + (7 + 80 \div 10) - 14 + 23 = 0$$
.  
(b)  $17 \times 6 - 4 - 2 + 20 - (22 + 18)$  (Given)  
 $= 17 \times 6 - 4 - 2 + 20 - 40$  (Bracket completed first)  
 $= 102 - 4 - 2 + 20 - 40$  (× completed second)  
 $= 102 - 4 - 22 - 40$  (+ completed third)  
 $= 98 - 22 - 40$  (÷ completed one by one)  
 $= 76 - 40$   
 $= 36$   
∴  $17 \times 6 - 4 - 2 + 20 - (22 + 18) = 36$ 

- 2. India's population has been steadily increasing from 439 millions in 1961 to 1028 millions in 2001. Find the total increase in population from 1961 to 2001. Write the increase in population in Indian system of Numeration using commas suitably.
- **Sol:** Population of India in 1961 = 439 millions = 439,000,000 Population of India in 2001 = 1028 millions = 1,028,000,000

Increase in population from 1961 to 2001 = Population in 2001 – Population in 1961

= 1028000000 - 439000000 = 589000000 = 589 million.

Increase in population in Indian System = 58,90,00,000



(Text book Page No.25)

- 1. Round off the following numbers to the nearest ten
  - (i) 57
- (ii) 189
- (iii) 3,956
- (iv) 57,312

**Sol:** (i) 57

Given number 57

Place value to be rounded off is ten.

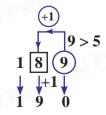
Digit in tens place is 5.

Digit to the right is 7 > 5

 $\therefore$  Adding 1 to 5  $\Rightarrow$  1 + 5 = 6

changing the digits to the right of 6 to zero  $\Rightarrow$  60

: rounded off number is 60.



#### 189 (ii)

Place value to be rounded off is ten

Digit is ten place is 8

Digit to the right is 9 > 5

 $\therefore$  Adding 1 to  $8 \Rightarrow 1 + 8 = 9$ .

changing the digits to the right of 19 to zero

Required rounded off number is 190

#### 3956 (iii)

Place value to be rounded off is ten.

Digit in tens place is 5

Digit to the right is 6 > 5

 $\therefore$  Adding 1 to 5  $\Rightarrow$  1 + 5 = 6

Changing the right digits of 396 to zero  $\Rightarrow$  3960

Required rounded off number is 3960.

#### (iv) 57312

Place value to be rounded off is ten.

Digit in tens place is 1

Digit to the right is 2 < 5

: Leaving the number 2 as it is changing the digits to the right of 5731 to zero

 $\Rightarrow$  57310. The rounded of number is 57310

#### 2. Round off the following numbers to the nearest ten, hundred and thousand.

(i) 9,34,678

(ii) 73,43,489

(iii) 17,98,45,673

## Sol: (i)

9,34,678

Nearest Tens: 9,34,680

Nearest Hundreds: 9,34,700

Nearest Thousands: 9,35,000

(ii) 73,43,489

Nearest Tens: 73,43,490

Nearest Hundreds: 73,43,500

Nearest Thousands: 73,43,000

17,98,45,673 (iii)

Nearest Tens: 17,98,45,670

Nearest Hundreds: 17,98,45,700

Nearest Thousands: 17,98,46,000

## **3.** The tallest mountain in the world Mount Everest, located in Nepal is 8,848 m high. Its height can be rounded off to the nearest thousands as

[Ans: 9000 m.]



(Text book Page No.27)

# Estimate the sum and difference: 8457 and 4573

**Sol:** (a) Sum  $8457 \Rightarrow 8000$ 

 $4573 \Rightarrow 5000$ 

Sum = 13,000

(b) Difference

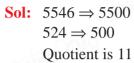
$$8457 \Rightarrow 8000$$

$$4573 \Rightarrow \underline{5000}$$
Difference =  $\underline{3,000}$ 

2. Estimate the product  $39 \times 53$ 

Sol: 
$$39 \Rightarrow 40$$
  
 $53 \Rightarrow 50$   
Product  $40 \times 50 = 2000$ 

Estimate the quotient 5546 ÷ 524



# Exercise 1.4

1. Fill in the blanks.

The nearest 100 of 843 is

The digit in tens place is 4 < 5.

The nearest 1000 of 756 is (ii)

The digit in hundred place is  $7 \ge 5$ Hint:

(iii) The nearest 10,000 of 85654 is

**Hint:** The digit in thousand place is  $5 \ge 5$ .

Say True or False

8567 is rounded off as 8600 to the nearest 10. (i)

In ones place the digit is  $7 \ge 5$ . So 8580

139 is rounded off as 100 to the nearest 100. (ii)

**Hint:** In tens place we have 3 < 5. So 100

(iii) 1,70,51,972 is rounded off as 1,70,00,000 to the nearest lakh.

**Hint:** In ten thousand place the digit is  $5 \ge 5$ . So 1,71,000,000

**3.** Round off the following to the given nearest place.

4065; hundred

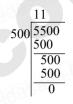
Sol: We have to round off 4065 to hundreds The place value is hundred The digit in hundreds place is 0 The digit to the right is 6 > 5Adding 1 to  $0 \Rightarrow 0 + 1 = 1$ 

Changing the digits to the right of 41 to zeros  $4065 \simeq 4100 \Rightarrow 4100$ 

(ii) 44,555; thousand

> To round off 44555 to thousands The digit in the thousands place is 4 digit to the right is 5 = 5.

: Adding 1 to the thousand place value digit 4



[Ans: 800]

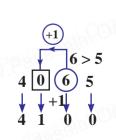
[Ans: 1000]

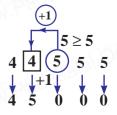
[Ans: 90,000]

[Ans: False]

[Ans: True]

[Ans: False]





$$4 + 1 = 5$$

Changing the digits to the right of 45 to zeros we get 45000  $44555 \simeq 45000$ 

## 86943: ten thousand

To round off 86,943 to ten thousand The digit in ten thousands place is 8 The digit to the right is 6 > 5

Adding 1 to  $8 \Rightarrow 8 + 1 = 9$ .

Changing the digits to the right of 9 to zeroes we get 90,000

$$...86943 \simeq 90,000$$

#### 50,81,739; lakh (iv)

To round off 5081739 to lakhs The digit in the lakhs place is 0 The digit to the right is 8 > 5

$$\therefore$$
 Adding 1 to  $0 \Rightarrow 1 + 0 = 1$ 

Changing the digits right off 51 to zeros

We get 51,00,000

$$\therefore 5081739 \simeq 51,00,000$$

# 33,75,98,482; Ten crore

To round off 337598482 to ten crore The digit in the ten crores place is 3

The digit to the right is 3 < 0

.. The digit in ten crore place remains the same 3.

Changing the digit to the right of 3 zeros we get 30,00,00,000

$$\therefore$$
 33,75,98,482  $\simeq$  30,00,00,000

#### 4. Estimate the sum of 157826 and 32469 rounded off to the nearest ten thousand.

Sol: 
$$157,826 \Rightarrow 1,60,000$$
  
 $32,469 \Rightarrow 30,000$   
 $1,90,295 \Rightarrow 1,90,000$ 

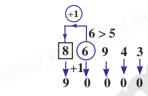
#### **5.** Estimate by rounding off each number to the nearest hundred.

(i) 
$$8074 + 4178$$

Sol: 
$$8074 \Rightarrow 8100 \\ 4178 \Rightarrow 4200 \\ \hline 12.300$$

#### (ii) 1768977 + 130589

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
17,68,977 & \Rightarrow & 1769000 \\
1,30,589 & \Rightarrow & 130600 \\
\hline
& & 18,99,600
\end{array}$$



The population of a city was 43,43,645 in the year 2001 and 46,81,087 in the year 6. 2011. Estimate the increase in population by rounding off to the nearest thousands.

Population in the year 2011 is  $46.81.087 \Rightarrow 46.81.000$ Sol: Population in the year 2011 is  $43,43,645 \Rightarrow 43,44,000$ 

Increase in Population = 3,37,000

# **Objective Type Questions**

7. The number which on rounding off to nearest thousands given 11000 is

10345 (a)

196

(b) 10855

(c) 11799

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(d) 10056

**Hint:** In 10855, the digit in hundred place is  $8 \ge 5$ . So 11000 [Ans: (b)] 10855

The estimation to the nearest hundred of 76812 is 8.

77000 (a)

(b) 76000

(c) 76800

(d) 76900

**Hint:** In tens place the digit is 1 < 5, So 76800

[Ans: (c) 76800]

9. The number 9785764 is rounded off to nearest lakh as

9800000 (a)

(b) 9786000

(c) 9795600

(d) 9795000

Hint: In ten thousand place, the digit is 8 5. So 9800000 [Ans: (a) 98000001

The estimated difference of 167826 and 2765 rounded off to the nearest thousand is 10.

180000 (a)

(b) 165000

(c) 140000

(d) 155000

**Hint:** 167826 = 168000, 2765 = 3000

[Ans: (b) 165000]

# **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

Estimate the following to the nearest hundreds

439 + 334 + 4317 (a)

1.08,734 - 47,599**(b)** 

8325 – 491 (c)

4,89,348 - 48,365 (d)

439 + 334 + 4317Sol: (a)

400 439 ⇒

300  $334 \Rightarrow$ 

 $4317 \Rightarrow 4300$ 5,000 Sum

**(b)** 1,08,734 - 47,599

 $1,08,734 \Rightarrow 1,08,700$ 

47,599 47,600

Difference = 61,100

8325 - 491(c)

> 8325  $\Rightarrow 8300$

491  $\Rightarrow$  500

Difference  $\Rightarrow$  7,800

(d) 4,89,348 – 48,365

 $4,89,348 \Rightarrow 4,89,300$ 

 $\Rightarrow$  48,400 48,365

Difference = 4,40,900

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(Text book Page No.29)

- Find the value of 6+3+8 and 3+6+8
  - Are they same?
  - Is there any other way of arranging these three numbers? (ii)
- **Sol:** 6+3+8=3+6+8=17
  - Yes, 6 + 3 + 8 = 3 + 6 + 8 = 17, Both are same
  - (ii) Yes, we can arrange these numbers as 3 + 8 + 6 = 8 + 6 + 3 = 8 + 3 + 6 = 6 + 8 + 3
- Find the value of  $5 \times 2 \times 6$  and  $2 \times 5 \times 6$ 
  - Are they same? (i)
  - Is there any other way of arranging these three numbers?
- **Sol:**  $5 \times 2 \times 6 = 2 \times 5 \times 6 = 60$ 
  - Yes, they are the same (i)
  - They can be arranged as  $2 \times 6 \times 5 = 6 \times 5 \times 2 = 5 \times 6 \times 2 = 6 \times 2 \times 5$ .
- Is 7-5 the same as 5-7? Why
- **Sol:**  $7 5 \neq 5 7$ .

Because subtraction is not commutative

$$[::7-5=2; 5-7=-2]$$

- What is the value of (15-8)-6? Is it the same as 15-(8-6)? Why?
- **Sol:** (15-8)-6=7-6=1

$$\therefore$$
  $(15-8)-6=1$ 

It is not same as 15 - (8 - 6).

$$\therefore 15 - (8 - 6) = 15 - 2 = 13.$$

$$\therefore (15-8)-6 \neq 15-(8-6)$$

- What is  $15 \div 5$ ? Is it the same as  $5 \div 15$ ? Why?
- **Sol:** (i)  $15 \div 5 = 3$ 
  - (ii)  $15 \div 5 \neq 5 \div 15$
  - (iii) Division is not commutative for whole numbers.
- What is the value of  $(100 \div 10) \div 5$ ? Is it the same as  $100 \div (10 \div 5)$ ? Why?
- $(100 \div 10) \div 5 = 10 \div 5 = 2$ **Sol:** (i)
  - $100 \div (10 \div 5) \neq (100 \div 10) \div 5$ (ii)
  - (iii) Because division of whole numbers are not associative.

Also 
$$100 \div (10 \div 5) = 100 \div 2 = 50$$
  
But  $(100 \div 10) \div 5 = 10 \div 5 = 2 = 50 \neq 2$   
(i. e)  $(100 \div 10) \div 5 \neq 100 \div (10 \div 5)$ 



TRY THESE (Text book Page No.30, 32, 33)

- Use at least three different pairs of whole numbers to verify that subtraction is not commutative
- Sol: (a) 7 and 20

$$20-7\neq 7-20$$

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(b) 300 and 100

 $300 - 100 \neq 100 - 300$ 

(c) 60 and 5

 $60 - 5 \neq 5 - 60$ 

**★** Is  $10 \div 5$  the same as  $5 \div 10$ ? Justify it by taking two more combinations of numbers

**Sol:**  $10 \div 5 \neq 5 \div 10$ 

**Example:** (a)  $20 \div 10 \neq 10 \div 20$  ie.  $2 \neq \frac{1}{2}$ ; (b)  $100 \div 50 \neq 50 \div 100$  ie.  $2 \neq \frac{1}{2}$ 

Complete the following tables.

(i)

	9	+00	0	=	9
	7	$M_{A_{1}}$	0	W <del>a</del> nn	7
	0	+	17	=	17
H	0	+	37	9 =	37
	0	+06	Any Number	=	The same Number

(ii)

	VI M BALA .			
11	×	1	111 11 11	11
1	×	55	) =	55
1	×	12	=	12
1	×	100	₹.\\	100
1	×	Any Number		The same Number

Complete the Table.

+39	8	<b>E</b>	14, a Natural Number
+	5	= 0	9, a Natural Number
×	5		20, a Natural Number
×	8	<b>€</b> 0	48, a Natural Number
+	10	=	110, a Natural Number
+	30	=	50, a Natural Number
×	30	=	600, a Natural Number
×	10	=	1000, a Natural Number
+	8	=	14, a Whole Number
+/8	5	=	9, a Whole Number
×	0	= 1/1/	0, a Whole Number
×	2	~	22, a Whole Number
+	10	=	110, a Whole Number
+	30	=	50, a Whole Number
×	0	=	0, a Whole Number
×	1	=	80, a Whole Number
	+ X X + + X X X + + X X X X X X X X X X	+ 5 × 8 + 10 + 30 × 30 × 10 + 8 + 5 × 0 × 2 + 10 + 30 × 0	+ 5 =   × 8 =   + 10 =   + 30 =   × 10 =   × 10 =   + 8 =   + 5 =   × 0 =   × 2 =   + 10 =   + 30 =   × 0 =   × 10 =   ×

# Exercise 1.5

## 1. Fill in the blanks.

(i) The difference between the smallest natural number and the smallest whole number is \_\_\_\_\_

**Hint:** 1 - 0 = 1

[Ans: 1]

(ii)  $17 \times \underline{\phantom{0}} = 34 \times 17$ 

[Ans: 34]

(iii) When \_\_\_\_\_ is added to a number, it remains the same.

[Ans: 0]

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- Division by is not defined. [Ans: 0] (iv)
- Multiplication by \_\_\_\_\_ leaves a number unchanged. [Ans: 1] (v)
- 2. Say True or False
  - 0 is the identity for multiplication of whole numbers.
  - 1 is the identity for multiplication [Ans: False] Hint:
  - Sum of two whole numbers is always less than their product.

Hint:  $1 + 1 = 2 > 1 \times 1 = 1$  [Ans: False]

- Both addition and multiplication are associative for whole numbers.[Ans: True] (iii)
- Both addition and multiplication are commutative for whole numbers. [Ans: True] (iv)
- Multiplication is distributive over addition for whole numbers. [Ans: True] (v)
- Name the property being illustrated in each of the cases given below 3.
  - 75 + 34 = 34 + 75

**Ans:** Addition is commutative

(ii)  $(12 \times 4) \times 8 = 12 \times (4 \times 8)$ 

**Ans:** Multiplication is associative

(iii) 50 + 0 = 50

**Ans:** 0 is the additive identity

 $50 \times 1 = 50$ (iv)

**Ans:** 1 is the multiplicative identity.

 $50 \times 42 = 50 \times 40 + 50 \times 2$ (v)

**Ans:** Distributivity of multiplication over addition

- Use the properties of whole numbers and simplify.
  - $50 \times 102$ (i)
- **Sol:** Using distributive property of multiplication over addition.

$$50 \times 102 = 50 \times 10 + 50 \times 2 = 5000 + 100 = 5100$$

$$50 \times 102 = 5100$$

- $500 \times 689 500 \times 89$
- Sol: Using distributivity of multiplication over subtraction  $500 \times 689 500 \times 89$

$$= 500 \times (689 - 89) = 500 \times 600 = 300000$$

$$500 \times 689 - 500 \times 89 = 3,00,000$$

- (iii)  $4 \times 132 \times 25$
- **Sol:** We know that multiplication is associative

$$\therefore$$
 4 × 132 × 25 = 4 × 25 × 132 = 100 × 132 = 13200

$$4 \times 132 \times 25 = 13200$$

- (iv) 196 + 34 + 104
- **Sol:** 196 + 34 + 104 = 196 + 104 + 34 = 300 + 34 = 334

[: Addition is associative]

196 + 34 + 104 = 334

# **Objective Type Questions**

- 5.  $(53 + 49) \times 0$  is
  - (a) 102
- (b) 0
- (c) 1
- (d) 53 + 49 + 0

**Hint:**  $53 \times 0 + 49 \times 0 = 0 + 0 = 0$ 

[Ans: (b) 0]

(a) 1

- (b) 0
- (c)  $\frac{1}{59}$
- (d) 59[Ans: (d) 59]

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7. The product of a non-zero whole number and its successor is always

an even number (b) an odd number (c) zero (d) none of these

[Ans: (a) an even number]

8. The whole number that does not have a predecessor is

(a) (b) 0(c) 1 (d) none of these **Hint:** 0 is the smallest whole number [Ans: (b) 0]

Which of the following expressions is not zero? 9.

(a) 
$$0 \times 0$$
 (b)  $0 + 0$  (c)  $\frac{2}{0}$  (d)  $\frac{0}{2}$  [Ans: (c)  $\frac{2}{0}$ ]

Which of the following is not true? 10.

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(a) 
$$(4237 + 5498) + 3439 = 4237 + (5498 + 3439)$$
  
(b)  $(4237 \times 5498) \times 3439 = 4237 \times (5498 \times 3439)$   
(c)  $4237 + 5498 \times 3439 = (4237 + 5498) \times 3439$   
(d)  $4237 \times (5498 + 3439) = (4237 \times 5498) + (4237 \times 3439)$   
Hint:  $4237 + 5498 \times 3439 = 4237 + (5498 \times 3439)$   
[Ans: (c)  $4237 + 5498 \times 3439 = (4237 + 5498) \times 3439$ 

[Ans: (c)  $4237 + 5498 \times 3439 = (4237 + 5498) \times 3439$ ]

# **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

Are all whole numbers are natural numbers? Justify your answer?

**Sol:** No, all whole numbers are not natural numbers.

Because '0' belongs to whole number system. But it is not in natural number system.

All whole numbers except '0' are natural numbers.

Write the largest six digit number and write the number names in words using the 2. Indian and International system.

The largest six digit number is 999999

Number names is nine lakh ninety nine thousand nine hundred and ninety nine

# **Indian System**

Lakh	Ten	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One	The Number
	Thousand					
9	9	9	9	9	9	9,99,999

## **International System**

	Hundred Thousand	Ten Thousand	Thousand	Hundred	Ten	One	The Number
3	9	9	9	9	9	9	9,99,999

# Exercise 1.6

## Miscellaneous Practice Problems

Try to open my locked suitcase which has the biggest 5 digit odd number as the password comprising the digits 7, 5, 4, 3 and 8. Find the password.

**Sol:** Using place value chart

The number should be the biggest odd

TTH	TH	Н	T	О
8	7	5	4	3

The password is 87543

3500

1400

2100

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As per the census of 2001, population of four states are given below. Arrange the 2. states in ascending and descending order of their population.

State	Population		
Tamil Nadu	72147030		
Rajasthan	68548437		
Madhya Pradesh	72626809		
West Bengal	91276115		

**Sol:** All the four values have 8 digits

Comparing the left most digits we have 91276115, 72626809, 72147030, 68548437

Descending order: 91276115 > 72626809 > 72147030 > 68548437 Ascending order: 68548437 < 72147030 < 72626809 < 91276115

Ascending order: Rajasthan < Tamil Nadu < Madhy Pradesh < West Bengal Descending order: West Bengal > Madhya Pradesh > TamilNadu > Rajasthan

3. Study the following table and answer the questions.

Year	No. of Tigers		
1990	3500		
2008	1400		
2011	1706		
2014	2226		

- (i) How many tigers were there in 2011?
- (ii) How many tigers were less in 2008 than in 1990?
- (iii) Did the number of tigers increase or decrease between 2011 and 2014? If yes, by how much?

**Sol:** (i) There are 1706 tigers in 2011

No. of tigers in 2014

= 1400(ii) No. of tigers in 2008 No. of tigers in 1990 = 3500

There were 2100 lesser tigers

= 2226

No. of tigers in 2011 = 1706

= 520

2226 > 1706

:. The number of tigers increased from 2011 to 2014.

Yes, the number of tigers increased, 520 more tigers are there in 2014.

4. Mullaikodi has 25 bags of apples. In each bag there are 9 apples. She shares them equally amongst her 6 friends. How many apples do each get? Are there any apples left over?

Sol:

(iii)

Number of bags of apples = 25

Number of apples in each bag = 9

 $\therefore$  Total apples =  $25 \times 9 = 225$ 

Number of friends = 6

Number of apples each friend get =  $225 \div 6 = 37$ 

Number of apples each get = 37

Remaining apples = 3

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A Poultary has produced 15472 eggs and fits 30 eggs in a tray. How many trays do they need? 515

Sol:

Total eggs = 15472

No. of eggs in 1 tray = 30

∴ No. of trays needed = 15472 ÷ 30 = 516

No. of trays needed = 516

[515 + 1 for remaining 22 eggs]

$$\begin{array}{r}
30 \\
\hline
15472 \\
\hline
150 \\
\hline
172 \\
\hline
150 \\
\hline
22
\end{array}$$

# **Challenging Problems**

(Text book Page No.36 & 37)

Read the table and answer the following questions.

Name of the Star	Diameter (in miles)		
Sun	864730		
Sirius	1556500		
Canopus	25941900		
Alpha Centauri	1037700		
Arcturus	19888800		
Vega	2594200		

Sol: (i) Write the Canopus star's diameter in words in the Indian and the International System.

Canopus star's diameter is 25941900 miles

Indian System: Two crore Fifty Nine Lakh Forty one thousand Nine Hundred International System: Twenty Five Million Nine Hundred Forty One Thousand Nine Hundred.

(ii) Write the sum of the place values of 5 in Sirius star's diameter in Indian System.

Sirus star's diameter = 1556500 miles

Sum of place values of 5 is  $5 \times 100000 + 5 \times 10000 + 5 \times 100$ 

= 500000 + 50000 + 500 = 5,50,500

Eight hundred sixty four million seven hundred thirty. Write in Indian System (iii)

Given value is 864,000,730

In Indian System 86,40,00,730

Eighty six crore forty lakhs seven hundred and thirty.

(iv) Write the diameter in words of Arcturus star in International System.

Diameter of Arcturus Star is 19,888,800 miles Nineteen Million Eight Hundred and Eighty Eight Thousand Eight Hundred.

Write the difference of the diameters of Canopus and Arcturus star in the (v) Indian and the International Systems.

Diameter of Canopus = 25941900

Diameter of Arcturus 19888800

6053100 Difference

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In Indian System 60,53,100

Sixty lakh fifty three thousand one hundred.

In International System 6,053,100

Six Million fifty three thousand one hundred.

- Anbu asks Arivu Selvi to guess a five digit odd number. He gives the following hints.
  - The digit in the 1000s place is less than 5
  - The digit in the 100s place is greater than 6
  - The digit in the 10s place is 8.

What is Arivu Selvi answer? Does she give more than one answer?

**Sol:** There are more than one answers.

One of them is 54781

Some of the other numbers may be 64783, 74785, 84787 and so on.

- 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?
  - Will there be any chairs left over? (ii)

TTH

TH

**Sol:** (i) There will be 85 rows

Sol:

TL.

(ii) Yes, There are 39 chairs left over.

10	0.5	
90	7689	
	720	
	489	-
	450	
	-39	
	100 m	

85

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

T

4

0

Η

9

L

To the nearest lakes  $\Rightarrow$  30,00,000

To the nearest ten lakes  $\Rightarrow$  30,00,000

Yes, they are the same.

- **10.** Find the 5 or 6 or 7 digit numbers from a newspaper or a magazine to get a rounded number to the nearest ten thousand.
  - (i) A rounded number.
  - A rounded amount of money. (ii)
  - (iii) An exact number.
- **Sol:** (i) Nearly 3,00,000 students are going to appear for the Public Examination this year.
  - A discount of ₹ 1,00,00,000 will be allowed to the farmers (ii)
  - (iii) 4,62,790 students have benefited by scholarships.

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# UNIT TEST Time: 45 Minutes CHAPTER - 1 Marks: 25

I. Fill in the blanks.  $[5 \times 1 = 5]$ 

- 1. In Indian System of numeration, the number 51732123 is written, using commas as \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. The smallest four digit number with different digits is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3. Rounded off value of 2538473 to the nearest thousands in
- 4. 1 Crore = \_\_\_\_ millions
- 5 Place Value of 6 in 9643210 is .

## II. Say True or False.

 $[5 \times 1 = 5]$ 

- 6. The numbers 4578, 4587, 5478, 5487 are in ascending order.
- 7. All whole numbers are natural numbers.
- 8. Predecessor of a 2 digit number is always a 2 digit number.
- 9.  $716 \times 3 + 716 \times 7 = 7160$ .
- 10. 1 has no predecessor in the whole numbers.

# **III.** Answer any three of the following questions:

 $[3 \times 2 = 6]$ 

- 11. Write the smallest 8 digit number having four different digits.
- 12. What is the place value of 7 in 674321
- 13. Estimate the number 95623 to the nearest hundred.
- 14. Estimate the sum (274 + 143) to the nearest hundred.
- 15. Find the product of the largest 3 digit number and the largest five digit number.
- 16. State the property used in each of the following

(a) 
$$12349 \times 0 = 0$$
.

(b) 
$$63 \times 136 + 63 \times 36 = 63 (136 + 36)$$

- 17. Find the product  $4 \times 12995 \times 250$ .
- 18. Determine the sum using suitable rearrangements. 953 + 707 + 647.

## IV. Answer any three of the following questions.

 $[3 \times 3 = 9]$ 

- 19. The product of two numbers is 296784 one of them is 432. Find the other number.
- 20. If 28362 people were watching a TV show. Write the people to the nearest thousand.
- 21. A village consumes 40 litre of milk in morning and 50 litre of milk in the evening. If the cost of milk is ₹ 23 per litre. Find the total sell in rupees.
- 22. Write the natural number and whole number which has no predecessor.
- 23. Simplify  $73 \times 10 \div 2 + (5 + 3 \times 0) \div 5$
- 24. If Amali saves ₹ 825 every month. How much she saves in 14 years?
- 25. Cost of a bench is ₹ 6280. Find the cost of 268 benches to the nearest hundreds.
- 26. If the total population of a city is 436926208 and the number of males is 80260204. Then find the number of females in the city?
- 27. Evaluate  $60 \div [2 + 20 \div \{2 + 12 \div (2 + 4 \div 2)\}]$
- 28. Using properties of whole numbers. Find the value of the following:

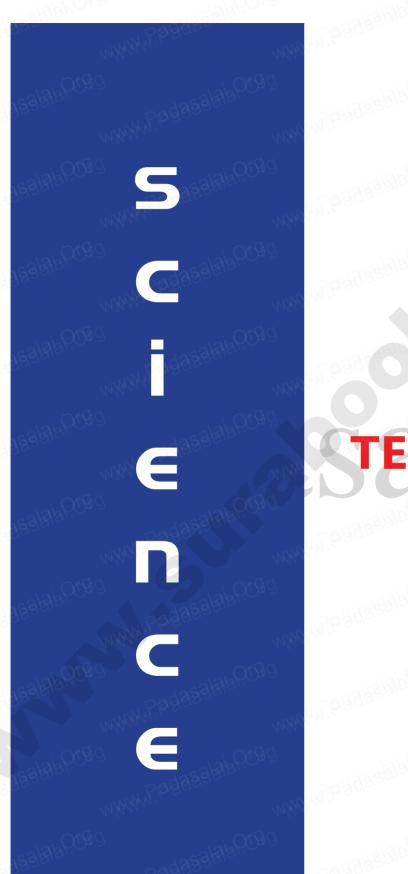
(i) 
$$5712 \times 75 - 72 \times 5712$$

(ii) 
$$2103 \times 68 - 32 \times 2103$$

- 29. Find the value of the following  $207 \times 80 + 207 \times 20$ .
- 30. Find the product of the smallest whole number with the largest three digit whole number.
- 31. There are two whole numbers, which when multiplied by itself gives the same number. What are they?



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TERM-II

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# Padasalai



.01

# **MEASUREMENTS**

# LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- □ To understand the need for measurement in our life.
- □ To define length, mass, time and volume.
- To evaluate the values of some physical quantities in terms of their units and sub units.
- □ To identify zero error and parallax error.
- □ To measure the volume of solids and liquids.
- □ To construct their own measuring tools (models)



- I. Choose the correct answer.
- 1. The girth of a tree can be measured by
  - (a) metre scale

(b) metre rod

(c) plastic ruler

- (d) measuring tape[Ans: (d) measuring tape]
- 2. The conversion of 7 m into cm gives
  - (a) 70 cm

(b) 7 cm

(c) 700 cm

- (d) 7000 cm
- [Ans: (c) 700 cm]

- 3. Quantity that can be measured is called
  - (a) Physical quantity
- (b) Measurement

(c) unit

- (d) motion
- [Ans: (a) Physical quantity]

- 4. Choose the correct one
  - (a) km > mm > cm > m
- (b) km > mm > m > cm
- (c) km > m > cm > mm
- (d) km > cm > m > mm

[Ans: (c) km > m > cm > mm]

- 5. While measuring 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.]

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#### II. True or False.

1. We can say that mass of an object is 126 kg. [Ans: True]

2. Length of one's chest can be measured by using metre scale. [Ans: False]

3. Ten millimetres makes one centimetre. [Ans: True]

A hand span is a reliable measure of length. [Ans : False] 4.

5. The SI system of units is accepted everywhere in the world. [Ans: True]

#### III. Fill up the blanks.

1. SI Unit of length is symbolically represented as [Ans : m]

2. [Ans: 0.5]500 gm = \_\_\_\_\_ kilogram

**3.** Distance between Delhi and Chennai can be measured in \_\_\_\_\_. [Ans: Kilometre]

 $1 \text{ m} = \underline{\qquad} \text{ cm}.$ [Ans: 100]4.

5. [Ans: 5000]  $5 \text{ km} = \underline{\qquad} \text{ m}.$ 

#### IV. **Analogy:**

Sugar: Beam balance; Lime juice?

**Ans:** Measuring Jar.

Height of a person: cm; length of your sharpened pencil lead?

**Ans:** mm (milli metre)

Milk: volume; vegetables? 3.

Ans: mass

### **Match the following:** V.

Column A	Column B		
1. Length of the fore arm	Metre		
2. SI unit of length	Second		
3. Nano	$10^3$		
4. SI Unit of time	$10^{-9}$		
5. Kilo	Cubit		

Column A	Column B		
1. Length of the fore arm	Cubit		
2. SI unit of length	Metre		
3. Nano	$10^{-9}$		
4. SI Unit of time	Second		
5. Kilo	$10^3$		

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#### Complete the given table. VI.

Volume	ANNAL AND
Length of your little finger	<b>Kg</b>
	Km

Ans:

Volume	$m^3$
Mass	Kg 000
Length of your little finger	cm
Distance between two cities	Km

# VII. Arrange in increasing order of unit.

1 Metre, 1 centimetre, 1 kilometre, and 1 millimetre.

**Ans:** 1 millimetre < 1 centimetre < 1 Metre < 1 kilometre.

# VIII. Find the answer for the following questions within the grid.

	P	1	$L^7$	3/8/				Va	20		R		K
	0	708	Е				1.8	380			О		S
M	K		N			11/1/1/	1100				R	MIN	I
	$\mathbb{R}^1$		G		. e.C) r						R		T 9
Н	Е	S	Т	Е	D	L	$L^{10}$	I	Т	R	E 3	D	A
	Т	36	Н				Ž		D		Н		P
0	Ε		О					N			K	100	E
	$M^5$	A	S	S			0				R		V
90	Ι		Е			C				. 00	T		0
	L		K		E			$\wedge$	328	1811.	S		S
	L	708	I	$S^2$				$T^4$			K		Н
M	Ι		T				I				V	ANN	P
30	M	19	X			M					N		U
49	Z		D	abl	E	S	K	P	G	I.	W	M	F
T	D	K	Н	Su		O <sup>8</sup>	D	0	M	Е	Т	Е	R
	10	O K R¹ H E T E M⁵ I L L I M Z	O K R¹ H E S T T E M T L L L I M Z Z	O E  K N  R¹ G  H E S T  T H  E O  M⁵ A S  I E  L K  L I  I T  M X  Z D	O   E   N   N   N   N   N   N   N   N   N	O E K N N R O G C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	O E N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	O E N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	O E N E C C T A S S T E C T A T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	O E N O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	O   E   N   N   N   N   N   N   N   N   N	O   E   O   O   R   R   R   O   R   R   R   R	O   E   O   R   R   R   R   R   R   R   R   R

1.	$10^{-3}$ is one	[Ans : Millimetre]
2.	SI Unit of time	[Ans: second]
3.	Cross view of reading for a measurement leads to	[Ans: error]
4.	is the one what a clock reads.	[Ans: Time]
5.	is the amount of substance present in an object	[Ans: Mass]
6.	can be taken to get the final reading of the recordings for a single measurement.	of different of students [Ans: Average]
7.	is a fundamental quantity.	[Ans: Length]
8.	shows the distance covered by an automobile.	[Ans : Odometer]
9.	A tailor use to take measurements to stitch a cloth.	[Ans: Tape]
10.	Liquids are measured with this physical quantity.	[Ans : Litre]

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#### Answer in a word or two. IX.

1. What is the full form of SI system? (X)

**Ans:** International System of Units.

2. Name any one instrument used for measuring mass.

Ans: Beam balance

3. Find the odd one out: Kilogram, Millimetre, Centimetre, Nanometre

 $\otimes$ 

**Ans**: Kilogram.

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4. What is the SI Unit of mass?

Ans: Kilogram.

5. What are the two parts present in a measurement?

**Ans:** A number and the units.

#### X. Answer in a sentence or two.

1. Define measurement.

**Ans:** The comparison of an unknown quantity with some known quantity 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:

(a) Convert km into metre

1 km

= 1000 m

∴ 43.65 km

 $= 43.65 \times 1000 = 43650.00 = 43650$ 

 $= 43650 \,\mathrm{m}.$ 

(b) Convert km into cm.

1 km

 $= 1000 \, \mathrm{m}$ 

1 m

= 100 cm

1 km

 $= 1000 \times 100 \text{ cm}$ 

1 km

= 100000 cm

∴ 43.65 km

 $= 43.65 \times 100000 = 4365000.00$ 

= 4365000 cm.

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

**Ans:** (i) Take care to write the correct submultiple.

- (ii) Always keep the object in parallel to the scale.
- (iii) Start the measurement from '0' of the scale.

## XI. Solve the following.

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

Ans: Distance between school and house is 2250 m.

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

∴ 2250 m  $= 2250 \div 1000 = 2.25 \text{ km}.$ 

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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?

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**Ans :** Sharpened pencil Reading at one end = 2.0 cm.

Sharpened pencil Reading at the other end =

Length of the pencil

= 12.1 cm.

= Difference between two ends.

= 12.1 cm. - 2.0 cm.

= 10.1 cm.

# XII. Write in detail.

1. Explain two methods those you can use to measure the length of a curved line.

**Ans:** Measuring the length of a curved line, by two methods.

# First method - using a string.

- (i) Draw a curved line AB on the paper.
- (ii) Place a string along the curved line.
- (iii) Make sure that the string covers every bit of the curved line.
- (iv) Mark the points where the curved line begins and ends on the string.
- (v) Now stretch the string along the length of a meter scale.
- (vi) Measure the distance between two markings of the string.
- (vii) This will give the length of a curved line.

# Second method - using a divider.

- (i) Draw a curved line AB on a paper.
- (ii) Separate the legs of the divider by 0.5 cm or 1 cm using a ruler.
- (iii) Place it on the curved line starting from one end. Mark the position of the other end.
- (iv) Move it along the line again and again cutting the line into number of segments of equal lengths.
- (v) The remaining parts of the line can be measured using a scale.
- (vi) Count the number of segments.
- (vii) Length of the line = (No. of segments × length of each segment) + length of the left over part.

# 2. Fill in the following chart.

Property	Definition	Basic Unit	Instrument used for measuring		
Length	12 DONG	9461	549		
Mass	0099999999	00988810	00/365		
Volume	1.,	$y_{M}$ .	MODINI.,		
Time	. OM9	. 0	699		

## Ans:

Property	Definition	Basic Unit	Instrument used for measuring
Length	The distance between one end and the other desired end.	Metre	Meter scale, Measuring tape.
Mass	Mass is the measure of the amount of matter in an object.	Kilogram	Beam balance
Volume	Volume is the Space occupied by an object.	Solid - Metre Liquid - Litre	Measuring Scale Graduated cylinder
Time	It is period between two events.	Second	Clock

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# Intext Activities

## ACTIVITY

In the given activity, measure the quantities using suitable measuring units and express them with suitable multiple and submultiples.

Picture	Activity	Measuring Unit m/kg/s	Multiple / Submultiple
	Length of tip of pencil.	metre	millimetre (Sub multiple)
	Length of the pen	metre	centimetre
	Distance between two cities	kilo metre	metre
	Mass of dry fruits in table	kilo gram	milligram (Sub multiple)
0	Mass of ornaments	kilo gram	milligram (Sub multiple)
- p86	Time taken to finish 100 m race	Seconds	Seconds (Sub multiple)

# **ACTIVITY - 2**

**Aim:** To find the length of a curved line using a string.

Materials needed: A meter scale, a measuring tape, a string and a sketch pen.

## **Method:**

Draw a curved line AB on a piece of paper.

Place a string along the curved line. Make sure that the string covers every bit of the curved A line.

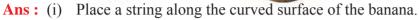


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- Mark the points where the curved line begins and ends on the string.
- Now, stretch the string along the length of a meter scale and measure the distance between the two markings of the string. Note it.
- This will give you the length of a curved line.

### Find the length of a banana.



- (ii) Mark the initial point and the final point on the string.
- (iii) The difference between the two points is the length of the banana.

### **ACTIVITY - 3**

### Measuring the length of a curved line using a divider.

- (i) Draw a curved line AB on a piece of paper.
- (ii) Separate the legs of the divider by 0.5 cm or 1 cm using a ruler.
- (iii) Place it on the curved line starting from one end. Mark the position of the other end. Move it along the line again and again cutting the line into number of segments of equal lengths. The remaining parts of the line can be measured using a scale. Count the number of segments.
- (iv) Therefore, the length of the line = (number of segments  $\times$  length of each segment) + length of the left over part.

### Numerical Problems

Look at a meter scale carefully and answer the following:

How many mm are there in a cm?

Ans: There are 10 mm in a 'cm'.

How many cm are there in a m?

Ans: There are 100 cm in a 'm'.

### Complete the following:

 $7875 \text{ cm} = \frac{78}{12} \text{ m} = \frac{75}{12} \text{ cm}$ 

(100 cm = 1 m)

1195 m = 1 km 195 m

(1000 m = 1 km)

15 cm 10 mm = 160 mm.

(10 mm = 1 cm)

45 km 33 m = 45033 m.

(1000 m = 1 km)

### **Additional Questions**

#### Choose the correct answer: I.

1. In which SI unit, you can measure you height?

(a) Kilogram

(c) Metre

(b) Litre

(d) Second

[Ans: (c) Metre]

2. The distance between one end and the other end is called \_

(a) mass

(b) length

(c) time

(d) None

[Ans: (b) length]

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### Match the following.

				V/V/X/V		
		Prefix		Symbol		
	a.	Centi	i.	k		
Ń	b.	Nano	ii.	c		
	c.	milli	iii.	n 99908		
	d.	kilo	iv.	m		

[Ans: a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d-i]

#### VI. Answer the following in one or two sentences:

#### 1. What is length?

**Ans:** The distance between one end and the other desired end is called as length.

### Give some examples of larger length measures.

**Ans**: (i) Height of the building,

- (ii) Length of a banner,
- (iii) Height of lamp post.

#### **3.** What is meant by parallax?

**Ans:** Parallax is a displacement or difference in the apparent position of an object viewed along two different lines of sight.

### Differentiate of Mass and Weight.

Ans:

Mass	Weight	
Amount of matter in an object	Gravitational pull experienced by the mass	
Measuring instrument is Beam balance	Measuring instrument is electronic balance	2019

### List the SI units of length, mass and time.

**Ans:** (i) Length is measured by metre (m)

- (ii) Mass is measured by kilogram (kg)
- (iii) Time is measured by second (s).

UNIT TEST

Time: 60 min. **Marks** : 25

I. Choose the correct answer.  $(4 \times 1 = 4)$ 

- 1. The girth of a tree can be measured by
  - (a) metre scale

(b) metre rod

(c) plastic ruler

(d) measuring tape

2. The distance between one end and the other end is called

(a) mass

length

(c) time

(d) 200 mm

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Twenty	decimetre is equal t	to	·				
(a) 2 l	cm		(b)	20 cm			
(c) 2 1	netre		(d)	None			
	is used to measu	re mass.					
	op clock		(b)	Beam balance			
` /	ndial		(d)	Graduated cyl			
	the blanks.				(3 × 1		
	of length is symbolic	ally repre	sented	as			
	cm.	Store.					
	shows the distance						
		ing sen	tence	s are true or	false. If false Corrections (2) and (2)		
<b>staten</b> We can	<b>ent.</b> say that mass of an o	hiect is 10	)6 kg		$(3 \times 1)$		
	system of units is acc		_	e in the world			
		•	-				
	on, the gravitational fo	orce is gre	ater in	an earm.	TO ALL		
	er any five only.				$(5 \times 2)$		
Match	the following.						
1. I	ength of the fore ar	m (i)	metr	e			
	I unit of length	(ii)	seco	nd	MADAM .		
3. 1	Vano	(iii)	cubit		0690		
4. 5	I unit of time	(iv)	$10^{-9}$	A ST	65		
What is	meant by parallax?	6	100				
	re the clocks used to r	neasure a	smalle	r duration of tin	ne?		
Define		neasare a	Silialic	r duration of the			
	are the electronic bala	inces jised	12				
				use is 2250 m F	xpress this distance in kilo		
	the full form of SI sy	-		15 <b>22</b> 0 0 111, D.			
	in detail.				$(1 \times 5)$		
	10890	easure the	e lengtl	of a curved lin	1009		
Z. Piuli	Explain anyone method to measure the length of a curved line.						
D.11	(OR)						
Fill in t	he following chart.	0099			7099		
Pro	perty Defin	ition	. aN	<b>Basic Unit</b>	Instrument used for measuring		
Lengt	h	N	200		10/10		
Mass	3	PHONA		أفأهاهم	DIA		
Volur	ne		, kilki	Pagga	WIND PERSON		
Time	MANN .	1	191 114		MMA		

# Forces and Motion

### LEARNING OUTCOMES

- To Identify push or pull or both is involved when there is a motion.
- To understand that some forces act on contact and some are non-contact forces.
- When a force is applied, it can make things move, change direction or change its shape and size.
- To distinguish rest and motion and understand that they are relative.
- To infer motion is caused by application of force.
- To classify the different types of motion.
- To deduce the definition of average speed.
- To use and understand the unit of speed.
- To distinguish uniform and non-uniform motion.
- To compute time, distance and speed.



Choose the correct answer. I.

Unit of speed is 1.

(a) m

(b) s

(d) m/s [Ans: (d) m/s]

2. Oscillatory motion among the following is

- (a) Rotation of the earth about its axis
- (b) Revolution of the moon about the earth
- (c) To and fro movement of a vibrating string
- (d) All of these

[Ans: (c) To and fro movement of a vibrating string]

3. The correct relation among the following is

- (a) Speed = distance  $\times$  time.
- (b) speed = distance / time
- (c) Speed = time / distance
- (d) speed =  $1 / (distance \times time)$

[Ans: (b) speed = distance / time]

Gita rides with her father's bike to her uncle's house which is 40 km away from 4. her home. She takes 40 minutes to reach there.

Statement 1: She travels with a speed of 1 km / minute.

Statement 2: She travels with a speed of 1 km/hour

- (a) Statement 1 alone is correct.
- (b) Statement 2 alone is correct.
- (c) Both Statement 1 and 2 are correct.
- (d) Neither statement 1 nor statement 2 is correct.

[Ans: (a) Statement 1 alone is correct]

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- II. Find whether the following statements are true or false. if false give the correct answer.
- 1. To and fro motion is called oscillatory motion.

Ans: True.

2. Vibratory motion and rotatory motion are periodic motions.

**Ans:** False. Vibratory motion and **oscillatory** motion are periodic motions.

3. Vehicles moving with varying speeds are said to be in uniform motion.

Ans: False. Vehicles moving with varying speeds are said to be in **non-uniform** motion. (OR)

Vehicles moving with **uniform speeds** are said to be in **uniform** motion.

4. Robots will replace human in future.

Ans: False. Robots will not replace human in future.

### III. Fill in the blanks.

1	A hika moving	on a straight road	ic an avam	nla of	motion I	Ans : Linear
I.	A dike moving	on a straight road	is an exam	pie oi	motion.	Ans: Linear

2. Gravitational force is a \_\_\_\_\_ force. [Ans: Non Contact Force]

3. Motion of a potter's wheel is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ motion. [Ans: rotatory]

4. When an object covers equal distances in equal interval of time, it is said to be in \_\_\_\_\_ motion. [Ans: uniform]

### IV. Match the following

S. No.	Column A		Column B
1.		a.	Circular motion
2.		b.	Oscillatory motion
3.		c.	linear motion
4.		d.	rotatory motion
5.		e.	linear and rotatory motion

[Ans: 1-c, 2-d, 3-b, 4-a, 5-e]

### V. Analogy.

1. kicking a ball : contact force :: falling of leaf : \_\_\_\_\_\_?

 $\otimes$ 

**Ans:** Non contact force.

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(X)

Distance : metre :: speed : \_\_\_\_\_?

Ans: metre/second.

3. circulatory motion :: a spinning top :: oscillatory motion :

**Ans:** Swinging of a pendulum.

Given below is the distance-travelled by an elephant across a forest with uniform speed. Complete the data of the table given below with the idea of uniform speed.

Distance (m)	0	4	48538	12		20
Time (s)	0	2	4	V	8	10

Ans:

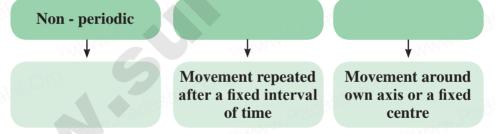
Distance (m)	0	4	8	12	16	20
Time (s)	0	2	4	6	8	10

(i) Distance / Time = 
$$\frac{4}{2} \times 4 = \frac{16}{2} = 8$$

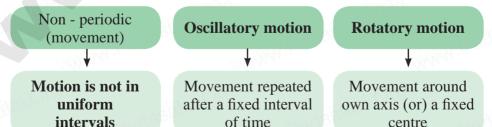
(ii) Distance / Time = 
$$\frac{4}{2} \times 8 = \frac{32}{2} = 16$$

(iii) Time / Distance = 
$$\frac{1\cancel{0}}{2\cancel{0}} \times 12 = \frac{12}{2} = 6$$

VII. Complete the web chart.



Ans:



### VIII. Give one word for the following statements.

The force which acts on an object without Physical contact with it.

Ans: Non contact force.

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2. A change in the position of an object with time.

Ans: Motion.

3. The motion which repeats itself after a fixed interval of time.

**Ans**: Oscillatory motion.

4. The motion of an object travels equal distances in equal intervals of time.

**Ans:** Uniform motion.

5. A machine capable of carrying out a complex series of actions automatically.

Ans: Robots.

### IX. Answer the following in a sentence or two.

1. Define force.

**Ans:** Forces are push or pull by an animate or inanimate agency.

2. Name different types of motion based on the path.

**Ans:** (i) Linear motion.

- (ii) Curvilinear motion.
- (iii) Circular motion.
- (iv) Rotatory motion.
- (v) Oscillatory motion.
- (vi) Zigzag (irregular) motion.

# 3. If you are sitting in a moving car, will you be at rest or motion with respect your friend sitting next to you?

Ans: I am in rest with respect to my friend, sitting inside the car.

4. Rotation of the earth is a periodic motion. Justify.

Ans: Motion repeated in equal intervals of time is called as periodic motion. The earth rotates on its axis once in 24 hours. The duration of time is fixed as 24 hours. Therefore the rotation of earth is a periodic motion.

5. Differentiate between rotational and curvilinear motion.



Ans:	Ans: S. No Rotational motion		Curvilinear motion
83331	1.	A body moves along a circular path.	A body moves along a curved path.
	2.	Without changing its position, about its own (fixed) axis.	Changes its position with motion.
6896	3.	Eg. Rotation of a spinning top.	Eg. Throwing paper airplanes or paper darts.

#### X. Calculate.

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

Ans: Distance covered by the vehicle = 400 kmTime taken = 5 hourAverage speed =  $\frac{\text{distance covered}}{\text{time taken}} = \frac{400 \text{ km}}{5 \text{ hour}}$ = 80 km/hr.

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#### XI. Answer in detail.

#### 1. What is motion? Classify different types of motion with examples.

 $\otimes$ 

#### **Ans:** Motion:

Change of position of an object with respect to time is known as motion.

#### **Based on Path:**

- Linear motion. Ex.: Parade of the soldiers. (i) (ii) Curvilinear motion. Ex.: Paper flight moving.
- (iii) Circular motion. Ex.: Swirling stone tied to the rope.
- (iv) Rotatory motion. Ex.: Rotating top. Oscillatory motion. Ex.: Clock pendulum. (vi) Zigzag (irregular) motion. Ex.: Motion of a bee.

#### **Based on Duration:**

(i) Periodic motion. Ex.: Motion of a bob of simple Pendulum. (ii) Non periodic motion. Ex.: Swaying of the branches of a tree.

#### **Based on Speed:**

(i) Uniform motion. Ex.: Hour hand of a clock.

Non - uniform motion. Ex.: Motion of a train, as it leaves a station.

### XII. Fill with examples.

	The Willi Champies	•	Man.
	Linear motion		2019
	Curvilinear motion	30	
	Self rotatory motion		Motion of wheel in a cart
	Circular motion		0200
	Oscillatory motion		
	Irregular motion	38	31.0
Ans:	Linear motion		Free fall objects
	Curvilinear motion	381	Throwing ball
	Self rotatory motion		Motion of wheel in a cart
	Circular motion	38	Athlete running around a track
	Oscillatory motion		Flapping of elephants ear
	AV -	Na	8//

**Playing Foot ball** 

Irregular motion

# **Antext** Activities

#### → ACTIVITY - 1

Can you identify whether it is push or pull that results in motion in the following cases?

Picture	Result in motion	Picture	Result in motion
	Pull		Push
	Push		Pull
0	Push		Push

#### **→** Event 2:

The girl on the swing is **moving** with respect to the seat of the swing. She is at **rest** with respect to the garden.

#### Fvent 3

Nisha is going to her grandmother's house by bicycle The girl on the bicycle is **moving** with respect to the road.

She is at <u>rest</u> with respect to the bicycle.

#### → ACTIVITY - 2

Moon or Cloud?

Observe the moon on a windy night with a fair bit of cloud cover in the sky. As a cloud passes in front of the moon you sometimes think it is the moon which is moving behind the cloud. What would you think if you were to observe a tree at the same time?

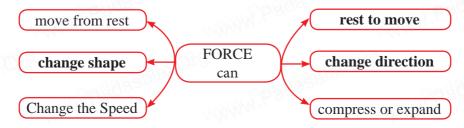


Ans: Activity to be done by the students themselves



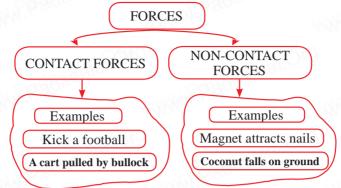
#### → ACTIVITY - 3

Fill in the empty spaces.



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#### Can you give example for contact and non-contact forces?



#### → ACTIVITY - 4

#### Play with pencil

Please do what Shanthi did...

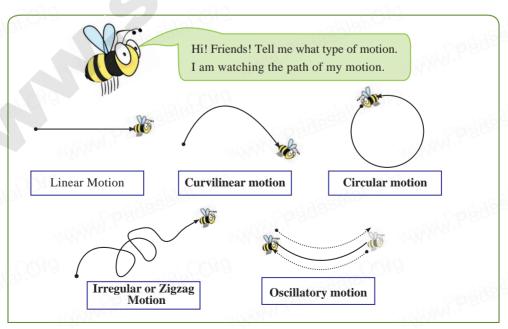
- (i) Shanthi took a pencil and sharpened it with a sharpener.
- (ii) Then she drew a circle using the pencil and a compass.
- (iii) Later she took her ruler (scale) and drew a straight line in another paper.
- (iv) Then she kept the pencil between her finger and moved it back and forth.



Now, look at the motion of the pencil in all these four cases. How was it?

- (i) In the first case, the pencil rotated in its axis.
- (ii) In the second case, it went in a circle.
- (iii) In the third case, the pencil travelled in a straight line.
- (iv) Fourth case, the pencil tip moved back and forth, that is it oscillated like a swing.

#### → ACTIVITY - 5



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### → ACTIVITY - 6

Classify the following according to the path it takes.

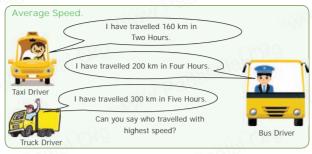
Linear, Curvilinear, Circular, Rotatory, Oscillatory, Zigzag (irregular)

A sprinter running a 100 m race	Linear Motion
A coconut falling from a tree	Linear Motion
striking a coin in a carom board game	Zigzag Motion
Motion of flies and mosquitoes	Zigzag Motion
Beating of heart	Oscillatory Motion
Children playing in a swing	Oscillatory Motion
The tip of hands of a clock	<b>Rotatory Motion</b>
Flapping of elephant's ears	<b>Oscillatory Motion</b>
A stone thrown into the air at an angle	<b>Curvilinear Motion</b>
Movement of people in a bazaar	Zigzag Motion
Athlete running around a track	Circular Motion
Revolution of the moon around the earth	Circular Motion
The movement of a ball kicked in a football match	<b>Curvilinear Motion</b>
Motion of a spinning top	Rotatory Motion
Revolution of the earth around the sun	Circular Motion
Swinging of a pendulum	Oscillatory Motion
Children skidding on a sliding board	Linear Motion
Skidding down a playground slide	Zigzag Motion
Wagging tail of a dog	Oscillatory Motion
Flapping of a flag in wind	Oscillatory Motion
A car driving around a curve	Circular Motion
Woodcutter cutting with a saw	Linear Motion
Motion of water wave	Oscillatory Motion
Motion of piston inside a syringe	Linear Motion
Bouncing ball	Oscillatory Motion
[add five motions you observe to t	this list]
Falling fruits from the tree	Linear Motion
Ceiling fan running	Rotatory Motion
Car running on the straight road	Linear Motion
Swirling stone tied to the rope	Circular Motion
Motion of sewing machine needle	Oscillatory Motion

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#### ACTIVITY



**Ans:** The Taxi driver travelled with highest speed.

#### How do we say? Let us calculate how long they travelled in One Hour?

Distance travelled by the Car in One Hour  $= 80 \text{ km} (160 \div 2)$ 

Distance travelled by the Bus in One Hour  $= 50 \text{ km} (200 \div 4)$ 

Distance travelled by the Truck in One Hour =  $60 \text{ km} (300 \div 5)$ 

#### Have you found out? say now.

Fastest Taxi, Slowest Bus.

#### Let us Calculate.

A cat travelled 150 metres in 10 seconds, what is its average speed?

Ans: Cat travelled in 10 seconds = 
$$150 \text{ m}$$
  
Average speed =  $\frac{\text{distance covered}}{\text{time taken}} = \frac{150 \text{ m}}{10 \text{ s}} = 15 \text{ m/s}.$ 

Priya ride her bicycle 40 km in two hours. What is her average speed?

Ans: Priya ride her bicycle in two hours = 
$$40 \text{ km}$$
  
Average speed =  $\frac{\text{distance covered}}{\text{time taken}} = \frac{40 \text{ km}}{2 \text{ hr}} = 20 \text{ km / hour.}$ 

### Our speed...

Let us play a small game. Go to the playground with your friends. Mark 100 metre distance for a race. Conduct a friendly running race and calculate the time they taken to complete the distance by stopwatch. Now fill up the following table.

	S. No	Name of the student	distance	Time taken (in seconds)	average speed = distance travelled / time taken	average speed (m/s)
	1	Murugesan	100 m	12 sec	100 meter / 12 sec	8.3 m/s
Ī	2	T. Vikkas	100 m	14 sec	100 meter / 14 sec	7.1 m/s
	3	T. Jeevan rajan	100 m	15 sec	100 meter / 15 sec	6.7 m/s
	4	V. Sabari	100 m	13 sec	100 meter / 13 sec	7.7 m/s
	5	P. Suresh	100 m	12 sec	100 meter / 12 sec	8.3 m/s

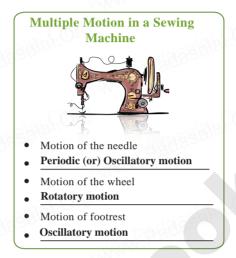
### Compute the following Numerical Problems.

1. If you travel 10 kilometres in 2 hours, your speed is 5 km per hour. (10 km / 2 hours) 326

- 2. If you travel 15 kilometres in 1/2 hour, you would travel 30 km in one hour, and your  $(15 \text{ km} \times \frac{2}{1} \text{ hours})$ speed is 30 km per hour.
- 3. If you run fast at 20 kilometres per hour for 2 hours, you will cover 40 km.

 $(20 \text{ km} \times 2 \text{ hours})$ 

#### ACTIVITY



### **Activity - 7**

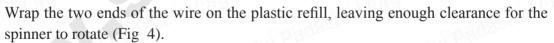
#### Simple Spinner

Let us enjoy by making a simple spinner. Make it by the following instruction.

Cut a 2cm long piece from an old ball-pen refill and make a hole in its center with a divider point (Fig 1).

Take a thin wire of length 9cm and fold it into a U-shape (Fig 2).

Weave the refill spinner in the U-shaped wire (Fig 3).



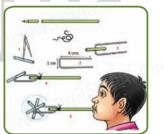
On blowing through the refill, the spinner rotates (Fig 5).

For obtaining maximum speed - adjust the wires so that air is directed towards the ends of the spinner.

Have you enjoyed with simple spinner. Do you observe the motions in the toy. Can you answer the following question?

1.	Motion of the air in tube is	s motion.		[Ans: Linear]
2.	Motion of the refill stick _	motion.		[Ans: Rotatory]
3.	The toy converts	motion into	motion.	

[Ans: Linear, Rotatory]



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# Additional Questions

C	Cho	ose the co	rect	answer:				
19/2		is an an	cient	Indian astı	ronon	ner.		
(a	a)	C.V. Raman	(b)	Aryabatta	(c)	Usain Bolt		Edison [Ans: (b) Aryabatta]
P	eoj	ple walking in	a cr	owded stree	et is e	xample of	-0.a	motion.
(a	a)	linear	(b)	circular	(c)	rotatory	(d)	zigzag [Ans: (d) zigzag]
I	der	tify the Perio	dic n	notion amor	ng the	e following:		
(a	a)	a horse runnin	ıg in a	a race	(b)	revolution of t	he m	oon around the earth
(0	2)	a coconut fall	ing fr	om a tree	(d)	paper flight me	oving	A A S & Blatt
				[Ans	<b>: (b)</b>	revolution of th	ne mo	oon around the earth]
U	sai	in Bolt crosse	d 100	metre in _	Man.	seconds and	l mad	de a world record.
(a	a)	9.58	(b)	9.83	(c)	9.85	(d)	9.38 [Ans: (a) 9.58]
3/10		are rob	ots s	caled down	to m	icroscopic size	in o	rder to put them into
V	ery	small spaces	to pe	erform a fui	nctio	n.		
(a	a)	Car robots	(b)	Home robo	ots(c)	Game robots	(d)	Nanobots [Ans: (d) Nanobots]
A		is the	faste	est land anir	nal.	A SECTION		A 85 Par.
(a	a)	Horse	(b)	Lion	(c)	Cheetah	(d)	Tiger [Ans: (c) Cheetah]
A	ch	eetah can rui	n witl	h an averag	e spe	ed of	0110	1940
(a	a)	112 km/h	(b)	121 km/h	(c)	211 km/h	(d)	122 km/h [Ans : (a) 112 km/h]
		d whether th statement.	e fo	llowing se	nten	ces are true o	or fal	lse. If false Correct
M: T:			nen tl	ne object is	pulle	d or pushed by	an a	gency.
			y <b>tou</b> (	ching the bo	ody is	called non - co	ntac	t force.
: F	als	e. Force execu	ted b	y touching tl	he bo	dy is called <b>con</b>	tact f	orce.
		: I = I I I I I I I	_			the tree to the om the tree to the	_	
T	hr	owing paper a	aerop	lane is the l	best e	xample of linea	ır mo	otion.
: F	als	e. Throwing pa	aper a	aeroplane is	the be	est example of c	urvil	inear motion.
T	'he	movement of	a bo	dy about its	own	axis like a rota	ting	top is liner motion.
		e. The movem on.	ent c	of a body ab	out it	ts own axis like	a ro	tating top is <b>Rotatory</b>
			in ea	ual interval	s of ti	ime is called as	perio	odic motion.
• T		7 K LA 5	4			17	T	WWW.Y

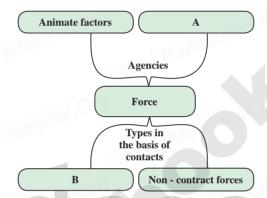
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#### III. Fill in the blanks.

- 1. are push or pull by an animate or inanimate agency.
- 2. Application of force in an object results in motion from a state of \_\_\_\_\_.[Ans: rest]
- 3. Fast oscillations are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ [Ans: vibrations]
- Motion repeated in equal intervals of time is called \_\_\_\_\_.[Ans: periodic motion] 4.
- [Ans: Robots] 5. \_\_\_\_\_ are automatic machines.
- [Ans: robota] The term Robots comes from a czech word 6.
- [Ans: Robotics] 7. \_ is the study of robots in science.

#### IV. Complete the web chart.



Ans:

- A In animate factors.
- **B** Contact forces.

#### Answer the following in one or two sentences. V.

#### 1. Define motion.

**Ans:** When there is a change of position of an object with respect to time, then it is called motion.

#### 2. What is non-contact force?

**Ans:** The force applied without touching the object is known as non-contact force.

#### 3. List out the types of forces on the basis of contact.

**Ans:** There are two types.

- Contact force, i.
- Non-contact force.

#### Give the properties of force.

Ans: i. Forces can change the state of a body from rest to motion or motion to rest.

Forces can change the shape of the body.

#### **Define non-periodic motion.**

**Ans:** When a motion is not in uniform interval, then such motion is called non-periodic motion.

#### **6. Define Average speed.**

**Ans**: The distance travelled by an object in unit time is called average speed.

Average speed = 
$$\frac{\text{distance covered}}{\text{time taken}}$$

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### List out the types of motion on the basis of speed.

**Ans:** There are two types.

- i. Uniform motion.
- Non-uniform motion. ii

#### Define uniform motion.

**Ans:** If an object covers uniform distances in uniform intervals, then the motion of the object is called uniform motion.

#### 9. Why robots are used in many places?

Ans: Robots can perform mechanical and repetitive jobs faster, more accurately than human beings. It can also handle dangerous materials and explore distant planets.

#### 10. What are the important parts of a robot?

**Ans:** Electronic sensors are a robot's eyes and ears. These are the important parts.

#### 11. What is nanobots?

Ans: Nanobots are robots scaled down to microscopic size in order to put them into very small places to perform a function.

#### 12. What are the uses of future robots?

- Ans: i. It could be placed in the blood stream to perform surgical procedures.
  - It could target cancer cells and destroy them without touching healthy cells nearby.

#### VI. Answer in Detail.

- 1. Classify the following motions according to the path it takes.
  - A coconut falling from a tree a)
  - **b**) Heart beat
  - A stone thrown into the air at an angle c)
  - Movement of people in a bazzar **d**)
  - Motion of a spinning top e)
- Ans: a) A coconut falling from a tree
  - Linear Motion
  - b) Heart beat **Oscillatory Motion**
  - Curvilinear Motion A stone thrown into the air at an angle c)
  - d) Movement of people in a bazzar **Zigzag Motion**
  - Motion of a spinning top **Rotatory Motion**

#### Classify the following motions based on duration and speed.

- a) Coconut falls to the ground
- **b**) A cart pulled by a bullock
- Train journey c)
- **d**) A bouncing ball
- Revolution of Moon around the earth e)
- Ans: a) Non-periodic Motion
- Non-periodic Motion b)
- Non-uniform Motion c)
- d) Periodic Motion

e) **Uniform Motion** 



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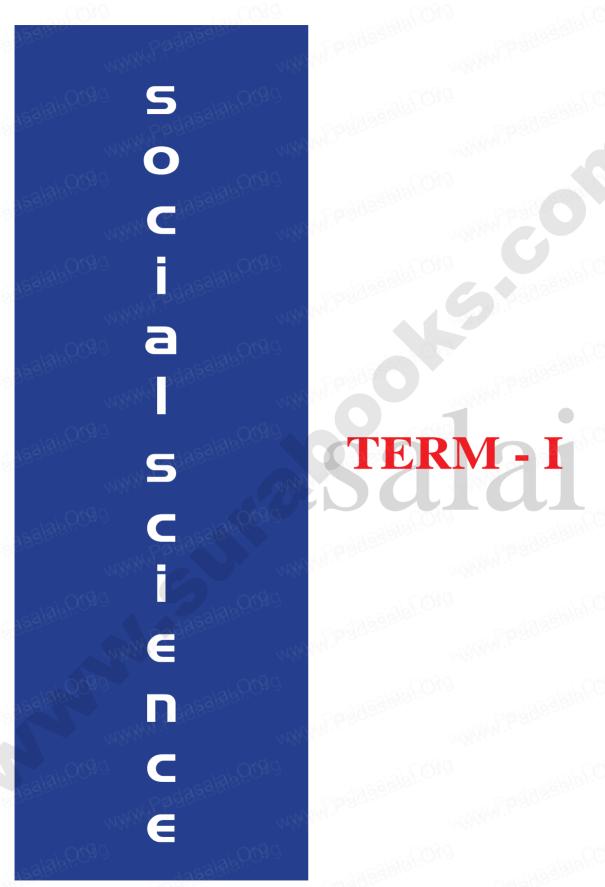
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# UNIT TEST

Time	: 40 1	min.	~~	la.			0.40.0		Marks: 25	
I.	Cho	ose the cor	rect answer.	V 9	- 42	1538	Aption :		$(3\times 1=3)$	
1.	Unit	of speed is								
	( )	m	(b) s	. ,	kg		(d)	m/s		
2.			cient Indian astro			D 1		F 1:		
3.		C.V. Raman are the nest operform	<ul><li>(b) Aryabatta robots scaled dow a function.</li></ul>	` '	Ussain coscopic			Edison o put them	into very smal	
	•	Car robots	(b) Home robo	ots (c)	Game	robot	ts (d)	Nano rol	oots	
II.	Fill	in the blanl	ks.						$(3\times 1=3)$	
4.	Grav	itational force	e is afo	orce.						
5.	Fast	oscillations ar	re referred to as _	AMMA	•					
6.		is a stud	ly of robots in sci	ience.						
III.	Find	l whether t	he following s	entence	es are	true	or false	. If false	Correct the	
_		ement.	1 1 1 1	160000	1 61:				$(3\times 1=3)$	
7.			eroplane is the be	_						
8.			and rotatory motion						P. delap	
9.			n equal intervals	of time is	called a	as pei	riodic mot	tion.	38 35	
IV.		logy.							$(2\times 1=2)$	
10.	. 00	90	ontact force :: Fal		af :	4	-	T		
11.		Distance : metre :: Speed :								
V.	Mat	ch the follo	wing.		PASE	100		n P	$(3\times 1=3)$	
	12.	A coconut	falling from a tr	ee	V .	(i)	Oscillat	tory motion	on	
	13.	Motion of	a spinning top	10		(ii)	Linear	motion	19des	
	14.	Heart beat	1988810		009	(iii)	Rotator	y motion	399 338121.	
VI.	Ans	wer anv 3 iı	n a sentences (	or two.	W.			NONONIA -	$(3\times2=6)$	
15.			rth is a periodic m						( /	
16.		the propertie	- 1 1 1 1		J					
17.			pes of motion bas	ed on the	path.					
18.	Wha	t are the uses	of future robots?							
VII.	Ans	wer any one	e in detail.						$(1\times 5=5)$	
19.	Wha	t is motion? C	Classify different t	types of 1	notion y	with e	examples.			
20			ving motions base	• •			•			
	a)	Coconut falls	s to the ground	b)	A	cart p	pulled by	a bullock		
	c) Train journey d) A bouncing ball									
	e)	Revolution o	f Moon around th	ne earth						
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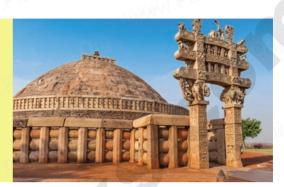
### **HISTORY**

### **TERM I**

# WHAT IS HISTORY?

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- □ To know what history is all about.
- □ To understand the importance of history.
- □ To learn about the lifestyle of the pre-historic
- □ To know how paintings portray the daily activities of the pre-historic man.
- □ To understand the importance of history and historical researches.



# EXERCISE

- I. Choose the correct answer:
- 1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food?
  - (a) Trade

(b) Hunting

(c) Painting

(d) Rearing of animals

[Ans: (b) Hunting]

- Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer: II.
- Statement: Pre historic men went along with the dog for hunting. 1.

Reason: Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals.

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement and reason are correct.
- (c) Statement is wrong and reason is correct.
- Both statements and reasons are wrong.

[Ans: (b) Statement and reason are correct.]

Statement: The objects used by the early man are excavated. They are preserved to know the lifestyle of the people.

Find out which of the following is related to the statement.

(a) Museum

(b) Burial materials

(c) Stone tools

- (d) Bones [Ans: (a) Museum]
- Find out the wrong pair:
  - (a) Old stone age
- Stone tools (i)
- (b) Rock paintings
- (ii) Walls of the caves
- (c) Copper plates
- (iii) A source of history

(d) Cats

(iv) First domesticated

[Ans: (d) Cats - (iv) First domesticated]

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Ans.

**(i)** 

(ii)

pre-history.

The period between the use of first stone tools and the invention of writing systems is

Stone tools, excavated materials and rock paintings are the major sources of pre-history.

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#### Sura's □ Social Science □ Unit 1 - What is History?

#### 3. What are the sources available to know about the pre-historic period?

Paintings on the rocks and the walls of the caves, stone tools, excavated materials are the sources available to know about the pre-historic period.

#### Mention the places from where we got pre-historic tools. 4.

We find the pre-historic tools at Kondapur, Nevasa, Mehrgash, Rock shelters of Bhimbetka and Ans. Edakkal caves in India. In Tamilnadu Attirampakkam, Ariyalur, Perambulur, Adichanalur are the places where we came across the pre-historic tools.

#### 5. What are the benefits of a museum?

- Museums are community centres designed to inform and teach the public. Ans. **(i)** 
  - The educational benefit of a museum is academic learning. (ii)
  - Museums are the caretakers of history as much as they offer connections to history. (iii)
  - Museums are full of stories, and it is interesting for students to hear these stories. (iv)
  - Museums offer opportunities for children to compare and contrast leading to critical (**v**) thinking skills.
  - Children's curiosity comes out in the form of questions. (vi)
  - Students are exposed to new ideas and concepts. (vii)
  - Museums inspire students to wonder, imagine and dream of possibilities that are beyond (viii) what they know.
  - (ix) Students are exposed to opportunities that spark creative moments.

#### 6. Name some tools used by early man to hunt animals.

- Blade cores were used. These were chunks of sharp rocks. Ans. **(i)** 
  - An end scraper is a tear-drop shaped piece of stone used to scrap fur and fatty tissue (ii) from the hides of animals.
  - (iii) Burins were stone tools with a rounded grasping end and a sharp, razor like working end.
  - Awls were small circular stone flakes.

#### 7. Why were paintings drawn on rocks?

- Paintings could have been drawn or rocks to convey their lifestyles to the future Ans. (i)
  - They might have wished to record their activities through their paintings.

#### 8. Name any two artefacts.

Potteries, Toys, Tools and Ornaments. Ans.

- An artefact is something made or given shape by man, such as a tool or a work of art, especially an object of archaeological interest.
- Some of the artefacts are potteries, toys, tools and ornaments.

#### VIII. HOTS:

#### How dogs were useful to pre-historic men? 1.

- There might have been chances of wild animals entering their caves. Ans. **(i)** 
  - But, they realised that dogs could help them prevent the entry of such dangerous animals. (ii)
  - They thought that dog by its sniffing skill would help them in such situations. (iii)

#### 2. Compare the lifestyle of Old Stone Age man with present day lifestyle.

- Old Stone Age people did not live in a safe environment, whereas the people in the (iv) Ans. modern period live in a safe environment.
  - People in the modern period enjoy with all modern equipments making the lifestyle very high, advanced and enjoyable whereas the Old Stone Age people struggled for everything including food and shelter.

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#### → History <del>←</del>

#### IX. Student Activity:

- 1. Identify the category of the following sources of history.
  - a. Urns excavated from Adhichanallur
  - b. Copper plates of Velvikudi.
  - c. Mahabharatha.
  - d. Sanchi Stupa.
  - e. Pattinappaalai.
  - f. The earthernwares from Keezhadi.
  - g. Toys of Indus Civilisation.
  - h. Big Temple of Thanjavur.
- Ans. a. Artefact (Archaeological)
  - **b.** Inscriptions (Archaeological)
  - c. Religions Literature Literary sources
  - d. Monuments (Archaeological)
  - e. Literary sources
  - f. Artefact (Archaeological)
  - g. Artefact (Archaeological)
  - h. Monuments (Archaeological sources)

### X. Life Skill

1. Make some weapon models used by the Old Stone Age man using clay. Hints:



2. Discuss with your grandpa, grandma, neighbours and teachers and collect information about your street, village, town or school. With that collected data, try to write its history titling your writing as "I am a Historian".

**Ans.** I am living at Mylapore. I have collected information about it from my grandparents, neighbours and teacher and internet. It is given below:

#### I am a Historian

- (i) Mylapore is located a few kilometres to the south of the British-built Chennai city.
- (ii) It lies between Tiruvallikkeni and Teynampet in the west then across to the coast in the east.

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#### Sura's □ Social Science □ Unit 1 - What is History?

- The word Mylapore is derived from Mayil Arparikum Oor, which means "Land of the (iii) peacock scream".
- Historically, peacocks have been known to thrive in the area, which is evident from (iv) the several statues in the Kapaleeshwarar Temple towers and in the emblem of the San Thome Basilica.
- Thirugnanasambandar has also mentioned about mayil (peacock) in his songs in Tevaram.
- Mylapore was historically known as Vedapuri. (vi)
- As the available historical and archaeological evidence show, it could well be the oldest (vii) part of Chennai, with written records of early settlements going back to the first century BC.
- It was known for its ancient port with a flourishing trade with the Roman Empire, receiving (viii) gold in exchange for its products like pepper and fine cloth.
- St. Thomas the Apostle allegedly died at Mylapore in 72 AD. (ix)
- Ptolemy had recorded in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD that the port of Mylapore was known to the (x) Greeks and the Romans. The Saivite Saints of the 7th Century, Saint Sambandar and Saint Appar, have sung about the Shrine in their hymns.
- Mention has been made of the early settlement of Santhome (currently known) by Arab (xi) travelers and merchants of the 9th and 10th centuries AD.
- Marco Polo visited the place in the late 13th century and left a detailed description of the (xii) land, the people along with their customs and religion.
- It was considerable maritime time and the ancient German and Greek maps refer to the (xiii) town as 'Maliarpha'.
- Mylapore was occupied by the Portuguese in 1523. Their rule lasted until 1749, except for a brief interregnum between 1662 and 1687, when the town was occupied by the Dutch.
- After 1749, the British East India Company took possession of the settlement in the name (xv)of Muhammad Ali Khan Wallajah, the Nawab of Arcot. In that same year, Mylapore was incorporated into the administration of the Presidency of Madras.
- In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the town became the commercial and intellectual hub of Madras city and home to British-educated lawyers and statesmen.

#### XI. Answer Grid

Early men scribbled and painted on meToday they used me to build houses and lay roads. who am I?	Name any two archaeological sources?	Name the types of literary sources?
Ans: Rocks	Ans: 1.Artefacts, 2. Monuments, 3. Inscriptions	Ans: 1.Secular, 2. Religious
Expand BC (BCE)	What is the meaning of the Greek word "Istoria" ?	Expand AD (CE)
Ans: Before Common Era	Ans: Learning by enquiry	Ans: Common Era
is the study of inscriptions.	is the study of coins.	I can help you to talk, see, hear, write and read. There is no world without me. Who am I?
Ans: Epigraphy	<b>Ans: Numismatics</b>	<b>Ans: Sources of History</b>

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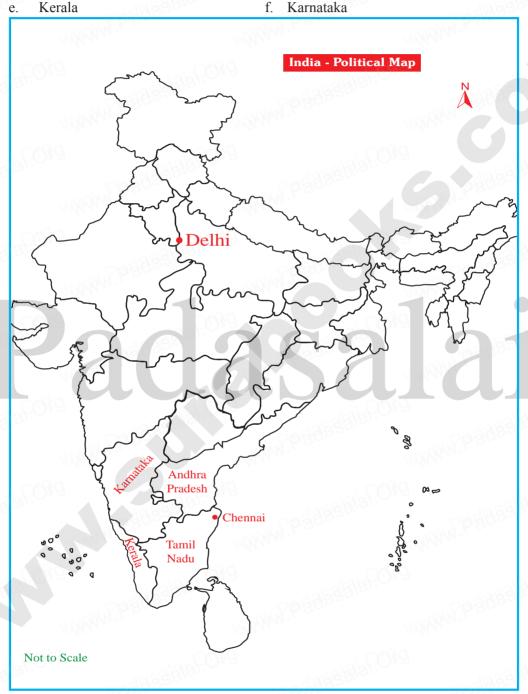
### XII. Map work

c.

Mark the following places in the political map of India.

- Delhi
  - Tamil Nadu
- Kerala

- Chennai
- Andhra Pradesh



# Additional Questions

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### I. Choose the correct answer:

- 1. Where did early man live?
  - (a) mud house

- (b) under tree
- (c) caves (c)
- (d) river banks [Ans: (c) caves]
- 2. Who was the first ruler to give up war after victory?
  - (a) Bimbisara

(b) Raja Raja Chola

(c) Akbar

(d) Ashoka

[Ans: (d) Ashoka]

### II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1(a) Statement: Charles Allen wrote a book titled. The search for the India's Lost Emperor.

Reason: It provided a comprehensive account of Ashoka.

- (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
- (b) Statement and reason are correct.
- (c) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct.
- (d) Both statement and reason are wrong.

[Ans: (b) Statement and reason are correct.]

- (b) Statement: Early man used stone tools.
  - Reason: He knew only stones as tools.
  - (a) Statement is true, but reason is wrong.
  - (b) Statement and reason are correct.
  - (c) Statement is wrong, and reason is correct.
  - (d) Both statement and reason are wrong.

[Ans: (b) Statement and reason are correct.]

2(a) Statement: Archaecological sources help to know about the early man.

Find out which of the following is related to the statement.

(a) Monuments

(b) Pictures

(c) Metals

- (d) Books
- [Ans: (a) Monuments]
- (b) Statement: Raja Raja Chola built the Big Temple. Find out which of the following is related of the statement
  - (a) Kumbakonam

(b) Tiruchi

(c) Madurai

- (d) Thanjavur
- [Ans: (d) Thanjavur]

- 3. Find out the wrong pair.
- (a) Stone tools
  - Prehistory
  - (b) Writing system History
  - (c) Epigraphy
- Study of inscription
- (d) Numismatics –
- Study of tools
- [Ans: (d) Numismatics Study of tools]

400 Sura's 6th Std - 5 in 1 Social Science Term-I **(b)** (a) Dharma Righteousness 24 spokes (b) Chakra (c) Lion pillar Sanchi Buddhism (d) Ashoka [Ans: (c) Lion pillar – Sanchi] 4(a) Find the odd one. History is a record of past events. In History the past events are given in chronological order. History is derived from Istoria meaning learning by enquiry. History is a mere collection of stories. (d) [Ans: (d) History is a mere collection of stories.] Find the odd one. **(b)** We have lion pillar in Saranath. (b) This pillar was built by Ashoka. There is a Dharmachakra in this pillar. (d) This Chakra has uncountable spokes. [Ans: (d) This Chakra has uncountable spokes.] III. Fill in the blanks: 1. In history, BCE stands for [Ans : Before Common Era] 2. The first historian of India was [Ans: Kalhana] 3. Fossil remains belongs to \_\_\_\_\_ [Ans: Archaeological] sources. The most famous ruler of ancient India was 4. [Ans: Ashoka] Sanchi is situated in the Raisen district of 5. [Ans: Madhya Pradesh] IV. Sate True or False: 1. Pre-historic period people led an advanced style of life. [Ans : False] 2. The greatness of Ashoka had been unknown till 20th century. [Ans: True] 3. Artifacts form one of the important archaeological sources. [Ans: True] 4. Bimbetka is in Andhra Pradesh.  $\bigotimes$  [Ans : False] V. Match the following: 1. (a) History (i) Learning by enquiry Father of History (b) Istoria (ii) (c) **Edicts** (iii) Record of the past (d) Herodoturs -Archaeological source (iv) [Ans: (a) - iii, (b) - i, (c) - iv, (d) - ii] (a) BCE (i) Hunting activities (b) Dogs (ii) Search for India's Lost Emperor (c) Allen (iii) Study of inscription Before common Era. (d) Epigraphy (iv) [Ans: (a) - iv, (b) - i, (c) - ii, (d) - iii] VI. Answer in one word: 1. What is meant by Numismatics? The study of Coins. Ans. 2. Mention the names of Archaeological sources. (i) Inscription (ii) Monuments (iii) Artefacts (iv) Coins.

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## Sura's Social Science Unit 1 - What is History?

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#### 3. What do literary sources include?

- Ans. Religious literature and
  - (ii) Secular literature.

### VII. Answer the following:

#### What is the importance of Sarnath pillar?

- Ans. Lion captial of Sarnath has been adopted as the Natural Emblem of the Republic of India.
  - The Ashoka Chakra is a depiction of the Buddhist Darmachakra represented with 24 (ii) spokes.

#### 2. By whom was the material evidence provided revealing the greatness of Emperor Ashoka?

The material evidence provided by William Jones, James Princep and Alexander Cunningham revealed the greatness of Emperor Ashoka.

#### **3.** What is meant by artefact?

- Artefact means an object that is made by a person, such as tool or a decoration, especially Ans. one that is of historical interest.
  - The museum's collections include artefacts dating back to historic times. (ii)

#### 4. Name any three devotional literature.

- Devaram. Ans. (i)
  - (ii) Thiuvasagam,
  - Nalayira Divya prabhandam. (iii)

#### VIII. HOTS:

#### Why should we study History?

- History helps us understand changes, and how the society, we live in came to be. Ans.
  - The study of history helps us to understand our present. (ii)
  - Historical research involves studying, understanding and interpreting past events. (iii)
  - (iv) Historical data are categorised into primary and secondary sources.
  - Study of history will increase the cultural awareness and moral understanding of the **(v)** world we live in.

#### IX. Who am I?

- 1. I reveal the lifestyle of the stone age people. [Ans: Paintings]
- 2. I am in between the use of forest stone tools and the invention of writing system.

[Ans : Prehistoric period]

- **3.** I am titled as numismatics and serve as one of the archaeological sources.
- 4. I gave protection and helped in hunting activities.

5. People say my service for the cause of public good was exemplary.



[Ans: Dog]

[Ans: Ashoka]







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#### → History <del>←</del>

## **UNIT TEST**

Time: 1 hr. Marks: 25  $(2\times 1=2)$ Choose the correct answer: 1. What was the step taken by the early man to collect his food? Trade (b) Hunting (a) (c) Painting (d) Rearing of animals 2. Who was the first ruler to give up war after victory? (a) Bimbisara (b) Raja Raja Chola (c) Akbar (d) Ashoka Read the Statement and tick the appropriate answer: II.  $(1\times 1=1)$ 1. **Statement:** Pre historic men went along with the dog for hunting. Reason : Dogs with its sniffing power would find out other animals. Statement is true, but reason is wrong. Statement and reason are correct. Statement is wrong and reason is correct. (d) Both statements and reasons are wrong.  $(3\times1=3)$ III. Fill in the blanks: 1. Inscriptions are sources. 2. is the father of history. 3. Fossil remains belongs to sources. True or False: IV.  $(2 \times 1 = 2)$ 1. During the period of Ashoka, Buddhism spread across the country. Pre-historic period people led an advanced style of life. V. Match:  $(4 \times 1 = 4)$ (a) History Learning by enquiry (i) (b) Istoria (ii) Father of History (c) Edicts (iii) Record of the past (d) Herodoturs (iv) Archaeological source VI. Answer in one or two sentences  $(4 \times 2 = 8)$ 1. How do we know the people's lifestyle of the Old Stone Age? 2. What do literary sources include? 3. Name an epic. 4. Can you say any two advantages of writing diary? VII **Answer the following:**  $(1 \times 5 = 5)$ 1. What is the importance of Sarnath pillar?

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**HISTORY** 

# UNIT<sup>2</sup> HUMAN EVOLUTION



#### **LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

- □ To know the origins of humans.
- □ To learn about the different stages of human evolution from nomadic hunting-gathering to a settled life.
- To know about the stone implements of the pre historic humans.
- □ To understand the use of fire and wheel.
- To know the significance of rock paintings of the ancient humans.



#### Choose the correct answer

4	FERR	0 1 4	•
	The process	of evolution	10
	THE DIVECTOR	VI CYVILLIVII	

(a) direct

(b) indirect

(c) gradual

- (d) fast [Ans: (c) gradual]
- 2. Tanzania is situated in the continent of
  - Asia

(b) Africa

(c) America

(d) Europe

#### II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement: Migration of man of different Parts of the world resulted in changes of physic and colour.

(d)

Reason : Climatic changes.

- (a) Statement is correct.
- (b) Reason is wrong.
- Statement and Reason is correct.

Statement and Reason is wrong.

[Ans: (c) Statement and Reason is correct.]

### Find out the Right pair:

- (a) Australopithecus Walked on both legs
- (b) Homo habilis Upright man
- (c) Homo erectus Wise man
- (d) Homo sapiens Less protruding face

Australopithecus Walked on both legs

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Social Science

[Ans: (b) Africa]

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IV.	Fill in the blanks:
1.	unearthed the footprints of humans in Tanzania.
	[Ans: Anthropologists]
2. 3.	Millions of years ago, our ancestors led a life. [Ans: Nomadic] The main occupations of the ancient humans were and
223	[Ans: hunting and gathering]
4.	The invention of made farming easier. [Ans: Plough]
<b>5.</b>	Rock paintings are found at in Nilgiris. [Ans: Karikaiyur]
V.	State True or False.
1.	Anthropology is the study of coins. [Ans: False]
2.	Homo erectus (Java man) had the knowledge of fire. [Ans: True]
3.	The first scientific invention of humans was wheel.  [Ans: True]
4.	Goat was the first animal to be domesticated by humans.   (Signal [Ans: False])
VI.	Answer in one word:
1.	What method is used to find out the age of the excavated materials?
Ans.	Radio Carbon dating method.
2.	What did early humans wear?
Ans.	Hides of animals and barks of trees and leaves.
3.	Where did early humans live?
Ans.	In caves.
4.	Which animal was used for ploughing?
Ans.	Oxen were used for ploughing.
5.	When did humans settle in one place?
Ans.	River side Farming stage.
	Answer the following:
1.	What is evolution?
Ans.	Evolution is the process through which the human kind changes and develops towards an advanced stage of life.
2	CONTACT CONTRACT CONT
2. Ans.	Write any two characteristics of Homo sapiens.  (i) Homo sapiens were wise men.
71115	(ii) They migrated out of Eastern Africa settled in different parts of the world.
	(iii) Their lifestyle also evolved and they made it suitable to the environs in which they lived.
3.	Why did humans move from place to place?
Ans.	Humans kept on moving in search of food.
4.	Describe the ancient methods of hunting.
Ans.	(i) Collective hunting: Went as a group and hunted the prey.
	(ii) They dung a pit and trapped the animals and hunted.
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 pre-historic humans.
	(ii) Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological studies.
7.	What do you know about anthropology?
Ans.	Anthropology is the study of humans and evolutionary history.

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Sura's Social Science Unit 2 - Human Evolution

#### VIII. HOTS:

- 1. Importance of invention of wheel from the ancient period to the modern period.
- Ans. Early homosapiens realised that round objects could be easily moved by rolling them.
  - Their descendants advanced this rolling technique into the transportation of large objects (ii) on cylindrical logs.
  - The invention of the wheel and axle allowed a rolling log to be placed through a hole in (iii) a wheel to create a cart.
  - (iv) Chariot racing was influential in the evolution of the spoked wheel as they allowed chariots to move much faster.
  - (v) The invention of air filled rubber tyres allowed wheels to be much faster, sturdier and stronger.

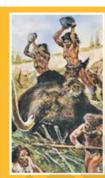
#### IX. **Student Activity:**

1. Prepare an album collecting the pictures of ancient humans of different ages.

Ans.









### X. Answer Grid

The invention ofmade pot making easier.	Barter system means	Name any two weapons used by early human for hunting.
Ans: Wheel	<b>Ans: Exchange of goods</b>	<b>Ans: Sharp stones and axes</b>
Which is the best stone for making weapons?	Towns and cities emerged because of and	Which was the first scientific invention of humans?
Ans: Flint	<b>Ans: Trade, Commerce</b>	Ans: Wheel
Identify the pictures in rock paintings.	Which was the main occupation of early humans?	What do cave paintings tell us?
Hunting Animals	Ans: Hunting	Ans: Depicted their daily events
Drawing	estations www.pada	alafor9
Where did the early humans	is related to the field of	lahe lahe
live?	archaeology.	by early human.
Ans: caves	Ans: Excavation	Ans: Goat, Cow

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Sura's 6th Std - 5 in 1 Social Science Term-I

### XII. Map work

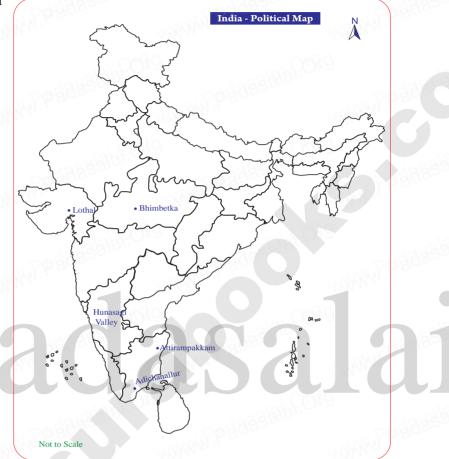
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- 1. On the outline map of India, mark the following places:
  - Adichanallur

Attirampakkam

3. Bhimbetka Hunasagi Valley

5. Lothal



# **Additional Questions**

#### I. Choose the correct answer:

- 1. These people had a big toe to hold tightly and less protruding face
  - (a) Homo erectus

Homo habilis

Neanderthal (c)

- (d) Homo sapiens
- [Ans: (b) Homo habilis]
- 2. Harpoons and spear throwers were used by
  - Homo erectus

Cromagnons

- Homo sapiens (b)
- Homo habilis (d)
  - [Ans: (c) Cromagnons]
- 3. Evidences of this man in seen in Germany.
  - Neanderthal

(b) Homo erectus

(c) Homo habilis

- Cromagnons (d)
- [Ans: (a) Neanderthal]
- 4. **Humans** with the help of flint made
  - (a) sharp weapons

(b) vessels

(c) carts

- (d) boats
- [Ans: (a) sharp weapons]

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Sura's □ Social Science □ Unit 2 - Human Evolution

II. Match the	Statement v	with the	Reason.	Tick the	approp	riate	answer:
---------------	-------------	----------	---------	----------	--------	-------	---------

Statement: The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of 1. archaeology and anthropology.

: Excavated material remains are the main source for archaeological Reason studies.

- Statement is correct, Reason is wrong.
- (b) Reason is correct, Statement is wrong.
- Statement and Reason are correct
- Statement and Reason are wrong. [Ans: (c) Statement and Reason are correct]
- Statement: Early Man's main occupation was hunting.

: Due to large scale hunting, many animals became extinct.

- Statement is true, Reason is wrong.
- (b) Reason is true, Statement is wrong.
- Statement and Reason both are wrong.
- Both Statement and Reason are true.

[Ans: (d) Both Statement and Reason are true.]

**3. Statement**: Man denuded to stay close to the river side.

Reason : The land close to the river side was suitable for farming.

- Statement is wrong, Reason is true.
- Statement is true, Reason is wrong.
- Both statement and Reason are true.
- (d) Both statement and Reason are wrong.

[Ans: (c) Both statement and Reason are true.]

### Find out the wrong pair.

- (a) Nomadic no fixed home 1
  - (b) Bartor exchange of goods
  - (c) Hides barks of a tree
  - 10 lakhs [Ans: (c) Hides - barks of a tree] (d) Million
- 2. China (a) Homo erectus
  - (b) Cromagnons France
  - (c) Homo sapiens Africa
  - (d) Heidelbergs London [Ans: (a) Homo erectus - China]
- (a) Ancestors 3. Nomadic life
  - (b) Beehives Honey
  - (c) Axes Big stones
  - (d) Wheel No use [Ans: (d) Wheel - No use]

#### III. Fill in the blanks:

1. Y	_ is a machine capable of	aking a person backward or forward in time.
		[Ans: Time Machine

2. The animal that hunts and kills other living things for food is called\_

[Ans: Predator]

**3.** When early people found ways to increase production they started [Ans: storing the produce]

system, the surplus grains were exchanged with other groups for the other 4. [Ans: Barter] things.

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5. The practice of agriculture was made easier by [Ans : oxen]

There were many dangers involved in [Ans: hunting] 6.

7. Plants grow faster in \_\_\_\_\_ [Ans: water fed]

8. The pots were to make it stronger. [Ans: burnt] 9. Chikki - mukki kal is known for its [Ans: strength - duality]

10. Human procreation resulted in an increase in the [Ans : population]

#### IV. **State True or False:**

1. Fire was used by early man to destroy forests. [Ans : False]

2. Rock paintings are not informative. [Ans : False]

3. Humans domesticated hen, goat and cow after domesticating dogs. [Ans: True]

4. Initially agriculture was done for immediate food requirement. [Ans : True]

5. Initially humans expressed their feeling through actions. [Ans : True]

#### V. Answer in one word:

1. These people have unearthed the footprints of humans in a country called Tanzania.

Anthropologists. Ans.

2. He is a Java man who lived approximately 1.8 million years ago.

Ans. Homo erectus.

3. He had a mix of human and ape traits with bipedal walk.

Ans. Australopithecus.

4. Keeping a stone with bottom and sharpening it with another stone.

Art of Flaking. Ans.

This helped humans to protect them from predators. 5.

Ans. Fire.

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#### VI. **Answer the following:**

1. How can we study the human evolution scientifically?

The story of human evolution can be scientifically studied with the help of archaeology and Ans. anthropology.

What is attempted by Anthropologists? 2.

Ans. Anthropologists attempt by investigating the whole range of human development and behaviour to achieve a total description of cultural and social phenomena.

#### 3. Explain the hunting and food gathering stage of our ancestors.

Our ancestors lived in groups, leading nomadic life. They kept on moving in search of Ans. **(i)** food.

- They hunted pig, dear, bison, rhino, elephant and bear for food. They also scavenged the (ii) animals killed by other wild animals like tiger.
- They learnt the art of fishing. They collected honey and grains. Once the food resource (iii) got exhausted in one area, they moved to another place in search of food.

#### How did man make use of fire?

Humans used flint stone to make fire and used it to protect them from predators, for cooking food and for creating light during night. Thus fire became important for man in olden times.

#### 5. What was the role played by humans in pot making?

Humans learned to make pot with clay. The invention of wheel made pot making easier, Ans. **(i)** and the pots made were burnt to make it stronger.

- They decorated pots with lot of colours. (ii)
- These natural dyes were used in rock paintings. (iii)

Sura's □ Social Science □ Unit 2 - Human Evolution

# In-Text Questions

# HOTS



- Ans. (i) Pre historic hunter gathers often lived in groups of a few dozens of people, consisting of several family units.
  - (ii) They developed tools to help them survive. They were dependent on the abundance of food in the area which if an area was not plentiful enough required them to move to greener forests (pastures were not around yet).
  - (iii) Naturally the landscape played a major role at this stage.

#### 2. In hunting banned in India?

- Ans. (i) India's Wildlife Protection Act of 1972 bans the killing of all wild animals.
  - (ii) However, the chief wildlife warden may, if satisfied that any wild animal from a specified list has become dangerous to human life, or is so disabled or diseased as to be beyond recovery, permit any person to hunt such an animal.



Time	e: 1 hr.	00/9	V 1,200	Marks: 25
I.ºº	Choose the correct an	swer:	Alace	$(4\times 1=4)$
1.	The process of evolution is_			
	(a) direct	(b)	indirect	
	(c) gradual	(d)	fast	
2.	<b>Evidences of this man in see</b>	n in Germany.		
	(a) Neanderthal	(b)	Homo erectus	
	(c) Homo habilis	(d)	Cromagnons	
3.	These people had a big toe to	hold tightly a	nd less protrudin	g face
	(a) Homo erectus	(b)	Homo habilis	~~49833100°°
	(c) Neanderthal	(d)	Homo sapiens	
4.	Humans with the help of flin	t made		
	(a) sharp weapons	(b)	vessels	
	(c) carts	(d)	boats	
II.	Match the statement w	ith the reas	on and tick th	= = VII=VIII
				$(1\times 1=1)$
1.	<b>Statement:</b> Migration of	man of differen	nt Parts of the w	orld resulted in changes of

iate answer:  $(1 \times 1 = 1)$  in changes of  $(5 \times 1 = 5)$ 

(b) Reason is wrong.

(d) Statement and Reason is wrong.

physic and colour.Climatic changes.

Statement and Reason is correct.

The practice of agriculture was made easier by

Statement is correct.

Fill in the blanks:

Reason

III.

- (ii) But, they realised that dogs could help them prevent the entry of such dangerous animals.
- (iii) They thought that dog by its sniffing skill would help them in such situations.
- b) (i) Kanchi is known as the temple town.
  - (ii) The famous temple of great architectural beauty, Kailasanathar temple, was built by later Pallava king Rajasimha at Kanchi.
  - (iii) During the Pallava period, a large number of cave temples were built.
  - (iv) It is nick named as "The City of Thousand Temples"
- 37. a) The Earth is the most suitable planet to support life. It has three major components that we call as the realms of the Earth lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere.

**Lithosphere:** The word lithosphere is derived from the Greek word Lithos, which means rocky. The Lithosphere is the land on which we live.

**Hydrosphere:** The word Hydro means water in Greek. The hydrosphere consists of water bodies such as oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, ice caps on mountains and water vapour in the atmosphere.

Atmosphere: The word Atmo means air in Greek. Atmosphere is the envelope of air that surrounds the Earth. Different types of gases make up the atmosphere. The major gases are Nitrogen (78%) and Oxygen (21%).

**Biosphere:** The narrow belt of interaction among the lithosphere, the hydrosphere and the atmosphere, where life exists is known as Biosphere. Bio means life in Greek. It consists of distinct zones.

(Or)

- b) (i) Plateaus are the elevated portions of the Earth that have flat surfaces bounded by steep slopes.
  - (ii) The elevation of plateaus may be a few hundred metre or several thousand metre.
  - (iii) Tibetan plateau is the highest plateau in the world so it is called as the "Roof of the world".
  - (iv) The Chotanagpur plateau is one of the mineral rich plateaus in India.
  - (v) The Deccan plateau in peninsular India is of volcanic origin.
- 38.a) (i) Diversity is visible in every aspect of life in India.

- (ii) Even then, we are united by the spirit of patriotism.
- (iii) Symbols such as the National Flag and National Anthem remind us of our great nation and need to stay united.
- (iv) We come together when we celebrate Independence day, Republic day and Gandhi Jayanthi every year.
- (v) India has a multi-cultural society.
- (vi) India evolved as a single nation through common beliefs, customs and cultural practices.
- (vii) The freedom struggle and the drafting of our constitution stand as ample evidence to the spirit of unity of India.

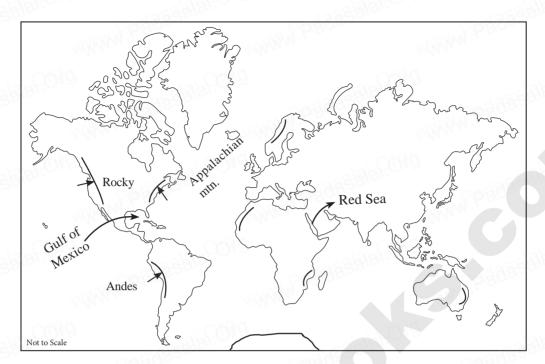
(Or)

- b) Some common social factors that contributes to the rise of prejudice are-
  - (i) Socialisation
  - (ii) Conforming behaviours
  - (iii) Economic benefits
  - (iv) Authoritarian personality
  - (v) Ethno-centrism
  - (vi) Group closure
  - (vii) Conflicts



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# Padasalai