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Science

6th Standard

Based on the New Syllabus for 2018-19.

TERM - II

Padasalai

Salient Features :

- Term-wise Guide for the year 2018-19, for Term - II
- Complete Solutions to Textbook Exercises.
- Exhaustive Additional Questions in all Units.
- Chapter-wise Unit Tests with answers.



SURA PUBLICATIONS

Chennai

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HEAT

Unit

01

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ☐ To list out the sources of heat
- ☐ To define heat
- ☐ To distinguish hot and cold objects
- ☐ To define temperature
- ☐ To differentiate heat and temperature
- ☐ To understand the conditions for thermal equilibrium
- ☐ To understand why thermal expansion take place in solids
- ☐ To list out the practical applications of thermal expansion in day - to - day life



Evaluation

I. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. When an object is heated, the molecules that make up the object

- (a) begin to move faster
- (b) lose energy
- (c) become heavier
- (d) become lighter

[Ans : (a) begin to move faster]

2. The unit of heat is

- (a) newton
- (b) joule
- (c) volt
- (d) celsius

[Ans : (b) joule]

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

- (a) 80°C
- (b) More than 50°C but less than 80°C
- (c) 20°C
- (d) around 40°C

[Ans : (d) around 40°C]

4. An iron ball at 50°C is dropped in a mug containing water at 50°C. The heat will

- (a) flow from iron ball to water.
- (b) not flow from iron ball to water or from water to iron ball.
- (c) flow from water to iron ball.
- (d) increase the temperature of both.

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

Additional Questions

I. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. We reduce the heat by adding _____ while preparing fruit juice.
 (a) sugar (b) lime (c) ice cubes (d) salt [Ans : (c) ice cubes]
2. One day in 1922, the air temperature was measured at 59°C in the shade in Libya _____.
 (a) America (b) Africa (c) Antarctica (d) Europe [Ans : (b) Africa]
3. Our normal body temperature is _____.
 (a) 34°C (b) 36°C (c) 35°C (d) 37°C [Ans : (d) 37°C]
4. The temperature determines the direction flow of _____.
 (a) heat energy (b) kinetic energy (c) potential energy (d) light energy [Ans : (a) heat energy]
5. _____ exists when two objects in thermal contact no longer affect each other's temperature.
 (a) Thermal expansion (b) Thermal equilibrium (c) average temperature (d) coolness [Ans : (b) Thermal equilibrium]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. We feel heat on our body when the _____ shines. [Ans : Sun]
2. _____ energy can be generated by the burning of fuels like coal, wood, charcoal, gasoline etc. [Ans : Heat]
3. When _____ flows through a conductor, heat energy is produced. [Ans : Electric current]
4. _____ is a form of energy. [Ans : Heat]
5. _____ determines the direction of flow of heat. [Ans : Temperature]
6. The coldest temperature in the world was measured in the _____ continent. [Ans : Antarctic]
7. Temperature measures the _____ kinetic energy of molecules. [Ans : average]

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

1. The sun give us light and heat.
Ans : True
2. We can absorb heat by rubbing two surfaces of some substances .
Ans : False. We can **generate** heat by rubbing two surfaces of some substances.
3. In the past people used to rub two wooden pieces together to light fire.
Ans : False. In the past people used to rub two **stones** together to light fire.

Numerical problems

1. I put a kettle containing 1 litre of cold water on the gas stove, and it takes 5 minutes to reach the boiling point. My friend puts on a small electric kettle, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of cold water, and it takes 5 minutes to get up to boiling point. Which gives more heat in 5 minutes?

- a. the gas supply; or
b. the electricity supply? Can you say how many times as much?

Ans : The gas supply, Two times as much.

2. One calorie heat energy is needed to raise the temperature of the water from 30°C to 31°C . How much heat energy is needed to raise the temperature of the water from 30°C to 35°C .

Ans : For 1°C change in temperature, heat energy needed = 1 Calorie
∴ For 5°C change in temperature heat energy needed = 5 Calories.



UNIT TEST

Time : 60 min.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer.

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. When an object is heated, the molecules that make up the object _____.
(a) begin to move faster (b) loose energy
(c) become heavier (d) become lighter
2. Our normal body temperature is _____.
(a) 34°C (b) 36°C
(c) 35°C (d) 37°C
3. Unit of heat is _____.
(a) newton (b) joule
(c) volt (d) celsius
4. _____ exists when two objects in thermal contact no longer affect each other's temperature.
(a) Thermal expansion (b) Thermal equilibrium
(c) Average temperature (d) Coolness

II. Fill in the blanks.

(3 × 1 = 3)

5. The hotness of the object is determined by its _____.
6. _____ energy can be generated by the burning of fuels like coal, wood, charcoal, gasoline etc.
7. The SI unit of temperature is _____.

III. Find whether the following sentences are true or false. If false correct the statement.

(3 × 1 = 3)

8. We can absorb heat by rubbing two surfaces of some substances.
9. Steam is formed when heat is released from water.
10. When we cool the object the temperature of the object will be increased.



ELECTRICITY

Unit

02



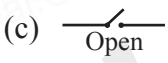
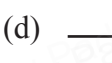

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

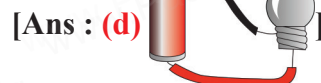
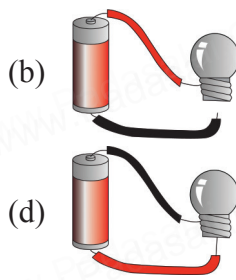
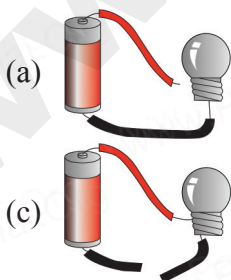
- ❑ To know the sources of electricity
- ❑ To be aware of the equipments working on electricity
- ❑ To know the different kinds of electric cells and understand their applications
- ❑ To be able to use different types of cells in different applications
- ❑ To understand the symbols of circuits and apply them in different circuits
- ❑ To identify conductors and insulators
- ❑ To be able to make their own batteries



Evaluation

I. Choose the appropriate answer.

1. The device which converts chemical energy into electrical energy is
(a) fan (b) solar cell
(c) cell (d) television [Ans : (c) cell]
2. Electricity is produced in
(a) transformer (b) power station
(c) electric wire (d) television [Ans : (b) power station]
3. Choose the symbol for battery
(a)  (b) 
(c)  (d)  [Ans : (a) 
4. In which among the following circuits does the bulb glow?



5. _____ is a good conductor

- (a) silver (b) wood
(c) rubber (d) plastic

[Ans : (a) silver]

[15]

X. Search ten words in the given word grid and classify them as conductors and insulators.

A	G	H	R	N	A	E	I	U	R
R	H	A	E	A	R	T	H	M	A
E	R	S	S	A	L	G	U	M	Q
T	P	L	A	S	T	I	C	N	T
A	T	I	R	O	N	A	A	O	N
W	J	A	E	I	W	O	O	D	T
A	B	D	M	C	O	P	P	E	R
E	R	U	B	B	E	R	M	P	T
S	L	R	H	E	S	S	A	I	I
A	T	N	A	S	B	H	N	L	R

Ans :

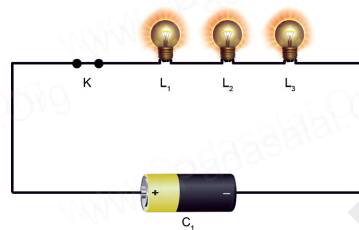
A	G	H	R	N	A	E	I	U	R
R	H	A	E	A	R	T	H	M	A
E	R	S	S	A	L	G	U	M	Q
T	P	L	A	S	T	I	C	N	T
A	T	I	R	O	N	A	A	O	N
W	J	A	E	I	W	O	O	D	T
A	B	D	M	C	O	P	P	E	R
E	R	U	B	B	E	R	M	P	T
S	L	R	H	E	S	S	A	I	I
A	T	N	A	S	B	H	N	L	R

S. No.	Conductors	Insulators
1.	ALUMINIUM	WOOD
2.	EARTH	PLASTIC
3.	COPPER	RUBBER
4.	IRON	GLASS
5.	SEA WATER	ERASER

2. Describe series circuit and parallel circuit with diagram.

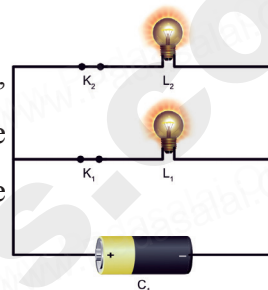
Ans : (i) Series Circuit:

If two or more bulbs are connected in series in a circuit, then that type of circuit is called series circuit. If any one of the bulbs is damaged or disconnected, the entire circuit will not work.



(ii) Parallel Circuit

If two or more bulbs are connected in parallel in a circuit, then that type of circuit is called parallel circuit. If any one of the bulb is damaged or disconnected, the other part of the circuit will work. So parallel circuits are used in homes.



3. What are the safety measures to safeguard a person from electric shock?

Ans : Safety measures to safeguard a person from electric shock :

- Switch off the power supply.
- Remove the connection from the switch.
- Push him away using non - conducting materials.
- Give him first aid and take him to the nearest health centre.

Intext Activities

ACTIVITY - 1

List out the electrical appliances used in your home.

Ans : 1. Television, 2. Computer, 3. Laptop, 4. Mobile Phones, 5. Fridge, 6. Heater, 7. Air conditioner, 8. Microwave oven, 9. Inverter, 10. Washing machine with drier.

ACTIVITY - 2

From the following pictures, identify those use primary cell and secondary cell. Mark Primary cell as 'P', Secondary cell as 'S'.



Unit

03



CHANGES AROUND US

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ☐ To recognize and enlist a few changes that happen in our day-to-day life
- ☐ To classify the observed changes as,
 - ◆ slow / fast, reversible / irreversible
 - ◆ physical and chemical changes
 - ◆ desirable / undesirable, natural / human made
- ☐ To explain the process of dissolution
- ☐ To distinguish between a solvent and a solute



Evaluation

I. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. When ice melts to form water, change occurs in its
(a) position (b) colour
(c) state (d) composition [Ans : (a) state]
2. Drying of wet clothes in air is an example of
(a) Chemical change (b) Undesirable change
(c) irreversible change (d) physical change
[Ans : (d) physical change]
3. Formation of curd from milk is
(a) a reversible change (b) a fast change
(c) an irreversible change (d) an undesirable change
[Ans : (c) an irreversible change]
4. Out of the following an example of a desirable change is
(a) rusting (b) change of seasons
(c) earthquake (d) flooding [Ans : (b) change of seasons]
5. Air pollution leading to Acid rain is a
(a) reversible change (b) fast change
(c) natural change (d) human made change
[Ans : (d) human made change]

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

- Growth of seed into sapling is _____ change.
(a) slow (b) chemical
(c) reversible (d) undesirable [Ans : (a) slow]
- _____ is the process in which something becomes different from what it was earlier.
(a) Classification (b) Composition
(c) Position (d) Change [Ans : (d) Change]
- Which of the following is not a man-made change?
(a) Burning of fuels (b) Drying of clothes
(c) Tearing of paper (d) Change of day and night
[Ans : (d) Change of day and night]
- _____ change is a temporary change
(a) Physical (b) Chemical
(c) Undesirable (d) Slow [Ans : (a) Physical]
- Raining is a _____ change.
(a) human made (b) undesirable
(c) slow (d) natural [Ans : (d) natural]

II. Fill in the blanks:

- _____ changes which take place within a short period of time. (Fast/Slow)
[Ans : Fast]
- When 'Touch me not' plant is touched by us, _____ changes occur. (reversible/irreversible)
[Ans : reversible]
- Tearing of sheet of paper into pieces is _____ change. (physical / chemical).
[Ans : physical]
- By the process of Heating of water, _____ is obtained. (ice/steam) [Ans : steam]
- _____ is the substance that is dissolved in a solvent. (Solute/Solvent)
[Ans : Solute]
- The changes in which new substance with new chemical properties are formed are _____ changes. (physical / chemical).
[Ans : chemical]
- Deforestation is _____ change. (Natural/human made) [Ans : human made]

III. Find whether the following sentences are true or false. If false Correct the statement:

- The difference between initial state and the final state is called change.

Ans : True.

UNIT TEST

Time : 60 min.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer.

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. Formation of curd from milk is _____.
(a) a reversible change (b) a fast change
(c) an irreversible change (d) an undesirable change
2. Drying of wet clothes in air is an example of _____.
(a) chemical change (b) undesirable change
(c) irreversible change (d) physical change
3. When iron is heated, it _____.
(a) evaporates (b) contracts
(c) expands (d) dissolves
4. Raining is a _____ change.
(a) Human made (b) undesirable
(c) slow (d) natural

II. Fill in the blanks.

(3 × 1 = 3)

5. When we heat the water _____ is obtained (ice/steam).
6. Boiling of egg results in _____ change. (a reversible/an irreversible)
7. Bursting of fire crackers is a change. (slow/fast)

III. Find whether the following sentences are true or false. If false correct the statement.

(3 × 1 = 3)

8. Burning of match stick is a reversible change.
9. Chemical change is a temporary change.
10. Construction of building is a _____ Natural change.

IV. Answer any five only.

(5 × 2 = 10)

11. Circle the odd one out and give reason.
(Rotting of an egg, Condensation of water vapour, trimming of hair, Ripening of fruit)
12. Define a slow change.
13. What happen when paper is burnt? Explain.
14. **Analogy:**
 - i. Dissolving glucose : reversible change.
Digestion of food : _____
 - ii. Irreversible change : Making idly from batter
Reversible change : _____



AIR

Unit

04

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To identify the components and uses of air
- ❑ To develop skills in performing experiments and arriving at conclusions
- ❑ To clarify the role of oxygen in the process of burning
- ❑ To realize the significance of air for the survival of plants and animals on earth
- ❑ To appreciate the need of air in protecting our atmosphere



Evaluation

I. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. _____ is the percentage of nitrogen in air
(a) 78% (b) 21%
(c) 0.03% (d) 1% [Ans : (a) 78%]
2. Gas exchange takes place in plants using _____.
(a) Stomata (b) Chlorophyll
(c) Leaves (d) Flowers [Ans : (a) Stomata]
3. The constituent of air that supports combustion is _____.
(a) Nitrogen (b) carbon-di-oxide
(c) Oxygen (d) water vapour [Ans : (c) Oxygen]
4. Nitrogen is used in the food packaging industry because it _____.
(a) provides colour to the food
(b) provides oxygen to the food
(c) adds proteins and minerals to the food
(d) keeps the food fresh [Ans : (d) keeps the food fresh]
5. _____ and _____ are the two gases, which when taken together, make up about 99 percentage of air.
I. Nitrogen II. carbon-di-oxide
III. Noble gases IV. Oxygen
(a) I and II (b) I and III
(c) II and IV (d) I and IV [Ans : (d) I and IV]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is the active component of air. [Ans : Oxygen]
2. The gas given out during photosynthesis is _____. [Ans : Oxygen]

XI. Question based on Higher Order Thinking Skills:

1. Can you guess why fire extinguishers throw a stream of carbon-di-oxide while putting - off fire?

Ans : The reasons behind fire extinguishers throw a stream of CO_2 while putting-off fire:-

1. CO_2 is a colourless and in normal concentrations, odourless gas. It doesn't react with burning materials, so it doesn't create any toxic or other by-products while putting-off fire.
2. Carbon dioxide doesn't conduct electricity, making it an ideal fire suppressant for use in the places where a large amount of electricity may be present.
3. CO_2 acts on fires in two ways: The release of the gas under pressure has a cooling effect, as can be seen by the resulting mist cloud and ice particles; the gas also displaces the oxygen that's necessary to maintain combustion.

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Movement of wind takes place in _____ layer.
(a) Troposphere (b) ozone
(c) stratosphere (d) ionosphere [Ans : (a) Troposphere]
2. _____ is responsible for making clouds.
(a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen
(c) Water vapour (d) Carbon-di-oxide [Ans : (c) Water vapour]
3. _____ layer contain ozone layer.
(a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere
(c) Mesosphere (d) Exosphere [Ans : (b) Stratosphere]
4. _____ was able to identify highly reactive gas called oxygen.
(a) Lavoisier (b) Ingenhousz
(c) Rutherford (d) Joseph Priestley [Ans : (d) Joseph Priestley]
5. During respiration carbon-di-oxide is exhaled out of the body through the _____.
(a) Lungs (b) Heart
(c) Kidney (d) Skin [Ans : (a) Lungs]
6. _____ respire using their skin.
(a) Fish (b) Frogs
(c) Rats (d) Human beings [Ans : (b) Frogs]
7. _____ gas cylinders are used for breathing purpose for a diver going deep into the sea.
(a) Hydrogen (b) Carbon-di-oxide
(c) Oxygen (d) Nitrogen [Ans : (c) Oxygen]

14. Match the following.

i.	Layer in which we live	a)	Photosynthesis
ii.	Stratosphere	b)	Combustion
iii.	Oxygen	c)	Ozone layer
iv.	Carbon - di - oxide	d)	Troposphere

15. Why Aircrafts usually fly above the troposphere layer?**16.** Write the composition of air.**17.** What is dry ice? What is its use?**V. Write in detail. (Answer any one only)****(1 × 5 = 5)****18.** Write the uses of air.**19.** Why is atmosphere essential for life on earth?**Answer Key****I.** 1. (c), 2. (a), 3. (b), 4. (d).**II.** 5) ultraviolet 6) carbon-di-oxide 7) water vapour**III.** 8) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 44; Q. No. III - 2.

9) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 44; Q. No. III - 4.

10) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 49; Q. No. III - 2.

IV. 11) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 46; Q. No. VIII - 1.

12) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 46; Q. No. IX - 1.

13) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 45, 50; Q. No. VI - 1, V - 4,

14) (i). d, (ii). c, (iii). b, (iv). a

15) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 50; Q. No. VI - 4.

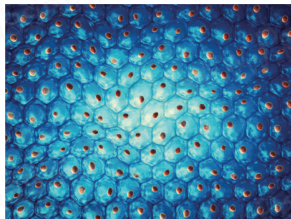
16) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 51; Q. No. VI - 6.

17) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 51; Q. No. VI - 11.

V. 18) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 52; Q. No. VII - 4.

19) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 47; Q. No. X - 2.

★★★



THE CELL

Unit

05

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ☐ To know that all living things are made up of cells
- ☐ To observe the cell structure using microscope
- ☐ To understand the structure of cell
- ☐ To explain the components of a cell
- ☐ To understand the structural difference between animal and plant cell



Evaluation

I. Choose the appropriate answer:

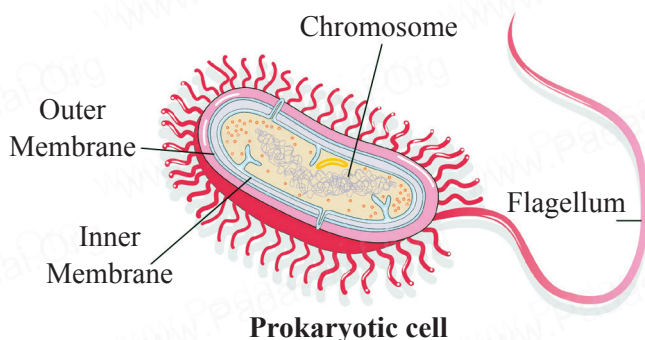
1. The unit of measurement used for expressing dimension (size) of cell is ____
(a) centimeter (b) millimeter
(c) micrometer (d) meter [Ans : (c) micrometer]
2. Under the microscope Priya observes a cell that has a cell wall and distinct nucleus. The cell that she observed is
(a) a plant cell (b) an animal cell
(c) a nerve cell (d) a bacteria cell [Ans : (d) a bacteria cell]
3. A 'control centre' of the eukaryotic cell is
(a) Cell wall (b) Nucleus
(c) Vacuoles (d) Chloroplast [Ans : (b) Nucleus]
4. Which one of the following is not an unicellular organism?
(a) Yeast (b) Amoeba
(c) Spirogyra (d) Bacteria [Ans : (c) Spirogyra]
5. Most organelles in a eukaryotic cell are found in the
(a) Cell wall (b) cytoplasm
(c) nucleus (d) Vacuole [Ans : (b) cytoplasm]

II. Fill in the Blanks:

1. The instrument used to observe the cell is _____. [Ans : microscope]
2. I control the food production of a cell. Who am I? ____ [Ans : chloroplast]
3. I am like a policeman. Who am I ____? [Ans : cell wall]
4. The Term "cell" was coined by _____. [Ans : Robert hooke]

2. Draw a neat labelled diagram of a prokaryotic cell.

Ans :



Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one is prokaryotic cell among the following?

- (a) Plant cell (b) Animal cell
(c) Nerve cell (d) Cyano bacteria cell

[Ans : (d) Cyano bacteria cell]

2. Robert Hooke published a book named _____ in the year 1665.

- (a) Cellula (b) Micro graphia
(c) Cell biology (d) Organelles

[Ans : (b) Micro graphia]

3. A typical cell consists of _____ major parts.

- (a) Two (b) Four
(c) Three (d) Five

[Ans : (c) Three]

4. The largest cell is the egg of an _____ with 170 millimeter width.

- (a) Ostrich (b) viper
(c) tortoise (d) Hen

[Ans : (a) Ostrich]

5. Approximate number of cells in the human body is _____.

- (a) 3.7×10^{13} (b) 3.7×10^{12}
(c) 3.7×10^{14} (d) 3.7×10^{15}

[Ans : (a) 3.7×10^{13}]

6. Prokaryotic cell type of nucleus is called as _____

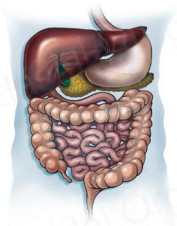
- (a) nucleolus (b) nuclear membrane
(c) organelles (d) nucleiod

[Ans : (d) uncleiod]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ is the basic structural and functional unit of every living organism.

[Ans : Cell]



HUMAN ORGAN SYSTEMS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To understand the structure and function of organs and organ systems of human body
- ❑ To gain knowledge of various human body systems and their coordination
- ❑ To understand the importance of the life processes such as Digestion, Absorption, Respiration, Excretion



Evaluation

I. Choose the appropriate answer:

1. Circulatory system transports these throughout the body

- (a) Oxygen
- (b) Nutrient
- (c) Hormones
- (d) All of these

[Ans : (d) All of these]

2. Main organ of respiration in human body is

- (a) Stomach
- (b) Spleen
- (c) Heart
- (d) Lungs

[Ans : (d) Lungs]

3. Breakdown of food into smaller molecules in our body is known as

- (a) Muscle contraction
- (b) Respiration
- (c) Digestion
- (d) Excretion

[Ans : (c) Digestion]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. A group of organs together make up an _____ system.

[Ans : organ]

2. The part of the skeleton that protects the brain is _____

[Ans : skull]

3. The process by which the body removes waste is _____.

[Ans : Excretion]

4. The _____ is the largest sense organ in our body.

[Ans : skin]

5. The endocrine glands produce chemical substances called _____.

[Ans : hormones]

2. Why is the heart divided into two halves by a thick muscular wall?

Ans : The oxygenated and deoxygenated blood are separately circulated. So the heart is divided into two halves by a thick muscular wall.

3. Why do we sweat more in summer?

Ans : People sweat more in summer than in winter because the temperature is hotter and the body overheats more easily. For human beings, the average body temperature should be 37°C. To regulate this temperature, during summer, the body sweats which evaporates quickly bringing down the body temperature.

4. Why do we hiccup and cough sometimes when we swallow food?

Ans : Normally, the entry of food into the windpipe is prevented by a flap like structure called Epiglottis. But when we eat in a hurry, the flap gets lesser time to close the windpipe. Thus some of the food particles enter into the windpipe. It creates a hindrance in the movement of air in the windpipe and results in coughing or hiccup.

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. A group of organs that work together to perform a particular function is known as _____

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| (a) Skeletal system | (b) Muscular system |
| (c) Nervous system | (d) Organ system [Ans : (d) Organ system] |

2. _____ connect bone to muscle.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Skeleton | (b) Tendons |
| (c) Cartilages | (d) Ligaments [Ans : (b) Tendons] |

3. _____ bone is the largest and strongest bone in the human face.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Nasal | (b) Temporal |
| (c) Lower jaw | (d) Parietal [Ans : (c) Lower jaw] |

4. _____ muscles are found in the walls of the digestive tract, urinary bladder arteries and other internal organs.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Bone | (b) Smooth |
| (c) Cardiac | (d) triceps [Ans : (b) Smooth] |

5. _____ is a major organ for digestion of food materials.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Heart | (b) Oesophagus |
| (c) Stomach | (d) Kidney [Ans : (c) Stomach] |

UNIT TEST

Time : 60 min.

Marks : 25

I. Choose the correct answer.

(4 × 1 = 4)

1. Main organ of respiration in human body is _____.
(a) Stomach (b) Spleen
(c) Heart (d) Lungs
2. Circulatory system transports these throughout the body
(a) Oxygen (b) Nutrient
(c) Hormones (d) All of these
3. _____ is a major organ for digestion of food materials.
(a) Heart (b) Oesophagus
(c) Stomach (d) Kidney
4. The functional units of the kidney are called _____.
(a) Nephrons (b) Neuron
(c) bladder (d) Urethra

II. Fill in the blanks.

(3 × 1 = 3)

5. The part of skeleton that protects the brain is _____.
6. _____ are produced in bone marrow.
7. Our stomach consists of _____ acid.

III. Find whether the following sentences are true or false. If false Correct the statement.

(3 × 1 = 3)

8. The other name of food pipe is alimentary canal.
9. The smallest bone in our body is stapes.
10. Heart forms an effective barrier against infection by microbes and pathogens.

IV. Answer any five only.

(5 × 2 = 10)

11. Arrange in correct sequence.
Stomach → Large intestine → Oesophagus → Pharynx → Mouth → Small intestine → Rectum → Anus.
12. Write the functions of epiglottis.
13. List out three functions of human skeleton.
14. **Analogy:**
 - a. Lungs : Respiratory system :: _____ : Circulatory system.
 - b. Nervous system : Neurons :: _____ : Nephrons.



PARTS OF COMPUTER

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ☐ To know the Input unit, CPU and the Output unit.
- ☐ To understand the memory unit.
- ☐ To differentiate the input and output devices.
- ☐ To link the connections in Computer.



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which one of the following is an output device?

- (a) Mouse
- (b) Keyboard
- (c) Speaker
- (d) Pendrive

[Ans : (c) Speaker]

2. Name the cable that connects CPU to the Monitor

- (a) Ethernet
- (b) Power Cord
- (c) HDMI
- (d) USB

[Ans : (*)]

*correct answer is "VGA cable"

3. Which one of the following is an input device?

- (a) Speaker
- (b) Keyboard
- (c) Monitor
- (d) Printer

[Ans : (b) Keyboard]

4. Which one of the following is an example for wireless connections?

- (a) Wi-Fi
- (b) Electric wires
- (c) VGA
- (d) USB

[Ans : (a) Wi-Fi]

5. Pen drive is _____ device

- (a) Output
- (b) Input
- (c) Storage
- (d) Connecting cable

[Ans : (c) Storage]

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

- The _____ is used to move the pointer on a computer screen.
(a) Pendrive (b) Microphone
(c) Mouse (d) Scanner [Ans : (c) Mouse]
- The page on the monitor can be moved up and down using the _____.
(a) Right button (b) Scroll ball
(c) Left button (d) Number key [Ans : (b) Scroll ball]
- Memory can be expanded externally with the help of _____.
(a) Compact Disc (b) Mouse
(c) Keyboard (d) Light pen [Ans : (a) compact disc]
- The data is measured in units which is called as _____.
(a) micron (b) meter
(c) millimeter (d) Bit [Ans : (d) Bit]
- To connect the speaker to the computer, _____ is used.
(a) mic cable (b) Audio jack
(c) power cord (d) Data cable [Ans : (b) Audio jack]

II. Fill in the blanks.

- The data is processed in the _____. [Ans : CPU]
- The output unit converts, command received by the computer in the form of _____. [Ans : binary signals]
- The Computer system which has _____ monitor, emits less heat. [Ans : TFT]
- _____ computer comes under the micro computer. [Ans : personal]
- As the computer is connected with one another, it is also called as _____. [Ans : system]
- To connect the Mic to the CPU _____ is used. [Ans : mic wire/cord]

III. Give short answer:

- Give some examples of input devices.

Ans : Keyboard, Mouse, Scanner, Barcode Reader, Microphone, Web camera, Light pen are some input devices.

- What are the two types of keys in key board?

Ans : Keyboard has two types of keys namely number keys and alphabet keys.

- Give the uses of right and left button of mouse.

Ans : Right button is used to select files and to open folder. Left button is used to carryout corrections in the file.