Padasalai's Telegram Groups!

(தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்!)

- **Padasalai's NEWS - Group**
https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVRBNj9hhV4wu6_NqA

- **Padasalai's Channel - Group**
https://t.me/padasalaichannel

- **Lesson Plan - Group**
https://t.me/joinchat/NIfCqVWwo5iL-21gpzrXLw

- 12th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_12th

- 11th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_11th

- 10th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_10th

- 9th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_9th

- 6th to 8th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_6to8

- 1st to 5th Standard - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_1to5

- TET - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_TET

- PGTRB - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_PGTRB

- TNPSC - Group
https://t.me/Padasalai_TNPSC

SURA'S

5-in-1

Term - II

6th Standard

Based on the New Syllabus for 2019-20

தமிழ் • ENGLISH • MATHEMATICS • SCIENCE • SOCIAL SCIENCE

Salient Features :

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இரண்டாம் பருவம்

கண்ணெனத் தகும்

கவிதைப்பேழை

மூதுரை

மதிப்பீடு

சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.

1. மாணவர்கள் நூல்களை .... கற்க வேண்டும்.

   அ) மேலோட்டமாக   ஆ) மாசுற

   இ) மாசற   ஈ) மயக்கமுற   [விடை: இ) மாசற]

2. இடமெல்லாம் என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது

   அ) இடம் + மெல்லாம்   ஆ) இடம் + எல்லாம்

   இ) இட + எல்லாம்   ஈ) இட + மெல்லாம் [விடை: ஆ) இடம் + எல்லாம்]

3. மாசற என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது

   அ) மாச + அற   ஆ) மாசு + அற

   இ) மாச + உற   ஈ) மாசு + உற   [விடை: ஆ) மாசு + அற]

4. குற்றம் + இல்லாதவர் என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல்

   அ) குற்றமில்லாதவர்   ஆ) குற்றம்இல்லாதவர்

   இ) குற்றமல்லாதவர்   ஈ) குற்றம்அல்லாதவர்

                                    [விடை: அ) குற்றமில்லாதவர்]

5. சிறப்பு + உடையார் என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல்

   அ) சிறப்புஉடையார்   ஆ) சிறப்புடையார்

   இ) சிறப்படையார்   ஈ) சிறப்பிடையார்   [விடை: ஆ) சிறப்புடையார்]

குறுவினா
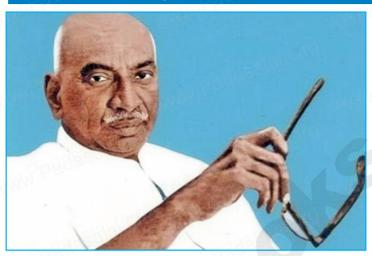
1. **கற்றவரின் பெருமைகளாக மூதுரை கூறுவன யாவை?**

   1. மன்னனோடு ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும்போது கற்றவரே சிறந்தவர்.

   2. மன்னனுக்குத் தன் நாட்டில் மட்டுமே சிறப்பு. ஆனால் கற்றவர்க்குச் சென்ற இடங்களில் எல்லாம் சிறப்பு.

உரைநடை உலகம்

கல்விக்கண் திறந்தவர்

மதிப்பீடு

சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.

1. பள்ளிக்கூடம் செல்லாததற்கு ஆடுமேய்க்கும் சிறுவர்கள் கூறிய காரணம்

   அ) ஆடு மேய்க்க ஆள் இல்லை

   ஆ) ஊரில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இல்லை

   இ) வழி தெரியவில்லை

   ஈ) பேருந்து வசதியில்லை   **[விடை: ஆ) ஊரில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இல்லை]**

2. பசியின்றி என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது

   அ) பசி + இன்றி   ஆ) பசி + யின்றி

   இ) பசு + இன்றி   ஈ) பசு + யின்றி   **[விடை: அ) பசி+ இன்றி]**

3. படிப்பறிவு என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது

   அ) படி + அறிவு   ஆ) படிப்பு + அறிவு

   இ) படி + வறிவு   ஈ) படிப்பு + வறிவு **[விடை: ஆ) படிப்பு + அறிவு]**

4. காடு + ஆறு என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல்

   அ) காட்டாறு   ஆ) காடாறு

   இ) காட்டுஆறு   ஈ) காடுஆறு   **[விடை: அ) காட்டாறு]**

சொற்றொடரில் அமைத்து எழுதுக.

அ) **வகுப்பு** – வகுப்பில் உள்ள அனைவருடனும் அன்போடு பழக வேண்டும்.

ஆ) **உயர்கல்வி** – மாணவர்கள் உயர்கல்வி பெற்று நம் நாட்டிலேயே பணிபுரிய வேண்டும்.

இ) **சீருடை** – பள்ளிக்குச் சீருடையில்தான் செல்ல வேண்டும்.

இருந்து தமிழ்நாட்டில் காங்கிரஸ் வேரூன்றவும், காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி ஏற்படவும் பாடுபட்டார். காமராசர் இளம் வயதில் கொஞ்ச காலம் காப்புறுதி முகவராக இருந்தார். பின்பு அதை விட்டு விட்டார். காமராசர் புகழ் இந்தியா மட்டுமின்றி உலகமெங்கும் பரவியது. அமெரிக்காவும், ரஷ்யாவும் அவரைத் தங்கள் நாடுகளுக்கு அரசு விருந்தினராக வர வேண்டும் என்று வேண்டுகோள் விடுத்தன. காமராசர் 1966– ஆம் ஆண்டு சோவியத் நாட்டுக்குச் சென்றார். கிழக்கு ஜெர்மனி, ஹங்கேரி, செக்கோஸ்லோவியா, யூகோஸ்லோவியா, பல்கேரியா போன்ற ஐரோப்பிய நாடுகளுக்கும் சென்று வந்திருக்கிறார்.

நிற்க அதற்கு தக

என் பொறுப்புகள்

1. கல்வியின் சிறப்பை உணர்ந்துள்ளேன்.

2. தொடர்ந்து கல்வி கற்பேன்.

3. கல்வியால் எனது இலட்சியத்தை அடைவேன்.

4. கல்வியால் சிறந்தவர்களை என் முன்னோடிகளாகக் கொள்வேன்.

5. புத்தகம் படிக்கும் பழக்கதை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்வேன்.

கற்பவை கற்றபின்

தங்கப் பாப்பா வந்தாளே!
சிங்கப் பொம்மை தந்தாளே!
பஞ்சு போன்ற கையாலே!
பண்டம் கொண்டு வந்தாளே!
பந்தல் முன்பு நின்றாளே!
கம்பம் சுற்றி வந்தாளே!
தென்றல் காற்றும் வந்ததே!
தெவிட்டா இன்பம் தந்ததே!

இப்பாடலில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ள இன எழுத்துச் சொற்களை எடுத்து எழுதுக.

தங்க, சிங்க, பஞ்சு, பண்டம், பந்தல், கம்பம், தென்றல், வந்தாளே, நின்றாளே, வந்ததே, தந்ததே.

☆ ☆ ☆

இயல் 2
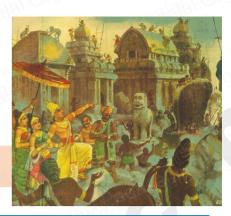
பாடறிந்து ஒழுகுதல்

கவிதைப்பேழை

ஆசாரக்கோவை

மதிப்பீடு

சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.

1. பிறரிடம் நான் .... பேசுவேன்.
   - அ) கடுஞ்சொல்
   - ஆ) இன்சொல்
   - இ) வன்சொல்
   - ஈ) கொடுஞ்செல்   [விடை: ஆ) இன்சொல்]

2. பிறர் நமக்குச் செய்யும் தீங்கைப் பொறுத்துக் கொள்வது .... ஆகும்.
   - அ) வம்பு
   - ஆ) அமைதி
   - இ) அடக்கம்
   - ஈ) பொறை   [விடை: ஈ) பொறை]

3. அறிவு + உடைமை என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ....
   - அ) அறிவுடைமை
   - ஆ) அறிவுஉடைமை
   - இ) அறியுடைமை
   - ஈ) அறிஉடைமை   [விடை: அ) அறிவுடைமை]

4. இவை + எட்டும் என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ....
   - அ) இவைஎட்டும்
   - ஆ) இவையெட்டும்
   - இ) இவ்வெட்டும்
   - ஈ) இவ்எட்டும்   [விடை: ஆ) இவையெட்டும்]

5. நன்றியறிதல் என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது ....
   - அ) நன்றி + யறிதல்
   - ஆ) நன்றி+அறிதல்
   - இ) நன்று + அறிதல்
   - ஈ) நன்று+யறிதல்   [விடை: ஆ) நன்றி+அறிதல்]

6. பொறையுடைமை என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது ....
   - அ) பொறுமை + உடைமை
   - ஆ) பொறை + யுடைமை
   - இ) பொறு + யுடைமை
   - ஈ) பொறை + உடைமை

   [விடை: ஈ) பொறை + உடைமை]

குறுவினா

1. **எந்த உயிருக்கும் செய்யக்கூடாதது எது?**
   நாம் எந்த உயிருக்கும் துன்பம் செய்யாதிருக்க வேண்டும்.

2. **நாம் யாருடன் நட்புக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்?**
   நாம் நற்பண்புகள் உடையவரோடு நட்புக் கொள்ளுதல் வேண்டும்.

சிறுவினா

1. **ஆசாரக்கோவை கூறும் எட்டு வித்துகள் யாவை?**
   1. பிறர் செய்த உதவியை மறவாதிருத்தல்.
   2. பிறர் செய்யும் தீமையைப் பொறுத்துக் கொள்ளுதல்.
   3. இனிய சொற்களைப் பேசுதல்.
   4. எவ்வுயிர்க்கும் துன்பம் செய்யாதிருத்தல்.
   5. கல்வி அறிவு பெறுதல்.
   6. பிறருக்கு உதவுவதல்.
   7. அறிவுடையவராய் இருத்தல்.
   8. நற்பண்புகள் உடையவரோடு நட்புக் கொள்ளுதல்.

[21]

கவிதைப்பேழை

கண்மணியே கண்ணுறங்கு

மதிப்பீடு

சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.

1.   பாட்டிசைத்து என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது ....

    அ)   பாட்டி + சைத்து

    ஆ)   பாட்டி + இசைத்து

    இ)   பாட்டு + இசைத்து

    ஈ)   பாட்டு + சைத்து   [விடை: இ) பாட்டு + இசைத்து]

2.   கண்ணுறங்கு என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது.....

    அ)   கண் + உறங்கு

    ஆ)   கண்ணு + உறங்க

    இ)   கண் + றங்கு

    ஈ)   கண்ணு + றங்கு   [விடை: அ) கண் + உறங்கு]

3.   வாழை + இலை என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ....

    அ)   வாழையிலை   ஆ)   வாழைஇலை

    இ)   வாழைலை   ஈ)   வாழிலை   [விடை: அ) வாழையிலை]

4.   கை + அமர்த்தி என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ....

    அ)   கைமர்த்தி   ஆ)   கைஅமர்த்தி

    இ)   கையமர்த்தி   ஈ)   கையைஅமர்த்தி   [விடை: இ) கையமர்த்தி]

5.   உதித்த என்ற சொல்லிற்குரிய எதிர்ச்சொல் ....

    அ)   மறைந்த   ஆ)   நிறைந்த

    இ)   குறைந்த   ஈ)   தோன்றிய   [விடை: அ) மறைந்த]

குறுவினா

1.   இப்பாடலில் குறிப்பிடப்படும் மூன்று நாடுகள் யாவை?

    சேரநாடு, சோழ நாடு, பாண்டிய நாடு.

2.   நமது வீட்டிற்கு வந்தவரை உபசரிக்கும் முறையாக நாட்டுப்புறப் பாடல் கூறுவது யாது?

    நமது வீட்டிற்கு வந்தவரை உபசரிக்கும் முறையாக நாட்டுப்புறப்பாடல் கூறுவன:

    வீட்டிற்கு வந்தவரை இன்முகத்தோடு வரவேற்று வாழை இலையில் அறுசுவையான உணவளித்து உபசரிப்பர்.

இயல் 3 — கூடித் தொழில் செய்

கவிதைப்பேழை

நானிலம் படைத்தவன்

மதிப்பீடு

சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.

1. போர்க்களத்தில் வெளிப்படும் குணம் ....
   அ) மகிழ்ச்சி ஆ) துன்பம்
   இ) வீரம் ஈ) அழுகை **[விடை: இ) வீரம்]**

2. கல்லெடுத்து என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது ....
   அ) கல் + அடுத்து ஆ) கல் + எடுத்து
   இ) கல் + லடுத்து ஈ) கல் + லெடுத்து **[விடை: ஆ) கல் + எடுத்து]**

3. நானிலம் என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது .....
   அ) நா + நிலம் ஆ) நான்கு + நிலம்
   இ) நா + நிலம் ஈ) நான் + நிலம் **[விடை: ஆ) நான்கு+ நிலம்]**

4. நாடு + என்ற என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ....
   அ) நாடென்ற ஆ) நாடன்ற
   இ) நாடிளன்ற ஈ) நாடுஅன்ற **[விடை: அ) நாடென்ற]**

5. கலம் + ஏறி என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல் ....
   அ) கலம்ஏறி ஆ) கலமறி
   இ) கலன்ஏறி ஈ) கலமேறி **[விடை: ஈ) கலமேறி]**

சொற்றொடரில் அமைத்து எழுதுக.

அ) மாநிலம் – என் நண்பன் ஓட்டப்பந்தயத்தில் மாநில அளவில் முதலிடம் பெற்றுள்ளான்.
ஆ) கடல் – கடல் பரந்து விரிந்துள்ளதால் அதற்குப் பரவை என்று பெயர்.
இ) பண்டங்கள் – தின்பண்டங்களை வீணாக்கக்கூடாது.

[41]

கவிதைப்பேழை

கடலோடு விளையாடு

மதிப்பீடு

சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.

1. கதிர்ச்சுடர் என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது

   அ) கதிர் + சுடர்　　　　　　　ஆ) கதிரின் + சுடர்

   இ) கதிரவன் + சுடர்　　　　　ஈ) கதிர் + சுடர் **[விடை: ஈ) கதிர் + சுடர்]**

2. மூச்சடக்கி என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது

   அ) மூச்சு + அடக்கி　　　　　ஆ) மூச் + அடக்கி

   இ) மூச் + சடக்கி　　　　　　ஈ) மூச்சை +அடக்கி **[விடை: அ) மூச்சு + அடக்கி]**

3. பெருமை + வானம் என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல்

   அ) பெருமைவனம்　　　　　　ஆ) பெருவானம்

   இ) பெருமானம்　　　　　　　ஈ) பேர்வானம் **[விடை: ஆ) பெருவானம்]**

4. அடிக்கும் + அலை என்பதனைச் சேர்த்து எழுதக் கிடைக்கும் சொல்

   அ) அடிக்குமலை　　　　　　　ஆ) அடிக்கும் அலை

   இ) அடிக்கிலை　　　　　　　ஈ) அடியலை **[விடை: அ) அடிக்குமலை]**

பாடல் வரிகளுக்கு ஏற்பப் பொருத்துக.

அ) **விடிவெள்ளி** – 1. பஞ்சுமெத்தை

ஆ) **மணல்** – 2. ஊஞ்சல்

இ) **புயல்** – 3. போர்வை

ஈ) **பனிமூட்டம்** – 4. விளக்கு **[விடை: அ) 4, ஆ) 1, இ) 2, ஈ) 3]**

குறுவினா

1. அலையையும் மேகத்தையும் மீனவர்கள் என்னவாகக் கருதுகின்றனர்?

   மீனவர்கள் அலையைத் தோழனாகவும் மேகத்தைக் குடையாகவும் கருதுகின்றனர்.

2. கடல் பாடலில் கண்ணாடியாகவும் தலைவனாகவும் குறிப்பிடப்படுவன யாவை?

   கடல் பாடலில் முழுநிலவு கண்ணாடியாகவும், பெருவானம் தலைவனாகவும் குறிப்பிடப்படுகின்றன.

கூடுதல் வினாக்கள்

1. வணிகம் குறித்து கூறும் இலக்கியங்கள் யாவை?

1. தந்நாடு விளைந்த வெண்ணெல் தந்து

பிறநாட்டு உப்பின் கொள்ளைச் சுற்றி

....

உமணர் போகலும். – நற்றிணை – 183

2. பாலோடு வந்து கூழொடு பெயரும்..... – குறுந்தொகை – 23

3. பொன்னோடு வந்து கறியொடு பெயரும்.... – அகநானூறு – 149

2. வணிகத்தின் வகைகளையும் அவ்வகையில் நடைபெறும் வணிகம் பற்றியும் எழுதுக.

1. வணிகத்தைத் தரைவழி வணிகம், நீர்வழி வணிகம் எனப் பிரிக்கலாம். தரைவழியாகப் பொருள்களைக் கொண்டு செல்ல எருது, கழுதை, குதிரை போன்ற விலங்குகளும் வண்டிகளும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டன. வணிகர்கள் வண்டிகளில் பொருள்களை ஏற்றி வெளியூருக்குச் செல்லும்போது குழுவாகவே செல்வார்கள். இக்குழுவை 'வணிகச்சாத்து' என்பர்.

2. கடல்வழியாகக் கப்பல்கள் மூலம் பொருள்களை அனுப்புவதும் வரவழைப்பதும் நீர்வழி வணிகம் ஆகும். கப்பல்கள் வந்து நிற்கும் இடங்கள் துறைமுகங்கள் ஆகும். துறைமுக நகரங்கள் 'பட்டினம்' என்றும் 'பாக்கம்' என்றும் குறிக்கப்பட்டன.

3. தமிழ்நாட்டின் தலைசிறந்த துறைமுகமாகப் பூம்புகார் விளங்கியது. அவ்வூர்த் துறைமுகத்தில் பல்வேறு நாட்டுக் கப்பல்கள் தத்தம் நாட்டுக் கொடிகளோடு வந்து நின்றன. அவற்றின் மூலம் வெளிநாட்டுப் பொருள்கள் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்பட்டன. தமிழ்நாட்டுப் பொருள்கள் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்பட்டன.

4. வணிகத்தைத் தனிநபர் வணிகம், நிறுவன வணிகம் என்றும் பிரிக்கலாம். தனிநபரால் உருவாக்கப்பட்டு நடத்தப்படும் வணிகம் தனிநபர் வணிகம் ஆகும். ஒன்றுக்கும் மேற்பட்டோர் இணைந்து முதலீடு செய்து வணிகம் நடத்துவது நிறுவன வணிகம் ஆகும்.

3. இணையவழி வணிகம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

1. கடைகளுக்குச் சென்று பொருள்களை வாங்க நேரம் இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு இணையவழி வணிகம் உதவுகிறது. இணையத்தளம் மூலம் பொருள்களை விற்பனை செய்யும் நிறுவனங்கள் பல உள்ளன.

2. இவற்றின் இணையத்தளப் பக்கத்தில் நமக்குத் தேவையான பொருள்களைப் பற்றிய விவரங்கள் இருக்கும். பொருள்களின் தரம், விலை, சிறப்பு ஆகியவற்றைப் பிற நிறுவன பொருள்களோடு ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கலாம். நமக்குப் பிடித்த பொருள்களை நம் வீட்டிற்கே வரவழைக்கலாம்.

3. பொருளைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்ட பிறகு பணம் செலுத்தலாம். மின்னணுப் பரிமாற்றம் மூலமும் பணத்தைச் செலுத்தலாம். வணிகம் பண்டமாற்று முறையாகத் தொடங்கியது.

4. பணத்தைப் பயன்படுத்தும் முறையாக வளர்ந்தது. இன்று மின்னணுப் பரிமாற்றம் செய்யும் அளவுக்கு உயர்ந்துள்ளது.

☆☆☆

அலகு தேர்வு

I. சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக.   (3 × 1 = 3)

1. போர்க்களத்தில் வெளிப்படும் குணம் ....

   அ) மகிழ்ச்சி   ஆ) துன்பம்   இ) வீரம்   ஈ) அழுகை

2. மூச்சடக்கி என்னும் சொல்லைப் பிரித்து எழுதக் கிடைப்பது

   அ) மூச்சு + அடக்கி   ஆ) மூச் + அடக்கி

   இ) மூச் + சடக்கி   ஈ) மூச்சை + அடக்கி

3. கிடைக்கும் பொருள்களின் ....க் கூட்டிப் புதிய பொருளாக மாற்றுவது சிறந்த வணிகம்.

   அ) அளவை   ஆ) மதிப்பை

   இ) எண்ணிக்கையை   ஈ) எடையை

II. கோடிட்ட இடங்களை நிரப்புக.   (3 × 1 = 3)

4. மலையும் மலையைச் சார்ந்த இடங்கள் ....

5. வீட்டுப் பயன்பாட்டிற்காகப் பொருள் வாங்குபவர்........

6. நீர் .... தேங்கி இருக்கிறது? (அது/எங்கே)

III. பொருத்துக.   (4 × ½ = 2)

7. விடிவெள்ளி   – பஞ்சுமெத்தை

8. மணல்   – ஊஞ்சல்

9. புயல்   – போர்வை

10. பனிமூட்டம்   – விளக்கு

IV. வாக்கியத்தில் அமைத்து எழுதுக.   (2 × ½ = 1)

11. மாநிலம்   –

12. கடல்   –

V. பின்வரும் வினாக்களுள் எவையேனும் மூன்று வினாக்களுக்கு மூன்று வரிகளில் விடையளிக்கவும்.   (3 × 2 = 6)

13. நான்கு நிலங்கள் என்பன யாவை?

14. கடல் பாடலில் கண்ணாடியாகவும் தலைவனாகவும் குறிப்பிடப்படுவன யாவை?

15. சிறுவணிகப் பொருட்கள் யாவை?

16. சுட்டு எழுத்துகள் என்றால் என்ன? அவை யாவை?

VI. பின்வரும் வினாக்களுள் எவையேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு ஆறு வரிகளில் விடையளிக்கவும்.   (2 × 3 = 6)

17. தமிழன் தான் வாழ்ந்த நாட்டினை எவ்வாறு உருவாக்கினான்?

18. 'கடல்' பாடலின் பொருளை உங்கள் சொந்த நடையில் எழுதுக.

19. அகச்சுட்டு, அகவினா, புறச்சுட்டு, புறவினா என்று பெயரிட்ட காரணத்தை எழுதுக.

VI. அடிமாறாமல் எழுதுக.   4

20. 'கடலோடு விளையாடு' பாடலைச் செய்யுள் வடிவில் நான்கு வரிகள் எழுதுக.

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UNIT

4 Sports Stars
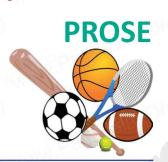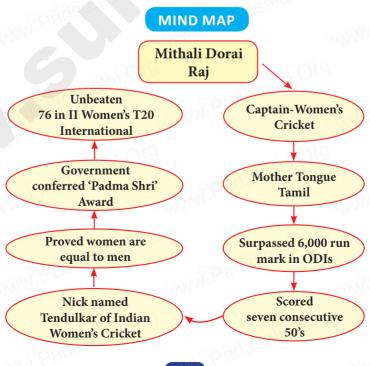
SUMMARY

This lesson is about sports stars of our country. They have been widely recognised and acknowledged. They have received awards and medals for their excellence in sports. In this section, the teacher reads a diary account of a school boy. This school boy loves Cricket. One day, his teacher tells him about Mithali Dorai Raj, who is the captain of the Indian women's cricket team in Tests and One Day Internationals [ODIs]. He was surprised to hear from his teacher that Mithali, started to play cricket from the age of 10, and she was selected for the Indian team at the age of 17 years. The boy had never let his sister play cricket. Though Mithali lived in Hyderabad, her mother tongue was Tamil. She was the highest run scorer and the only woman cricketer to surpass the 6,000 run mark in ODIs. She was also the first player to score seven consecutive 50s. She is nick named as 'Tendulkar of Indian Women's Cricket'. But she says that women should not be compared with men in Cricket. She broke the traditional barriers of many people, who think cricket is only for men. She proved that women are equal to men in every field. The government conferred on her the 'Padma Shri' Award. Recently, in the second women's T20 International, Mithali led her side to a comfortable nine-wicket victory with an unbeaten 76 runs.

The boy was so inspired by Mithali and he changes his attitude. He felt happy and allowed his little sister to play cricket.

MIND MAP

```
              Mithali Dorai
                   Raj
                              ↘
   Unbeaten                      Captain-Women's
   76 in II Women's T20            Cricket
   International
      ↑                              ↓
   Government                     Mother Tongue
   conferred 'Padma Shri'           Tamil
   Award
      ↑                              ↓
   Proved women are               Surpassed 6,000 run
   equal to men                    mark in ODIs
      ↑                              ↓
   Nick named          ←          Scored
   Tendulkar of Indian             seven consecutive
   Women's Cricket                 50's
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63

CREATIVE WRITING

K. **Make a diary entry on the impact of a sports personality who is an inspiration to you.**

Ans :

Diary Entry

Place : XYZ

Date : 22nd October, 20xx.

Day & Time : Sunday, 8.00 p.m.

Today I read the biography of P.V. Sindhu, the Badminton player. She was one of the two Indian badminton players to ever win a silver medal in 2017 Olympics. I have watched her playing Badminton with my family members. Now after reading her biography, I am inspired by her hard work and dedication. Despite of her busy training schedules, she managed to attend regular school until class 9. After that, she did her studies through correspondence and now she holds a Bachelor's Degree in Commerce (B.Com.). How well has she balanced her passion to play Badminton, as well as her academics! Really very great! She has become my role model and I will strive to become a sports star like her and also excel in my academics.

Johny.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. **CHOOSE THE CORRECT SYNONYMS FROM THE OPTIONS BELOW.**

1. Try to **co-ordinate** movements with each other.
   (a) organize   (b) disturb
   (c) scatter   (d) diverse   **[*Ans :* (a) organize]**

2. It has so much to **unfold** and I had the best day at school today.
   (a) open   (b) close
   (c) bring   (d) cover   **[*Ans :* (a) open]**

3. I was **surprised**, when I learnt that Mithali started to play at the age of 10.
   (a) unmoved   (b) raged
   (c) amazed   (d) despised   **[*Ans :* (c) amazed]**

4. She **introduced** Mithali Dorairaj, an Indian women cricketer.
   (a) acquainted with   (b) ignored
   (c) withheld   (d) neglected   **[*Ans :* (a) acquainted with]**

5. She is presently the all-time leading run-scorer for India in all **formats**.
   (a) chapters   (b) documents
   (c) patterns   (d) records   **[*Ans :* (c) patterns]**

POEM

TEAM WORK

UNIT 4

- Edgar A. Guest

SUMMARY

The poet Edger Albert Guest in his poem 'Team Work' insists on the importance of Team work. Team work is very important. When we work together as a team, we become strong and then it is easy to achieve the common goal. It is good to have courage and talent to achieve something. It is also fine to be counted as a star. But that thrilling single act doesn't tell anyone your abilities. In a game we play, there is no single hand. We must work with a team, helping and coordinating with others in the team to achieve something. Sometimes people praise you, call you great and single you out for fame. But you must work with your team mate or you'll never win the game. Your work of life is never done with your selfish dream. A battle should be won or lost by the spirit of the team.

You may be praised for your skill. But a greater thing to do is to set your mind and will on the goal that's in front of you (the game). It is helping your teammate to score, when his changes are hopeless. It is also forgetting about self and fighting for the team till the game is over.

POEM OVERVIEW

No.	Poem Line	Explanation
1- 2	*It's all very well to have courage and skill* *And it's fine to be counted a star,*	It's good to have courage and talent to achieve something. It's also fine to be counted as a star.
3 - 4	*But the single deed with its touch of thrill* *Doesn't tell the man you are;*	But the thrilling single act doesn't tell anyone your abilities.
5 - 6	*For there's no lone hand in the game we play,* *We must work to a bigger scheme,*	There is no single hand in the game we play. All of us, as a team, should work to a bigger plan or aim.
7 - 8	*And the thing that counts in the world to-day* *Is, How do you pull with the team?*	The thing that matters in the world today is how do you get along with your teammates.
9 - 10	*They may sound your praise and call you great,* *They may single you out for fame,*	Sometimes people may praise you, call you great and they may give you special attention from others for fame.

b) **What happens to a man of selfish dream?**

Ans :　　His work of life is never done.

c) **What is the rhyming scheme of the above lines?**

Ans :　　The rhyming scheme is 'a b a b'.

d) **Pick out the rhyming words from the given lines.**

Ans :　　'**done - won**'; **dream - team**' are the rhyming words in the given lines.

II.　VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

1.　**What is very well to have for a player?**

Ans :　Courage and skill are good qualities of a player.

2.　**Is it easy to become famous with your single deed?**

Ans :　No, it is not easy to become famous without your teammates.

3.　**Who will call you great and praise you?**

Ans :　The spectators will call you great and praise you.

4.　**With whom must you work to win the game?**

Ans :　You must work with your running mate to win the game.

5.　**Why do the people single you out?**

Ans :　The people single you out for fame.

III.　SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS.

1.　**What should you do to win the game?**

Ans :　We should work and co-ordinate with our teammates to win the game. You should work with a team spirit.

2.　**How is the life of work done according to the poet?**

Ans :　The work of life is never done by the man of selfish dream. He should forget his self till the game is over. Only then, the life of work is done.

IV.　Paragraph Questions.

1.　**What are the most essential qualities to win the game?**

Ans :　The most essential quality to win the game is team work. When we work together as a team, we become strong and then it is easy to achieve the common goal. Your work of life is never done by a man's selfish dream. A battle should be won or lost by the team spirit. You should set your mind and will on the goal that is in front of you. You should help your teammates to score, when their chances seemed to be hopeless. You should forget your self and fight for the team till the game is over.

2.　**Why is team work important?**

Ans :　The poet insists on the team work in this poem as it is very important. When we work together as a team, we become more strong and have more confidence. It is good to have courage and talent to achieve something. It is also fine to be counted as a star. But that thrilling single act doesn't tell anyone your abilities. There is no single hand in a game, we play. We must work with a team, helping and co-ordinating with others in the team to achieve something in our life. Only then, we will win and achieve great success.

❖ ❖ ❖

SUPPLEMENTARY

UNIT

4 THINK TO WIN

SUMMARY

This lesson is based on Positive Attitude. You have to believe in yourself and work towards achieving your goal. You should not think of losing but think to win. Only to win and then you can do it easily. Rucha seldom did things rashly. Even in running and playing, she would be conscious of her movements. Seema, her younger sister, on the other hand, was bold and prone to taking risks. Rucha had no confidence in her ability. She always had some hesitations and denials. Even while learning to ride a bicycle, she feared that she may fall off, little knowing that she was riding well. Her fear and hesitation made her fall off the bicycle. She was also upset, when she lost the inter-house badminton match by a couple of points. Her friends consoled her and asked her to practice more for the relay in the inter-school sports meet. Rucha feared that she would make everyone lose the race. As her friends compelled her to take up the race, she agreed and started practising under the new P.T. instructor, Mr. Prakash. He was very enthusiastic about sports and drove the children hard - praising, scolding, correcting but mostly encouraging them.
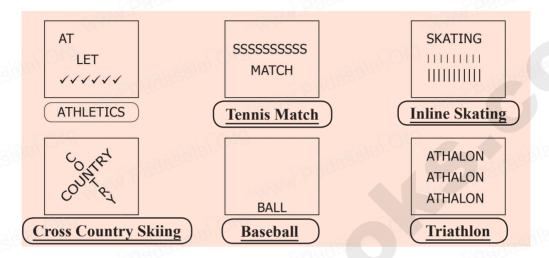
Mr. Prakash overheard the conversation of the children that Springfields school had a very fast runner and they call her P.T. Usha. So he took a quick decision to make the girls practice more on the field. He also motivated them saying that their aim should be to win the race, not just to make an attempt in the relay. He showed them some exercises that would allow their legs to stretch more and stride faster. He also trained them in the skill of passing the baton without losing their speed.

He then turned to Rucha and gave her advice to win the relay. He asked her not to slow down and to have self confidence. She should not have any self-doubts, and not to think of losing. She must have positive attitude and see herself winning. Think to win. Only to win. He said that he can feel that she can do it. Rucha was inspired by his words. At the sports meet, Prakash Sir gave the girls his final words of encouragement. As the whistle blew, Shabnam the first runner, gave the team a marginal lead. Then to Neelam and Aruna, who ran just managing to keep abreast of the runner of the Team A. Finally, the baton was in Rucha's hand. She had noted with dismay that she was pitted against P.T. Usha of Team - A. When the baton was passed to her, she was more than ready, Prakash Sir's words came to her mind. 'Think to Win'. The next moment, Rucha was conscious of nothing except the tape at the finishing line which she had to reach. Totally absorbed, she ran. She lost track of time and distance. She ran on, not conscious of the fact that the race was over till Aruna called out to her that they have won. She was applauded by everyone, including the fast runner. Rucha had overcome her hesitations and denials. She could win, whenever she chose to succeed.

STEPS TO SUCCESS

Identify the sport name from the given wuzzles. One is done for you.

AT LET ✓✓✓✓✓✓ **ATHLETICS**	SSSSSSSSSS MATCH **Tennis Match**	SKATING | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | **Inline Skating**
COUNTRY (crossed) **Cross Country Skiing**	BALL **Baseball**	ATHALON ATHALON ATHALON **Triathlon**

Find the odd one out.

eg. Weight lifting, Boxing, Silambam, Fencing   (Weight lifting)

1. Hide and Seek, Kho-Kho, Tennikoit, Kabaddi   (Hide and Seek)

2. Badminton, Cycling, Tennis, Squash   (Cycling)

3. Trapeze, Throw Ball, Bowling, Goalball   (Bowling)

4. Snooker, Polo, Five Pins, Carrom Board   (Polo)

5. Cricket, Base Ball, Hockey, Basket Ball   (Basket ball)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS.

1. The bicycle wobbled, as ten year old Rucha leaned forward in the seat and pumped the _____.

   (a) pedals   (b) tyres   (c) wheels   (d) tubes   **[Ans : (a) pedals]**

2. For a few _____, he let go of his hold and Rucha was on her own.

   (a) minute   (b) hours   (c) moments   (d) seconds   **[Ans : (c) moments]**

3. Rucha _____ that he was not holding the bicycle anymore.

   (a) noticed   (b) found   (c) realised   (d) knew   **[Ans : (c) realised]**

PROSE

UNIT

5 TRIP TO OOTY
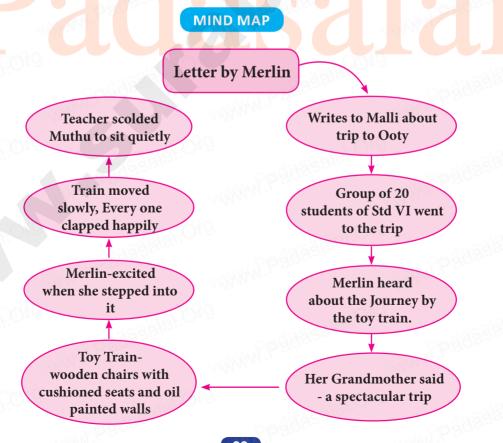
SUMMARY

This section deals with the first part of the letter written by Merlin to Malli. She told her about her trip to Ooty with her friends. Their class teacher Mrs. Geetha and two other teachers accompanied a group of twenty girls and boys from Class VI. Merlin had heard from her grandmother about the beautiful journey to Ooty by the toy train. She said that it was a spectacular trip up and down the slopes with birds and trees dancing along the way. Merlin wrote that she was so excited when she stepped into the toy train with her friends. There were wooden chairs with cushioned seats and oil painted walls. She called out her friend Fathima to sit next to her. They were enjoying the view from the toy train. Their teacher Mrs. Geetha came around to see if everyone was seated properly. The train started with a jerk and moved slowly. Everyone of them clapped joyfully. One of the boys, Muthu wanted to walk along the side of the train, as it was going very slowly. But his teacher scolded him to go to his seat immediately. All the girls laughed at this and Muthu sat down quietly with a long face.

MIND MAP

Letter by Merlin

Teacher scolded Muthu to sit quietly

Train moved slowly, Every one clapped happily

Merlin-excited when she stepped into it

Toy Train- wooden chairs with cushioned seats and oil painted walls

Writes to Malli about trip to Ooty

Group of 20 students of Std VI went to the trip

Merlin heard about the Journey by the toy train.

Her Grandmother said - a spectacular trip

CREATIVE WRITING

P. **The Pooja holidays are about to start. Prasanth and Deepak are friends. Both their families have planned to go on a trip to Munnar. Develop a conversation on how they plan for their trip.**

Ans :

Prashanth	:	Hai, Deepak, how did you write your exams?
Deepak	:	I wrote extremely well. What about you?
Prashanth	:	Yes. I too wrote well. From tomorrow, our Pooja holidays begin. Let us go with our family members to Munnar. We are already planning on it.
Deepak	:	Yes, Prashanth. I'll talk to my parents about the trip. We can stay for a week there.
Prashanth	:	Yes, we have to see a lot of places. We can go by a Van there.
Deepak	:	Yes, the Van can fit all of us. Which is the shortest route from Chennai?
Prashanth	:	We can take GST road NH 38. It will take around 10 to 11 hours and we can stay in Hotel Munnar Central. It is quite comfortable.
Deepak	:	OK! What are the tourist spots to be visited?
Prashanth	:	Kalari Kshethra, Anamudi Peak, Tea Gardens, Lock Heart Gap, Kundala Dam Lake, National Parks and Chinnakanal Waterfalls.
Deepak	:	Wonderful! Let's pack all our things we need for the tour.
Prashanth	:	Yes, we have to take with us cotton outfits, hats, sunglasses, sunscreen lotion, blankets and sweaters.
Deepak	:	Ok! Prashanth. I'll give the information to my parents and I'll ask them to talk to your parents about this trip. Bye!

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT SYNONYMS FROM THE OPTIONS BELOW.

1. She said that it was a **spectacular** trip.
    (a) ordinary   (b) wonderful
    (c) sorrowful   (d) pathetic   **[*Ans :* (b) wonderful]**

2. Merlin was really **thrilled** when the school arranged this trip.
    (a) excited   (b) bored
    (c) uninterested   (d) dejected   **[*Ans :* (a) excited]**

3. I put my bag on the **mesh** of the luggage rack.
    (a) material made of ropes   (b) material made of wires or thread
    (c) material made of bamboo   (d) material made of twigs
    [*Ans :* (b) material made of wires or thread]

POEM   UNIT

FROM A RAILWAY CARRIAGE 5

- Robert Louis Stevenson

SUMMARY

Robert Louis Stevenson's poem 'From a Railway Carriage' communicates a child's excitement at travelling by train and takes us on an unforgettable picture book journey. The poet shares his experience of a railway journey. He says that the train runs more fast than the fairies and witches. It runs so fast that the bridges, houses, rows of thorny plants and ditches pass by in a moment. It goes forward as quickly as army soldiers attack the enemy in the battlefield. The train runs through common grassy lands, where horses and cattles are grazing. All the sights pass as quickly as drop of rain follows another drop. Many colourful buildings of stations appear and disappear in a glance due to the speed of the train.

The poet sees a child climbing up the steepy ground. He moves with difficulty and gathers blackberries. He also sees a homeless person looking at the train with amazement. He sees some ladies making garlands of daisies in a common grassy village land. In the middle of road, there was cart with load. Due to the heavy load, it was moving awkwardly. The cart man was sitting on the cart. He sees a river and a floor mill. All these scenes appeared and disappeared in a very short moment.

POEM OVERVIEW

No.	Poem Line	Explanation
1- 2	*Faster than fairies, faster than witches,* *Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;*	The poet says that the train runs more quickly than the fairies that can fly or the witches can move. It rushes leaving behind bridges, houses, fences and ditches.
3 - 4	*And charging along like troops in a battle,* *All through the meadows the horses and cattle:*	When the train advances forward it seems as the soldiers are attacking enemy in a battlefield. It runs and leaves behind the green fields where horses and cattle are grazing.
5 - 6	*All of the sights of the hill and the plain* *Fly as thick as driving rain;*	All the scenes of hill and plain were being crossed by train as quick as one drop of rain follows another drop in a storm.
7 - 8	*And ever again, in the wink of an eye,* *Painted stations whistle by.*	Again and again in a very short moment, the train was crossing painted stations with a whistle.
9 - 10	*Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,* *All by himself and gathering brambles;*	He also sees a child climbing a steep ground by himself with difficulty. During his climb, he gathers blackberries.

116

G.   Pick out the nouns from the poem. Write as many Cinquain poems as you can.

Ans :   **1.**   Fairy

humble, sweet

working, dreaming, helping

heart full of action

goddess

2.   Flowers

colourful, fragrant

swaying, growing, blooming

make me feel happy

blossoms.

3.   Child

innocent, playful

laughing, running, dreaming

lonely in the track

tramp

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Alliteration :

It is the **repetition** of the **initial consonant sounds** of words in a single line.

I.   POEM COMPREHENSION AND POETIC DEVICES.

1.   *And charging along like troops in a battle,*
     All through the meadows the horses and cattle:

   a)   How does the train move forward?

   Ans :   The train moves forward, like the soldiers attacking the enemy in a battlefield.

   b)   Where do the horses and cattle graze?

   Ans :   They graze in the meadows.

   c)   What is the figure of speech in the first line?

   Ans :   Simile. The horses and cattle are charging along like soldiers in a battle.

2.   *Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;*
     And there is the green for stringing the daisies!

   a)   Who is a tramp?

   Ans :   A tramp is a homeless person, who travels from place to place on foot in search of work.

   b)   What does the poet mention in the line 'There is the green'?

   Ans :   Green is a common grassy village land, where ladies make garlands of daisies.

   c)   Pick out the rhyming words.

   Ans :   **gazes - daises** are the rhyming words.

SUPPLEMENTARY

UNIT

5 GULLIVER'S TRAVELS

SUMMARY

Gulliver, a ship's doctor was on a long journey. Suddenly, the ship got caught in a violent storm and was thrown off course. It hit a rock and broke up completely. Six of the crew members, including Gulliver got into a boat, but unfortunately they were overturned by a big wave. As Gulliver was a good swimmer, he managed to reach a land. Hungry and exhausted, Gulliver fell into a deep sleep. When he woke up, he was unable to move. He found his arms and legs were securely tied with slender string on each side and attached to pegs fixed on the ground. He saw a human being not six inches high, with a bow and arrow in his hands. Gulliver later learnt that these creatures were Lilliputians. When Gulliver tried to free himself, the frightened Lilliputians fired dozens of tiny arrows into his hand, face and body.

As Gulliver was hungry, he made gestures to the little people. They asked him to promise to behave himself and then gave him food and drink. After eating, Gulliver slept. The Lilliputians set about transporting Gulliver to the capital. They used a large platform with twenty-two wheels pulled by dozens of four-and-a-half-inch horses. They somehow managed to put him on the platform and dragged Gulliver down the road to the city. One hundred thousand Lilliputians came out to see the strange giant. The Emperor of the city received Gulliver.

Gulliver was lodged in an old and disused temple. After a few weeks, they found that he would do them no harm. So Gulliver was set free to roam around and he also helped the little people in many ways. One day, the neighbouring kingdom declared war on Lilliput. The king brought a hundred ships to mount an attack. The Lilliputians ran to Gulliver for help.

Gulliver walked into the sea. He took a long rope, tied all the hundred ships together and dragged them in the water. He pulled the ships the whole day, going round and round until the army of Blefuscu was giddy and in no position to fight. The king of Blefuscu came begging for peace between the two kingdoms. The Emperor agreed. Gulliver was hailed as a hero and lived peacefully in Lilliput for many years.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

I.   CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS.

1.   Gulliver, a ship's doctor, took a job on the ship that was going on a long _____.
     (a) tour   (b) journey   (c) voyage   (d) trip   **[*Ans :* (c) voyage]**

2.   The coast appeared strange and _____.
     (a) lonely   (b) vast   (c) simple   (d) new   **[*Ans :* (a) lonely]**

3.   When Gulliver woke up, he was lying on his back and the sun was in his _____.
     (a) body   (b) hands   (c) head   (d) face   **[*Ans :* (d) face]**

4.   With _____, he signalled* to the little people that he wanted food and drink.
     (a) gestures   (b) symbols   (c) signs   (d) signals   **[*Ans :* (a) gestures]**

5.   This tickled Gulliver's nose like a straw, and made him _____.
     (a) cough   (b) laugh   (c) sneeze   (d) burp   **[*Ans :* (c) sneeze]**

6.   Finally, they arrived at the _____ palace.
     (a) King's   (b) Lord's   (c) Sultan's   (d) Emperor's   **[*Ans :* (d) Emperor's]**

7.   The king brought a _____ ships to mount an attack.
     (a) fifty   (b) hundred   (c) thousand   (d) five thousand   **[*Ans :* (c) thousand]**

8.   The neighbouring _____ of Blefuscu declared war on Lilliput.
     (a) place   (b) area   (c) country   (d) kingdom   **[*Ans :* (d) kingdom]**

9.   The Littiputians ran to Gulliver for _____.
     (a) help   (b) money   (c) ships   (d) weapons   **[*Ans :* (a) help]**

10. Gulliver was _____ as a hero.
     (a) called   (b) praised   (c) hailed   (d) herald   **[*Ans :* (c) hailed]**

     * signa**ll**ed - British English and signa**l**ed - American English.

II.   IDENTIFY THE CHARACTER / SPEAKER.

1.   He found his arms and legs were securely tied with
     slender strings   - Gulliver

2.   They soon brought baskets of meat and several
     loaves of bread   - The Lilliputians

3.   'Don't let us down now, Gulliver'.   - The Emperor to Gulliver

4.   His leg was chained and he could only move about
     a little bit.   - Gulliver

5.   'We need your help'.   - The Emperor to Gulliver

MATHEMATICS

TERM - II

CHAPTER
01

NUMBERS

✦ A number which cannot be divided equally into groups of two are called odd numbers. All odd numbers end with anyone of the digits 1, 3, 5, 7 or 9.

✦ A number which can be divided equally into groups of two are called even number. All even numbers end with any one of the digits 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.

✦ Odd and even numbers come alternatively.

✦ The sum of any two odd numbers is always an even number.

✦ The sum of an odd number and an even number is always an odd number.

✦ The product of any two odd numbers is always an odd number.

✦ The product of an odd end an even number is always an even number.

✦ The product of three odd numbers is always an odd number.

✦ 1 is the first odd natural number and 0 is the first even whole number.

✦ 1 is odd and its successor 2 is even and so the predecessor of 1, 0 is even

✦ A factor is a number that divides the given number exactly (gives remainder zero).

✦ Every factor of a number is less than or equal to that number.

✦ Every multiple of a number is greater than or equal to that number.

✦ Multiples of a number are endless.

1.2. PRIME AND COMPOSITE NUMBERS

✦ A natural number greater than 1, having only two factors namely 1 and the number itself is called a prime number.

✦ A natural number having more than 2 factors is called a composite number.

✦ A number is a **perfect number** if the sum of its factors except that number gives the number. Eg : 6. Since sum of its factors other than 6 is $1 + 2 + 3 = 6$.

✦ Total number of primes upto 100 is 25.

✦ The only prime number which ends with 5 is 5.

[137]

UNIT TEST

Time : 45 mins.   **Marks : 40**

I.   Fill in the blanks.   **5 × 1 = 5**

1.   The only prime triplet that exists is _____.

2.   The _____ of the factors in the product will not affect the value of the number.

3.   HCF of x and y = _____ if y is a multiple of x.

4.   LCM is always greater than or equal to the _____ of the given number.

5.   Every composite number can be expressed as a product of prime numbers in a _____ way.

II.   Say True or False   **5 × 1 = 5**

1.   2 is the only even prime number.

2.   Two consecutive even prime numbers are known as twin primes.

3.   Two co-prime numbers are always prime numbers.

4.   The LCM of two co-prime numbers is equal to the product of the numbers.

5.   For co-prime numbers LCM is 1.

III.   Choose the best answer   **5 × 1 = 5**

1.   Which of the following is not co-primes?

      (a)   8,10   (b)   11,12   (c)   1,3   (d)   31,33

2.   The number of distinct prime factors of the largest 4-digit number is

      (a)   2   (b)   3   (c)   5   (d)   11

3.   The largest number which always divides the sum of any pair of consecutive odd number is

      (a)   2   (b)   4   (c)   6   (d)   8

4.   Which of the following number is divisible by 8?

      (a)   293   (b)   1205   (c)   1648   (d)   2063

5.   If the number 7254 * 41 is divisible by 3 then * is

      (a)   9   (b)   4   (c)   6   (d)   2

IV.   Answer any three of the following questions.   **3 × 2 = 6**

1.   Write all the factors of 24.

2.   What is the smallest prime number?

3.   Which of the following is a composite number? 7,13,16

4.   Write the common factors of 6 and 10

CHAPTER
02
MEASUREMENTS

★   Yard is the distance between tip of the nose to the tip of the thumb.

★   The metric measures were defined in 1971 by the General Conference of Weights and Measures.

★   Metric units are based on the decimal system (10), which is easier to convert from one unit to another.

★   Universally accepted basic metric units are

     ⇒   Length in metre

     ⇒   Weight in gram

     ⇒   Capacity in litre

We use

Size	Metric units used
Large	Length - Kilometre Weight - Kilogram Volume - Kilolitre
Medium	Length - Metre Weight - Gram Volume - Litre
Small	Length - Centimetre Weight - Centigram Volume - Centilitre
Very Small	Length - Millimetre Weight - Milligram Volume - Millilitre

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172   Sura's ○ 6th Std - 5 in 1 ○Term II ○ **Mathematics** ○ **02** ○ MEASUREMENTS

Objective Type Questions

14. **9 m 4 cm is equal to**

(a) 94 cm (b) 904 cm (c) 9.4 cm (d) 0.94 cm

[Ans: (b) 904 cm]

15. **1006 g is equal to**

(a) 1 kg 6 g (b) 10 kg 6 g (c) 100 kg 6g (d) 1 kg 600 g

[Ans: (a) 1 kg 6 g]

16. **Every day 150 *l* of water is sprayed in the garden, water sprayed in a week is**

(a) 700 *l* (b) 1000 *l* (c) 950 *l* (d) 1050 *l*

[Ans: (d) 1050 *l*]

17. **Which is the greatest? 0.007 g, 70 mg, 0.07 cg**

(a) 0.07 cg (b) 0.007 g (c) 70 mg (d) all are equal

[Ans: (d) 70 mg]

18. **7 km – 4200 m is equal to _____**

(a) 3 km 800 m (b) 2 km 800 m

(c) 3 km 200 m (d) 2 km 200 m **[Ans: (c) 2 km 800 m]**

Additional Questions

1. **(a)** **What are the universally accepted basic metric units?**

Ans: Universally accepted basic metric units are:

Length in metre

Weight in gram and

Capacity (Volume) in litre.

(b) **A cow gives 10 litres of milk in the morning and 8 litres in the evening. Find the total milk it gives for a week in *ml*?**

Ans:
Litres of milk the cow gives in the morning = 10 *l*.
Litres of milk the cow gives in the evening = 8 *l*.
Total milk per day = 10 + 8 = 18 *l*.
∴ Total milk for a week = 18 × 7 *l*
= 126 *l*.
= 126 × 1000 *ml*
= 126000 *ml*.

CHAPTER
03
BILLS, PROFIT & LOSS

BILLS

A bill has the following details

1. Name of the shop

2. Serial number of the bill

3. Date on which the bill is produced

4. The list of the items purchased

5. Cost of each item

6. Total number of items purchased

7. Amount paid for the purchase

8. Tax details

PROFIT & LOSS

✦ Cost Price (C.P) is the price at which an item is purchased.

✦ Selling price (S.P) is the price at which an item is sold.

✦ Profit is the difference between S.P and C.P. ie when S.P. > C.P., Profit = S.P – C.P

✦ Loss is the difference between C.P and S.P, ie when C.P > S.P., Loss= C.P –S.P

✦ Discount = M.P – S.P

✦ Selling Price S.P= M.P – Discount

✦ No commodity can be sold beyond the Maximum Retail price (M.R.P)

✦ Charges such as transportation cost, labour cost, installation charge, painting charge, repairing charge etc... has to be added to the C.P to get actual profit or loss.

[199]

UNIT TEST

Time : 30 mins.   **Marks : 25**

I.   **Fill in the blanks.**   **5 × 1 = 5**

1. If a cost price of a pencil box is ₹67 and selling price is ₹70, then the profit is ____
2. The profit or loss if C.P = ₹870 and S.P = ₹770 is ____
3. If S.P > C.P then there will be ____
4. If S.P < C.P then there will be ____
5. A Shopkeeper sold a pencil box for ₹88 at a loss of ₹12, then the cost price of the box is ____

II.   **Choose the best answer.**   **5 × 1 = 5**

1. If 50 bills are produced on a day, then which information is same on all the bills?
   - (a) List of items
   - (b) Serial Number of the bill
   - (c) Date
   - (d) Tax details
2. In a bill if rate and quantity columns are inter changed then the following is correct.
   - (a) Total amount differs
   - (b) There will not be any change
   - (c) Items will get changed
   - (d) Amount column values differ
3. S.P = ____ – Discount
   - (a) Cost Price
   - (b) Selling Price
   - (c) Marked Price
   - (d) Profit
4. If S.P > C.P then S.P – C.P = ____
   - (a) Profit
   - (b) Loss
   - (c) Discount
   - (d) None of the above
5. To get correct profit or loss installation charges, repair charges etc to be added to ---
   - (a) C.P   (b) S.P   (c) M.P   (d) Profit

III. **Answer any three of the following questions.**   **3 × 2 = 6**

1. C.P. of 10 mangoes is ₹50, S.P is ₹62, find the profit.
2. M.P of 10 oranges of a box is ₹100. If it is sold for ₹86. Find the discount?
3. For a loss sale arrange the following C.P, S.P in ascending order.
4. A T.V was bought for ₹7500 and sold at a loss of 750. Find the selling price.
5. Smith buys pencils for ₹250 per hundred and sells each at ₹2. Find his profit or loss.

IV. **Answer any three of the following questions.**   **3 × 3 = 9**

1. Deva bought a second hand cycle for ₹500. He spent ₹80 in repairs and ₹175 in repainting. He then sold it to Vimala for ₹900. How did he gain or loss?
2. A fruit vendor bought 600 apples for ₹4800. He spent ₹400 on transportation. How much should he sell to get a profit of ₹1000?
3. Dhara bought 2 dozens of eggs for ₹56. since 6 of them broke, he incurred a loss of ₹20 on selling them. What was the selling price of one egg?
4. Amuthan purchased a house for ₹5,00,000. He spend ₹60,000 for repairs ₹50,000 for air conditioning. If he sold the house for ₹5,80,000. Find the gain or loss?
5. A Shopkeeper buys gift boxes contains sweet items and make up items for ₹200 and ₹300 respectively. He packed them separately with decorative worth ₹25 and ₹30 respectively. He fixes up M.P of sweet pack as ₹300 and make up box ₹400 respectively. If he gives ₹50 discount on each item find his profit or loss,
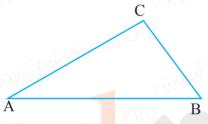
CHAPTER
04
GEOMETRY

✦ To form a closed figure we need atleast 3 sides.

✦ A three sided closed plane figure is called a triangle.

✦ It can be represented as $\triangle ABC$ if the vertices are A, B and C.

✦ The point of intersection of two sides of the triangle is called vertex .

✦ Here $\triangle ABC$ has angles $\angle ABC$, $\angle BCA$ and $\angle CAB$.

✦ $\overline{AB}$, $\overline{BC}$ and $\overline{CA}$ are the sides of the triangles.

✦ A triangle has 3 sides, 3 angles and 3 vertices.

PROPERTIES OF TRIANGLES

✦ If the measure of all angles are different then all sides are also different .

✦ If the measure of two angles are equal, then two sides are also equal.

✦ If the measure of three angles are equal, then three sides are also equal and each angle measures 60°.

✦ Sum of the three angles of a triangle is 180°.

✦ Based on the sides of a triangle it can be classified into three kinds. They are Equilateral triangle, Isosceles triangle and Scalene triangle.

✦ If three sides of a triangle are equal in length then it is called an Equilateral triangle.

✦ If two sides of a triangle are in equal length then it is called Isosceles Triangle.

✦ If three sides of triangle are different in lengths, then it is called a scalene triangle.

✦ Based on the angles of a triangle it can be classified into 3 kinds as acute angled triangle, obtuse angled triangle and right angled triangle.

[215]

16. **An equilateral triangle is**

    (a)   an obtuse angled triangle   (b)   a right angled triangle

    (c)   an acute angled triangle   (d)   scalene triangle

[Ans: (c) an acute angled triangle]

Additional Questions

1. **Name the type of the following triangles.**

    (a) ΔPQR with $m\angle Q = 90°$ (b) ΔABC with $m\angle B = 90°$ and $AB = BC$

Sol: (a)   One of the angles is 90°

        ∴ It is a right angled triangle

    (b)   Since two sides are equal. It is an isosceles triangle. Also $m \angle B = 90°$

        ∴ It is an Isosceles right angled triangle

2. **Classify the triangles (scalene, isosceles, equilateral) given below.**

    (a) Δ ABC, AB = BC

    (b) Δ PQR, PQ = QR = RP

    (c) Δ ABC, $\angle B = 90°$

    (d) Δ EFG, EF = 3 cm, FG = 4 cm and GE = 3 cm

Sol: (a)   Isosceles triangle

    (b)   Equilateral triangle

    (c)   Right angled triangle

    (d)   Isosceles triangle

3. **In triangle ΔABC AB = BC = CA = 5cm. Then what is the value of $\angle A$, $\angle B$ and$\angle C$?**

Sol: Since AB = BC = CA

            $\angle A = \angle B = \angle C$

    We know that $\angle A + \angle B + \angle C = 180°$

            ∴ $\angle A = \angle B = \angle C = 60°$

4. **In ΔPQR $\angle P = \angle Q = \angle R = 60°$, then what can you say about the length of sides of ΔPQR? Also write the name of the triangle?**

Sol: $\angle P = \angle Q = \angle R = 60°$

        So PQ = QR = RP

    ΔPQR is equilateral triangle

CHAPTER
05
INFORMATION PROCESSING
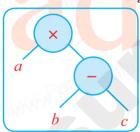
✦ A tree diagram is a way of representing a sequence of events and help to process the information logically and sequentially. These tree diagrams are particularly useful in probability.

✦ Computers use tree diagrams to represent arithmetical expressions or algebraic expressions in their memory.
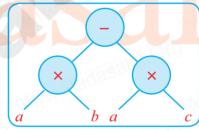
TRY THIS   (Text Book Page No. 82)

1. **Check whether the Tree diagrams are equal or not.**
   (i)

   and
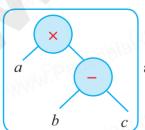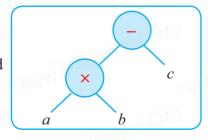
   Ans: Their algebraic expressions are $a \times (b - c)$ and $(a \times b) - (a \times c)$
   [∵ distributive property of multiplication over subtraction] ∴ They are equal

   (ii)

   and

   Ans: Their algebraic expressions are $a \times (b - c)$ and $(a \times b) - c$
   Both are **not** equal [By BODMAS rule]

[235]

Science

TERM - II

Unit

HEAT

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 30ºC is mixed with one litre of water at 50ºC. The temperature of the mixture will be
   (a)   80ºC   (b)   More than 50ºC but less than 80ºC
   (c)   20ºC   (d)   around 40ºC   **[Ans : (d) around 40ºC]**

4.   An iron ball at 50ºC is dropped in a mug containing water at 50ºC. 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 59ºC in the shade in Libya_____.
  (a) America   (b) Africa
  (c) Antarctica   (d) Europe   **[Ans : (b) Africa]**

3. Our normal body temperature is _____.
  (a) 34ºC   (b) 36ºC
  (c) 35ºC   (d) 37ºC   **[Ans : (d) 37ºC]**

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.

	Unit
# ELECTRICITY	**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]**
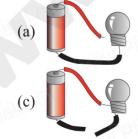
2. Electricity is produced in
  (a) transformer   (b) power station
  (c) electric wire   (d) television   **[Ans : (b) power station]**

3. Choose the symbol for battery
  (a)   ⊣|‖|‖⊢   (b)   ⊣|⊢
  (c)   Open   (d)   ——   **[Ans : (a) ⊣|‖|‖⊢]**

4. In which among the following circuits does the bulb glow?

(a)   (b)

(c)   (d)

[Ans : (d)]
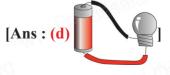
5. _____ is a good conductor
  (a) silver   (b) wood
  (c) rubber   (d) plastic   **[Ans : (a) silver]**

Additional Questions
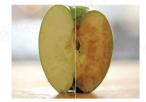
I. Choose the correct answer:

1. One of the atomic power station is located in _____

(a) Mettur   (b) Papanasam

(c) Neyveli   (d) Kalpakkam   **[Ans : (d) Kalpakkam]**

2. In atomic power station _____ is used to rotate the turbine.

(a) water   (b) steam

(c) Air   (d) diesel   **[Ans : (b) Steam]**

3. Secondary cells are used in _____

(a) Mobile phone   (b) wall clocks

(c) watches   (d) toys   **[Ans : (a) Mobile phone]**

4. If two or more _____ are connected in series in a circuit, then it is called series circuit.

(a) keys   (b) cells

(c) connecting wires   (d) bulbs   **[Ans : (d) bulbs]**

5. _____ is an instrument used in electric circuits to find the quantity of current flowing through the circuit.

(a) Volt meter   (b) Ammeter

(c) Cell   (d) Key   **[Ans : (b) Ammeter]**

6. Thomas Alva Edison invented more than _____ useful inventions which are used in homes.

(a) 100   (b) 10

(c) 500   (d) 1000   **[Ans : (d) 1000]**

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Hydel electricity is produced in _____in Tirunelveli district.   **[Ans : Papanasam]**

2. In Thermal power station _____ is used as fuel.   **[Ans : Coal or diesel]**

3. _____ Cells used in automobiles like cars and buses are large and very heavy.

                                   [Ans : Secondary]

4. The rate of flow of electric charges in a circuit is called _____.

                                   [Ans : Electric current]

5. _____is a kind of fish which is able to produce electric current.

                                   [Ans : Electric Eel]

6. _____are used to connect devices.   **[Ans : Connecting wires]**

7. _____was an American inventor, who invented electric bulb.

                                [Ans : Thomas Alva Edison]

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:

1. **Growth of seed into sapling is _____ change.**
(a) slow   (b) chemical
(c) reversible   (d) undesirable   **[Ans : (a) slow]**

2. **_____ is the process in which something becomes different from what it was earlier.**
(a) Classification   (b) Composition
(c) Position   (d) Change   **[Ans : (d) Change]**

3. **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]

4. **_____ change is a temporary change**
(a) Physical   (b) Chemical
(c) Undesirable   (d) Slow   **[Ans : (a)Physical]**

5. **Raining is a _____ change.**
(a) human made   (b) undesirable
(c) slow   (d) natural   **[Ans : (d) natural]**

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. _____ changes which take place within a short period of time. (Fast/Slow)

[Ans : Fast]

2. When 'Touch me not' plant is touched by us, _____ changes occur. (reversible/irreversible)

[Ans : reversible]

3. Tearing of sheet of paper into pieces is _____ change. (physical / chemical).

[Ans : physical]

4. By the process of Heating of water, _____ is obtained. (ice/steam) **[Ans : steam]**

5. _____ is the substance that is dissolved in a solvent. (Solute/Solvent)

[Ans : Solute]

6. The changes in which new substance with new chemical properties are formed are _____ changes. (physical / chemical).   **[Ans : chemical]**

7. Deforestation is _____ change. (Natural/human made)   **[Ans : human made]**

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

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

Ans : True.

	Unit
# AIR	# 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
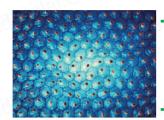
I.   Choose the correct answer:

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) Trophosphere   (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]**

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Unit

THE CELL

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]

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14. **Match the following.**

i.	Control center	a)	Amoeba
ii.	Energy producer	b)	Nucleus
iii.	Longest cell	c)	Mitochandria
iv.	Unicellular cell	d)	Nerve cell

15. Arrange in correct sequence.

Hen Egg, Ostrich egg, Insect egg.

16. Define - Prokaryotic cell.

17. What are the functions of nucleus.

V. **Write in detail. (any one only)**   **(1 × 5 = 5)**

18. Tabulate any five cell organelles and their functions.

19. Write the characteristics of animal cell with diagram.

Answer Key

I.   1. (a), 2. (b), 3. (c), 4. (d).

II.   5) Chloro plast 6) microscope   7) Robert hooke

III. 8) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 298; Q. No. III - 3.

      9) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 303; Q. No. III - 3.

      10) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 303; Q. No. III - 4.

IV.   11) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 300; Q. No. VIII - 3.

      12) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 299; Q. No. VIII - 1.

      13) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 298, 303; Q. No. VI - 2, V - 1,

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

      15) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 298; Q. No. V - 2.

      16) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 304; Q. No. VI - 3.

      17) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 304; Q. No. VI - 5.

V.   18) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 301; Q. No. IX - 1.

      19) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 305; Q. No. VII - 2.

★ ★ ★

Unit

06

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]

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

1. Blood is produced in the bone marrow.

Ans : False, **Red Blood Corpuscles** are produced in the bone marrow.

(ii) Renal vein :

Brings filtered blood from the kidneys to the inferior vena cave.

(iii) Kidneys :

Regulate the chemical composition of fluids in the body.

(iv) Ureter :

Carries urine from the kidneys to the urinary bladder.

(v) Urinary bladder :

An expandable, muscluar sac that retains urine until it is discharged from the body.

(vi) Urethra :

The tube through which urine is discharged from the body, it is surrounded by muscles that allow us to control urination.

✍ Intext Activities

ACTIVITY - 1

Sit absolutely still. Observe the movements taking place in your body. You must be blinking your eyes time to time. Observe the movements in your body as you breathe. Write down the movements in your note book.

We are able to move a few parts of our body easily in various directions and some, only in one direction. Why we are not able to move some parts at all directions?

Ans :   We are able to bend or rotate our body in places where two parts of our body seem to be joined together - like elbow, shoulder or neck. These places are called joints. If our body has no joints, it would not be possible for us to move in any way at all.

Bones cannot be bent. But we can bend our elbow. It is not one long bone from the upper arm to our wrist. It is different bones joined together at the elbow. Similarly, there are many bones present in each part of the body.

We can bend or move our body only at those points where bones meet. There are different types of joints in our body to help us carry out different movements and activities. Let us see the function / movements of some of the joints in our body.

Fixed joints which do not allow movement are called fixed joint.

Gliding joints allow only a limited amount of movement of sliding nature of cartilage. For example, the joints of back bone.

Hinge joint allows movement only in one plane. For example, fingers, knees. Elbow joint is composed of hinge joint. These joints allow movement in one plane and up to 180° only. Hence, we cannot move our elbows backwards.

Pivotal joint allows movement in all planes, i.e. up and down, side and other planes. For example, head.

Ball and socket joint allows movement in all directions. The rounded end of one bone fits into the cavity (hollow space) of other bone. Such a joint only allows movements in all directions. For example, joint between upper arm.

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Unit

07

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 lable"

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:

1. The _____ is used to move the pointer on a computer screen.

    (a) Pendrive   (b) Microphone

    (c) Mouse   (d) Scanner   **[Ans : (c) Mouse]**

2. The page on the moniter can be moved up and down using the _____.

    (a) Right button   (b) Scroll ball

    (c) Left button   (d) Number key   **[Ans : (b) Scroll ball]**

3. Memory can be expanded externally with the help of _____.

    (a) Compact Disc   (b) Mouse

    (c) Keyboard   (d) Light pen   **[Ans : (a) compact disc]**

4. The data is measured in units which is called as _____.

    (a) micron   (b) meter

    (c) millimeter   (d) Bit   **[Ans : (d) Bit]**

5. 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.

1. The data is processed in the _____ .   **[Ans : CPU]**

2. The output unit converts, commend received by the computer in the form of _____

                                             [Ans : binary signals]

3. The Computer system which has _____ monitor, emits less heat .   **[Ans : TFT]**

4. _____ computer comes under the micro computer.   **[Ans : personal]**

5. As the computer is connected with one another, it is also called as _____ .

                                             [Ans : system]

6. To connect the Mic to the CPU _____ is used.   **[Ans : mic wire/cord]**

III. Give short answer:

1. Give some examples of input devices.

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

2. What are the two types of keys in key board?

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

3. 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.

Social Science

TERM - II

HISTORY

UNIT 1

VEDIC CULTURE IN NORTH INDIA AND MEGALITHIC CULTURE IN SOUTH INDIA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the origin and migration of Aryans into India.
- ❑ To identify the sources of study relating to the Vedic Age.
- ❑ To understand the evolution of political, economic and the religious structures in Rig Vedic and Later Vedic Societies.
- ❑ To locate the regions inhabited by both early and later Vedic people.
- ❑ To make the differences between early and later Vedic periods.
- ❑ To understand the Megalithic/Iron Age culture in Tamil Nadu.

EXERCISES

I.   Choose the correct answer:

1.   Aryans first settled in _____ region.

   (a) Punjab   (b) Middle Gangetic

   (c) Kashmir   (d) North east   **[Ans : (a) Punjab]**

2.   Aryans came from_____.

   (a) China   (b) North Asia

   (c) Central Asia   (d) Europe   **[Ans : (c) Central Asia]**

3.   Our National Motto "Sathyameva Jayate" is taken from _____.

   (a) Brahmana   (b) Veda

   (c) Aranyaka   (d) Upanishad   **[Ans : (d) Upanishad]**

4.   What was the ratio of land revenue collected during Vedic Age

   (a) 1/3   (b) 1/6

   (c) 1/8   (d) 1/9   **[Ans : (b) 1/6]**

II.   Match the statement with the Reason / Tick the appropriate answer:

1.   Assertion : The vedic age is evidenced by good number of texts and adequate amount of material evidences.

   Reason: Shrutis comprise the Vedas, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas and the Upanishads.

   (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

   (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

   (c) A is true but R is false.

   (d) A is false but R is true.   **[Ans : (d)]**

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336   Sura's ○ 6th Std - 5 in 1 ○Term II ○ Social Science ○ History

XI. Answer Grid:

Mention two Ithikasas. **Ans: Ramayana, Mahabharatha**	Vertical monolithic pillar planted in memory of dead is called _____ **Ans: Menhir**	Name the ancient town in Sivagangai district dating to Sangam age. **Ans: Keezhadi**
Name any two Iron Age sites in Tamilnadu. **Ans: Adichanallur and Keezhadi**	What method of agriculture was practised by early Aryans? **Ans: Slash and Burn**	Name two large cities emerged during Vedic period. **Ans: Ayodhya and Indra Prastha**

Additional Questions

I.   Choose the correct answer:

1.   **The first phase of urbanisation in India came to an end with the decline of _____.**
     (a)   Indus civilization   (b)   Vedic civilization
     (c)   Bronze civilization   (d)   None of the above   **[Ans : (a)]**

2.   **The main source of wealth in the Rig Vedic period was _____.**
     (a)   Land   (b)   Gold coins
     (c)   Cattle   (d)   Rice   **[Ans: (c)]**

3.   **Sapta Sindhu means the land of _____.**
     (a)   Seven rivers   (b)   Seven villages
     (c)   Seven Tribes   (d)   Seven hills   **[Ans: (a)]**

4.   **Vishayapati was the head of a _____.**
     (a)   Rashtra   (b)   Village
     (c)   Clan   (d)   Jana   **[Ans: (c)]**

5.   **In economic, political and military matters, the king was assisted by the _____.**
     (a)   Gramani   (b)   Senani
     (c)   Purohit   (d)   Vidhata   **[Ans: (b)]**

6.   **Non-Aryans were called ____.**
     (a)   Janas   (b)   Dasyus
     (c)   Sabha   (d)   Samitha   **[Ans: (b)]**

7.   **In the Later Vedic Period the role of women in society ____.**
     (a)   increased   (b)   declined
     (c)   remained the same as before (d)   became equal with the role of man
                                                                          [Ans: (b)]

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UNIT 2

GREAT THINKERS AND NEW FAITHS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

□ To learn the causes for the rise of new faiths in the sixth century BC (BCE).
□ To have knowledge in the teachings of Mahavira and Buddha.
□ To know the similarities and dissimilarities between Jainism and Buddhism.
□ To understand the differences between Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism.
□ To know the influence of Jainism and Buddhism in Tamil Nadu..

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. What is the name of the Buddhist scripture?
(a) Angas   (b) Tripitakas
(c) Tirukkural   (d) Naladiyar   **[Ans : (b) Tripitakas]**

2. Who was the first Tirthankara of Jainism?
(a) Rishabha   (b) Parsava
(c) Vardhamana   (d) Buddha   **[Ans : (a) Rishabha]**

3. How many Tirthankaras were there in Jainism?
(a) 23   (b) 24
(c) 25   (d) 26   **[Ans : (b) 24]**

4. Where was the third Buddhist Council convened?
(a) Rajagriha   (b) Vaishali
(c) Pataliputra (d) Kashmir   **[Ans : (c) Pataliputra]**

5. Where did Buddha deliver his first sermon?
(a) Lumbini   (b) Saranath
(c) Taxila   (d) Bodh Gaya   **[Ans : (b) Saranath]**

II. Match the statement with the Reason. Tick the appropriate answer:

1. Statement : A common man could not understand upanishads.

Reason: Upanishads were highly philosophical.
(a) Statement and its Reason are correct.
(b) Statement is wrong.
(c) Statement is true, but the Reason for that is wrong.
(d) Both Statement and Reason are wrong.   **[Ans : (a)]**

XI. Answer Grid:

The Jain monks who wear white clothes are called **Ans: Svetambaras**	What is the meaning of Buddha? **Ans: The Enlightened one**	Who is the 24th Tirthankara of Jainism? **Ans: Mahavira**
Who delivered Dharmachakra Pravartana? **Ans: Buddha**	How many noble truths are there in Buddhism? **Ans: Four Noble Truths**	Which religion's teachings include four noble truth and eight-fold path? **Ans: Buddhism**
Name the earliest Buddhist literature which deals with the stories of various births of Buddha? **Ans: Jatakas**	Name any four places where Jain monasteries were located in Tamil Nadu. **Ans: Puhar, Uraiyur, Madurai, Vanchi**	Name one of the twin Indian's Epics **Ans: Manimekalai**

Additional Questions

I.　Choose the correct answer:

1.　Vardhamana was born in
   (a)　Lumbini
   (b)　Kundhagrama
   (c)　Sanchi
   (d)　Gaya　　　　**[Ans : (b)]**

2.　Kevala refers to
   (a)　Buddha
   (b)　Rishaba
   (c)　Mahavira
   (d)　Thirthankara　　　**[Ans: (c)]**

3.　Vardhamana means
   (a)　Healthy
   (b)　Wealthy
   (c)　Happy
   (d)　Prosperous　　　**[Ans: (d)]**

4.　Asteya means
   (a)　Ahimsa
   (b)　Not to steal
   (c)　To speak truth
   (d)　Celibacy　　　　**[Ans: (b)]**

5.　Samanam refers to
   (a)　Hindusim
   (b)　Buddhism
   (c)　Jainism
   (d)　None of the above　　**[Ans: (c)]**

6.　Sakya Muni refers to
   (a)　Buddha
   (b)　Mahavira
   (c)　Sages
   (d)　Thirthankara　　　**[Ans: (a)]**

7.　Buddha was opposed to
   (a)　rituals
   (b)　sacrifices
   (c)　caste system
   (d)　All of the above　　**[Ans: (d)]**

UNIT 3

FROM CHIEFDOMS TO EMPIRES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To know the factors responsible for the rise of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas.
- ❑ To understand the evolution of Indian polity from Chiefdoms to Kingdoms.
- ❑ To recall the greatness of Mauryan Empire.
- ❑ To learn the main features of the administration and the nature of the society & economy during that time.
- ❑ To gain the knowledge on Ashoka's policy of Dhamma.
- ❑ To examine the causes for the decline of Mauryan Empire.

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. **The Kingdom which was most powerful among the four Mahajanapadas**
   (a) Anga (b) Magadha
   (c) Kosala (d) Vajji **[Ans : (b) Magadha]**

2. **Among the following who was the contemporary of Gautama Buddha?**
   (a) Ajatasatru (b) Bindusara
   (c) Padmanabha Nanda (d) Brihadratha **[Ans : (a) Ajatasatru]**

3. **Which of the following are the sources of Mauryan period?**
   (a) Artha Sastra (b) Indica
   (c) Mudrarakshasa (d) All **[Ans : (d) All]**

4. **Chandra Gupta Maurya abdicated the thrown and went to Sravanbelgola along with Jaina Saint _____.**
   (a) Badrabahu (b) Stulabahu
   (c) Parswanatha (d) Rushabhanatha **[Ans : (a) Badrabahu]**

5. **_____ was the ambassador of Seleucus Nicator.**
   (a) Ptolemy (b) Kautilya
   (c) Xerxes (d) Megasthenese **[Ans : (d) Megasthenese]**

6. **Who was the last emperor of Mauryan Dynasty?**
   (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Ashoka
   (c) Brihadratha (d) Bindusara **[Ans : (c) Brihadratha]**

[359]

3. **Draw and colour our National Flag.**

XI. Answer Grid:

Name the two kinds of government in North India during 6th century B.C (BCE) **Ans: Gana Sanghas and Kingdoms**	Who conducted second Buddhist council at Vaishali? **Ans: Kalasoka, a king of Sishunaga dynasty.**	What is the modern name for Kalinga? **Ans: Odisha**
Town was administrated by_____ **Ans: Nagarika**	Where was the third Buddhist council convened by Ashoka? **Ans: Pataliputra**	Name any two major Mahajanapadas. **Ans: Magadha, Kosala**
Which inscription records the construction of Sudarshana lake? **Ans: The Junagarh Girnar Inscription**	Who was the last Nanda ruler? **Ans: Dhana Nanda**	Name the silver coin which were in use during Maurian period? **Ans: Panas**

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The earliest gathering places of men were
   (a) Kingdoms   (b) Janapadas
   (c) Mahajanapadas   (d) Republics   **[Ans : (b)]**

2. Kosala, one of the Mahajanapadas belonged to
   (a) Eastern Uttar Pradesh   (b) Allahabad
   (c) Bihar   (d) Ujjain   **[Ans: (a)]**

3. Udayin belonged to _____ dynasty.
   (a) Nanda   (b) Shishunaga
   (c) Haryanka   (d) Maurya   **[Ans: (c)]**

4. The Source of information about the Mauryan Empire is from
   (a) Puranas   (b) Edicts of Ashoka
   (c) Punch marked coins   (d) All of the above   **[Ans: (d)]**

5. The name Vishnu Gupta refers to _____.
   (a) Ajata satru   (b) Ashoka
   (c) Dhana nanda   (d) Chanakya   **[Ans: (d)]**

GEOGRAPHY

UNIT 1

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITES

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- ❑ To introduce the meaning of resources
- ❑ To familiarize with the different types of resources
- ❑ To understand the need for conservation of resources
- ❑ To understand the meaning of economic activities.

EXERCISES

A. Match the following.

A	B
Natural resource	Minerals
International resource	Sustainable development
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	Air
Non-renewable	Manufacturing
Universal resource	Ambergris
Secondary activities	Forest

Ans.

A	B
Natural resource	Forest
International resource	Ambergris
Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	Sustainable development
Non-renewable	Minerals
Universal resource	Air
Secondary activities	Manufacturing

B. Fill in the blanks :

1. Sugarcane is processed to make _____. **[Ans: Sugar]**

2. Conservation of resources is _____ use of resources. **[Ans: careful]**

3. Resources which are confined to certain regions are called _____.

[Ans: Localised Resources]
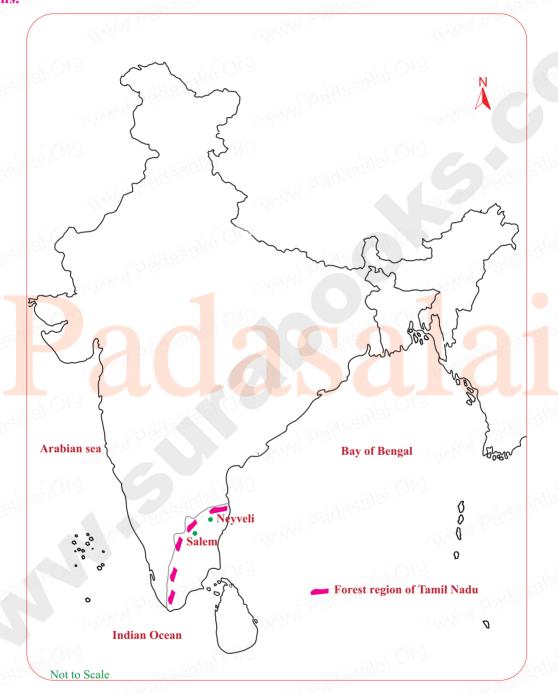
4. _____ resources are being used in the present. **[Ans: Actual Resources]**

[371]

J. Mark the following in the outline map of India.

    1.   **Neyveli**
                                2.   **Bay of Bengal**

    3.   **Arabian Sea**
                                  4.   **Forest region of Tamil Nadu**

    5.   **Indian Ocean**
                                  6.   **Iron mining in Kanjamalai(Salem)**

Ans.

N

Arabian sea

Bay of Bengal

Neyveli

Salem

Forest region of Tamil Nadu

Indian Ocean

Not to Scale

CIVICS

UNIT 1

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

❑ To know about the natural national symbols of India.

❑ To understand the importance to protect nature.

❑ To know the other national symbols and appreciate them.

❑ To know about different national festivals and celebrate them with joy.

EXERCISES

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. **The National Song Vande Mataram was composed by_____**
   (a) Pingali Venkayya   (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
   (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee   (d) Gandhiji

   [Ans : (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee]

2. **Which is the National Anthem of India?**
   (a) Jana Gana Mana   (b) Vande Mataram
   (c) Amar Sonar Bangla   (d) Neerarum kaduluduththa

   [Ans : (a) Jana Gana Mana]

3. **Who wrote the most famous novel Anand Math?**
   (a) Akbar   (b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
   (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee   (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

   [Ans : (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee]

4. **_____ birthday is celebrated as the International Day of non violence.**
   (a) Mahatma Gandhi   (b) Subash Chandra Bose
   (c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel   (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

   [Ans : (a) Mahatma Gandhi]

5. **The colour of the Asoka chakra found in our National flag is _____**
   (a) sky blue   (b) navy blue
   (c) blue   (d) green   **[Ans : (b) navy blue]**

   (v) King Cobra - It is the World's longest venomous snake and lives in the rain forests and plains of India.

   (vi) Lotus (1950) Though it grows in muddy water, it blooms with beauty.

   (vii) Tiger (1973) It is the largest cat species. India has 70% of tigers population in the world.

   (viii) Elephant (2010) It is native to mainland Asia and plays a critical role in maintaining the regions forests.

   (ix) Lactobacillus (2012) They are friendly bacteria. Form major part of the lactic and bacteria group.

   (x) Mango (1950) It is a rich source of vitamins A,C and D and mainly cultivated in the plains.

9.   Where is the peacock sanctuary located in Tamil Nadu?

Ans. There is a peacock sanctuary at Viralimalai in the district of Pudukottai (Tamil Nadu).

HOTS:

1.   Who has been given the right to manufacture the National flag.

Ans. (i) By law the flag is to be made of Khadi.

   (ii) The right to manufacture the flag is held by the Khadi Development and Village Industries Commission who allocates it to regional groups.

   (iii) As of 2009, the Karnataka Khadi Gramodyoga Samyukta Sangha has been the sole manufacturer of the flag.

X. Activities

1.   Draw the natural National symbols as a scenery / Frame a story

Ans.   Activity to be done by the students themselves

2.   Prepare a logo for your class/school of your own

Ans.   Activity to be done by the students themselves

3.   What should we do to protect the endangered plants and animals – Discuss

Ans. (i) Grow native plants.

   (ii) Reduce your water consumption.

   (iii) Recycle and buy sustainable products.

   (iv) Do not buy plastic products.

   (v) Volunteer your time to protect the wildlife in your area.

   (vi) Do not purchase products from companies that are known polluters.

   (vii) Avoid supporting the market in illegal wildlife including tortoise-shell, ivory, and coral.

   (viii) Herbicides and pesticides are hazardous pollutants that affect wildlife at many levels.

   (ix) Educate friends and relatives about endangered species in your area.

392　　Sura's ○ 6th Std - 5 in 1 ○Term II ○ Social Science ○ Civics

UNIT TEST

Time : 40 min.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Marks : 25

I.　Choose the correct answer :　　　　　　　　　**(5 × 1 = 5)**

1.　The National Song Vande Mataram was composed by_____
　　(a)　Pingali Venkayya　　　　　(b)　Rabindra Nath Tagore
　　(c)　Bankim Chandra Chatterjee　(d)　Gandhiji

2.　Who wrote the most famous novel Anand Math?
　　(a)　Akbar　　　　　　　　　　(b)　Rabindra Nath Tagore
　　(c)　Bankim Chandra Chatterjee　(d)　Jawaharlal Nehru

3.　The colour of the Asoka chakra found in our National flag is _____
　　(a)　sky blue　　　　　　　　　(b)　navy blue
　　(c)　blue　　　　　　　　　　　(d)　green

4.　The first flag ever flown after the Independence is stored in _____
　　(a)　Chennai fort Museum　　　(b)　Delhi Museum
　　(c)　Saranath Museum　　　　　(d)　Kolkata Museum

5.　The National Anthem was written by _____
　　(a)　Devandranath Tagore　　　(b)　Bharathiyar
　　(c)　Rabindranath Tagore　　　(d)　Balagangadhar Tilak

II.　Fill in the blanks :　　　　　　　　　　　　**(5 × 1 = 5)**
1.　Our national tree is _____.
2.　The Indian National flag was designed by _____ .
3.　The longest river in India is _____.
4.　The Indian Rupees symbol was designed by _____.
5.　The Chakra of the National flag has _____ spokes.

III　Answer the following:　　　　　　　　　　**(5 × 3 = 15)**
1.　Where do we use our National emblem?
2.　What are the salient features of the National Anthem?
3.　Write about any three natural national symbols?
4.　What are the animals found in the bottom of the emblem?
5.　What do the colours in our National Flag represent?

❖　❖　❖

Answer Key

I　　1) (c)　Bankim Chandra Chatterjee　2) (c)　Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
　　　3) (b)　navy blue　　4) (a)　Chennai fort Museum 5) (c)　Rabindranath Tagore
II　　1) Banyan　2) Pingaly Vengaiah　3) The Ganges　4) Udhayakumar　5) 24.
III　　1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 388; Q. No. 5.
　　　2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 388; Q. No. 3.
　　　3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 388; Q. No. 8.
　　　4) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 388; Q. No. 7.
　　　5) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 388; Q. No. 1.

UNIT 2

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

❑ To know about the Constitution of India
❑ To recognise the formation of our Constitution
❑ To know the salient features of our Constitution
❑ To know the fundamental rights and duties of the citizen of India.

EXERCISES

I.   Choose the correct answer:

1.   **The Constitution Day is celebrated on**
   (a)   January 26   (b)   August 15
   (c)   November 26   (d)   December 9   **[Ans : (c) November 26]**

2.   **The Constituent Assembly accepted the Constitution of India in the year**
   (a)   1946   (b)   1950
   (c)   1947   (d)   1949   **[Ans : (d) 1949]**

3.   **There are _____ amendments made in the Constitution of India till 2016**
   (a)   101   (b)   100
   (c)   78   (d)   46   **[Ans : (a) 101]**

4.   **Which of the following is not a fundamental right?**
   (a)   Right to freedom   (b)   Right to equality
   (c)   Right to vote   (d)   Right to education

   [Ans : (c) Right to vote]

5.   **An Indian citizen has the right to vote at**
   (a)   14 years   (b)   18 years
   (c)   16 years   (d)   21 years   **[Ans : (b) 18 years]**

II.   Fill in the blanks :

1.   _____ was selected as the chairman of the Constituent Assembly

   [Ans: Dr. Rajendra Prasad]

[393]

Additional Questions

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Chairman of the constituent Assembly was
  (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar   (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
  (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad   (d) Vallabai Patel

[Ans : (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad]

2. The advisor of the Drafting Committee was
  (a) S. Radhakrishnan   (b) B.N. Rao
  (c) Moulana Azad   (d) Sarojini Naidu   **[Ans: (b) B.N. Rao]**

3. The preface of the constitution is called
  (a) Preamble   (b) Fundamental right
  (c) Directive Principles of state policy
  (d) legal document   **[Ans: (a) Preamble]**

4. In a Parliamentary system, the Executive is collectivity responsible to the
  (a) Prime Minister   (b) Legislature
  (c) Judiciary   (d) President   **[Ans: (b) Legislature]**

5. The Chief Architect of the Indian constitution is
  (a) Rajendra Prasad   (b) Jawaharlel Nehru
  (c) Vallabhai Patel   (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

[Ans: (d) B.R. Ambedkar]

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. In 1929, the Congress met at _____.   **[Ans: Lahore]**
2. Poorna Swaraj means _____.   **[Ans: complete-self governance]**
3. It took a period of _____ to complete the Indian Constitution.

[Ans: 2 years, 11 months and 17 days]

4. The basic human rights are known as _____.   **[Ans: fundamental rights]**
5. The original copies of the Constitution are preserved in special _____ filled cases.

[Ans: Helium]

III. Match the following:

1.	Secular	a.	Equal distribution
2.	Socialist	b.	Freedom of Religion
3.	Sovereign	c.	Brother hood
4.	Fraternity	d.	Independent

Ans. [1. - b, 2. - a, 3. - d, 4. - c]

ECONOMICS

UNIT 1

ECONOMICS AN INTRODUCTION

EXERCISES

I. Fill in the blanks:

1. The producers of food grains are _____ **[Ans: farmers]**
2. Collection of honey is a _____ occupation. **[Ans: Primary]**
3. The conversion of raw materials into finished goods is called _____
   [Ans: manufacturing]
4. According to Gandhiji the villages are _____ of the nation.
   [Ans: the backbone]
5. The percentage of population in the cities of Tamil Nadu is _____
   [Ans: 47 percent]

II. Match the following:

1.	Cattle rearing	- Secondary occupation
2.	Food processing	- Services
3.	Iron & Steel Industry	- Primary occupation
4.	Telephone	- Agro based industry
5.	Cotton Industry	- Tertiary occupation

Ans.

1.	Cattle rearing	- Primary occupation
2.	Food processing	- Agro based industry (or) Secondary occupation
3.	Iron & Steel Industry	- Secondary occupation
4.	Telephone	- Services (or) Tertiary occupation
5.	Cotton Industry	- Agro based industry (or) Secondary occupation

III. Match and find the odd pair:

1.	Small scale Industry	- Transaction of Money
2.	Forest based Industries	- Information Technology
3.	Services	- Paper Industries
4.	Banking	- Cattle rearing

Ans :

1.	Small scale Industry	- Cattle rearing
2.	Forest based Industries	- Paper Industries
3.	Services	- Information Technology
4.	Banking	- Transaction of Money

Odd pair - 1.

UNIT TEST

Time : 40 min. Marks : 25

I. Fill in the blanks : (5 × 1 = 5)

1. The producers of food grains are _____.
2. Collection of honey is a _____ occupation.
3. The conversion of raw materials into finished goods is called _____.
4. According to Gandhiji the villages are _____ of the nation.
5. The percentage of Population in the cities of Tamil Nadu is _____ .

II. Match the following: (5 × 1 = 5)

1. Fishing   – a. Forest based
2. Paper Mills   – b. Railways
3. Engineer   – c. Villages
4. Transport   – d. Primary
5. Sandhai   – e. Secondary

III Answer the following: (5 × 2 = 10)

1. Sandhai - define.
2. What is Savings?
3. What is barter system?
4. What are called secondary occupation?
5. What was the necessity for the invention of money?

IV Answer in detail: (1 × 5 = 5)

1. Write down the occupations in the service sector.

❖ ❖ ❖

Answer Key

I. 1) Formers   2) Primary   3) Manufacturing   4) The backbone   5) 47 percent

II. 1. - d, 2. - a, 3. - e, 4. - b, 5. - c.

III. 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 402; Q. No. 1.
     2) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 405; Q. No. 4.
     3) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 402; Q. No. 2.
     4) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 402; Q. No. 7.
     5) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 402; Q. No. 5.

IV. 1) Refer Sura's Guide Page No. 403; Q. No. 4.