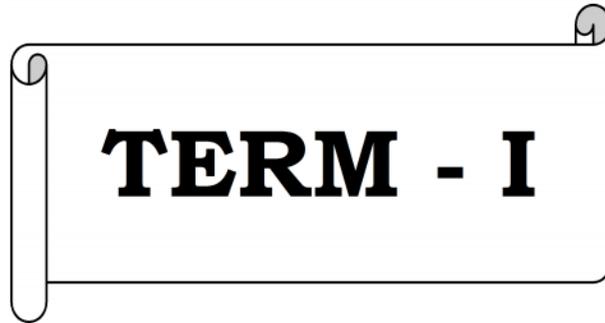


**STD: VI**



**TERM - I**

# ENGLISH

## Unit – I: Growing Up

### Section 1: Prose

#### How I taught my grandmother to read - Sudha Murthy

##### *I. Vocabulary and its usage:*

1. Convincing	-	Persuade, Satisfy
2. Complex	-	Complicated, Intricate
3. Psychological	-	Emotional, Subliminal
4. Appreciate	-	Admire, Applaud
5. Ardent	-	Eager, Enthusiastic
6. Orphan	-	Stray, Waif
7. Episode	-	Occurrence, Chapter
8. Concentration	-	Attentive, Centralized
9. Protagonist	-	Contender, lead
10. Savouring	-	Flavour, Relish
11. Immensely	-	Huge, Gigantic
12. Embrace	-	Cuddle, Fondle
13. Childishly	-	Credulous, Immatured
14. Tuition	-	Instruction, Teaching (Private)
15. Reverse	-	Contrary, Inverse

##### *II. Synonyms:*

1. Punya - Good deed
2. Insist – Emphasize
3. Debate - Argument
4. Thoroughly – Exhaustively
5. Scriptured – Sacred writing

##### *III. Antonyms:*

1. Complex x Simple
2. Endless x Bounded
3. Affectionate x Ignorant
4. Accompany x Abandon
5. Surprise x Expectation

##### *IV. Frame sentence:*

1. Desire:

Sentence: I have strong **desire** to become a doctor.

2. Neighbouring:

Sentence: France and Belgium are **neighbouring** countries.

3. Leaned:

Sentence: The lamp – post had **leaned** across the road.

4. Dealt:

Sentence: The story was **dealt** with many twists.

5. Nodded:

Sentence: They agreed the proposal and **nodded** their heads.

**V. Annotation:**

1. 'Avva, don't cry. What is the matter? Can I help you in any way?'

a) Who said these words?

Ans: Krishtakka's grand daughter said these words.

b) Why did she say so?

Ans: She was surprised for she had never seen her crying even in the most difficult situations.

2. 'I have decided I want to learn the Kannada alphabet from tomorrow onwards'

a) Who said these words?

Ans: Krishtakka, the grandmother said these words.

b) Why did she decide to learn the Kannada alphabet?

Ans: She decided to learn the Kannada alphabet because she felt very dependent and helpless in order to read her favourite book.

**VI. Answer the following in short:**

1. What were the two reasons that made Triveni a popular writer?

**Ans:** The two reasons that made Triveni, a popular writer were

i) Her style was easy to read and very convincing.

ii) Her stories usually dealt with complex psychological problems in the lives of ordinary people.

2. 'In those days, a wedding was a great event' Why does the narrator feel so?

**Ans:** In those days, wedding was a great event. The children enjoyed themselves by eating and playing endlessly, savouring the freedom because all the elders were busy.

3. Why could the grandmother not pursue her education?

**Ans:** When the grandmother was a young girl, she lost her mother. There was nobody to look after and guide her. In those days people never considered education essential for girls, so she was unable to pursue her education.

4. Why and how did the narrator reward the grandmother?

**Ans:** As grandmother was the first student of the narrator, she rewarded grandmother by presenting 'Kashi Yatre' which had been published as a novel by that time.

5. How did the grandmother show her gratitude towards her grand daughter?

Ans: Grandmother called her to the pooja place, made her sit on a stool and gave her a gift of a frock material. Then she did an unusual thing of touching her feet.

**VII. Answer in a paragraph:**

1. Write about the story of 'Kashi Yatre' appeared as a serial in the Kannada weekly 'Karmaveera':

**Ans:** It is the story of an old lady and her ardent desire to go to Kashi or Varanasi. Hindus believe that going to Kashi and worshipping Lord Vishweshwara is the Ultimate 'Punya'.

This old lady also believed in this, and her struggle to go there was described in that novel. There was also a young orphan girl, who had no money for the wedding. In the end, the old lady gave away all her savings without going to Kashi. She says "The happiness of this orphan girl is more important than worshipping Lord Vishweshwara at Kashi".

**Literature Reader - Unit 1****Pret in the House - Ruskin Bond**

1. Where did the Pret go when the author's family moved to another house? Grandmother decided to move into another house because of the mischievousness of the Pret. Before it came into the house, it was living on the peepul tree. The Pret was preoccupied with the traffic on the road during the day time. It was believed that at night, if someone yawned under the peepul tree, the Pret would jump down the throat and ruin the person's digestion.

After the author's grandfather had given permission to the PWD to cut off the peepul tree, the Pret started troubling the family, by doing mischievous things.

The pret started playing mischief with the different family members. He deliberately misplaced grandmother's spectacles, pulled off the uncle's bed clothes, put the ink in the soup and so on. So, they started moving to a new house.

The roof of the old car was piled with bags and kitchen utensils. When the car was about to move, suddenly they all heard a peculiar sound from the roof of the car. Finally they realized that the Pret accompanied them.

**Section – 2****Prose: Tom paints the fence - Mark Twain****I. Vocabulary and its usage:**

- |               |   |                          |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Whirled    | - | Spinned, twisted         |
| 2. Scrambled  | - | Scurried, stirred        |
| 3. Conscience | - | Moral sense, scruples    |
| 4. Mighty     | - | Powerful, great strength |
| 5. Existence  | - | Persistence, reality     |

- |             |   |                           |
|-------------|---|---------------------------|
| 6. Sighing  | - | Murmuring, suspiring      |
| 7. Ridicule | - | Mockery, banter           |
| 8. Resumed  | - | Proceed, restarted        |
| 9. Dread    | - | Anxiety, great fear       |
| 10. Barrel  | - | Drum, Cistern             |
| 11. Repair  | - | Restore, mend             |
| 12. Pretend | - | Deceive, Allege           |
| 13. Sweated | - | Deal of effort, perspired |
| 14. Stuck   | - | Cemented, glued           |
| 15. Obtain  | - | Attain, acquire           |

**II. Synonyms:**

- |                                    |                              |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Uninspiring – Boring            | 2. Multiplied – Increased    |
| 3. Surveyed – Examined             | 4. Consent – Give permission |
| 5. Awfully – Terribly / very great |                              |

**III. Antonyms:**

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Slight x Significant   | 2. Goodness x Wickedness   |
| 3. Spoilt x Adorn         | 4. Magnificent x Offensive |
| 5. Particular x Imprecise |                            |

**IV. Frame sentence:**

1. Instant:  
Sentence: Her latest play was an ***instant*** success.
2. Fled:  
Sentence: The girl ***fled*** away from the danger.
3. Cheerfulness:  
Sentence: There is ***cheerfulness*** in every face.
4. Back and forth:  
Sentence: Tom swept his brush ***back and forth*** like an artist.
5. Unlock:  
Sentence: Please, ***unlock*** this door.

**V. Annotation:**

1. 'Nothing! Look at your hands. And look at your mouth'.

a) Who said these words to whom?

**Ans:** Aunt Polly said these words to Tom.

b) Why did she say so?

**Ans:** Tom denied eating the jam when Aunt Polly got hold of him.

So she said these to Tom.

2. 'Ben I would like to honestly; but would Aunt Polly like it?'

a) Who said this to whom?

**Ans:** Tom said this to Ben.

b) What wouldn't Aunt Polly like?

**Ans:** There wasn't one boy in a thousand who can do it in right way except Tom. So Aunt Polly wouldn't like Ben to whitewash the fence.

**VI. Answer the following in short:**

1. Why did whitewashing seem painful to Tom? What did he really want to do?

**Ans:** When all the other boys were on a holiday on Saturday, he hated work more than anything else. So, white washing seemed painful to Tom. He really wanted to have fun throughout the day.

2. How did Tom react to the arrival of Ben Rogers?

**Ans:** Ben was eating an apple and seemed to be in high spirits. Tom went on dipping the brush into the bucket, whitewashing and paid no attention to Ben.

3. What did Tom do while Ben was whitewashing the fence?

**Ans:** While Ben worked and sweated in the sun, Tom, the retired artist sat on a barrel, swinging his legs, eating his apple and laying plots to take in other boys.

4. Who were the other boys bought the chance of whitewashing?

**Ans:** Ben Rogers for half eaten apple, Billy Fisher for a kite and Johnny for a dead rat and a string to swing it, were bought the chance of whitewashing from Tom.

5. What was great law of human action that Tom had discovered?

**Ans:** 'In order to make a man or boy desire a thing, it is only necessary to make the thing difficult to obtain' – was a great law of human action that Tom had discovered.

**VIII. Answer in a paragraph:**

1. What is the wealth that Tom had gathered at the end?

**Ans:** Tom planned to buy his freedom instead of whitewashing the fence. He plotted and made Ben Rogers, Billy Fisher and Johnny to do it. At the end of the day the wealth that Tom had gathered were — half – eaten apple, a kite, a dead rat with a string to swing, twelve marbles, a piece of blue bottle glass to look through, a key that wouldn't unlock anything, a piece of chalk, a tin soldier, six fire crackers, a kitten with only one eye, a dog – collar but no dog, the handle of knife and a number of other things of the kind.



### Section – 3

#### Poem: A remarkable adventure – Jack Prelutsky

##### **I. Synonyms:**

- |                                |                            |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Tumultuously - In confusion | 2. Talons - Claws          |
| 3. Tussled - Struggled         | 4. Raptor - A bird of prey |
| 5. Trepidation - Anxiety       |                            |

##### **II. Annotation:**

1. 'I was filled with apprehension And retreated down the stairs'.  
a) Who referred to 'I' here?

**Ans:** 'I' referred to the poet.

- b) Explain the term 'apprehension'.

**Ans:** 'Apprehension' means 'fear that something bad may happen'.

2. 'I was lucky to elude them  
When they briefly looked away-'

- a) Why did the poet say that he was lucky?

**Ans:** He was lucky because he escaped from the race of fearsome creatures.

- b) What does 'elude' mean?

**Ans:** 'Elude' means escape.

##### **III. Answer the following in short:**

1. What did the poet do at the bed room?

**Ans:** The poet sat at his bed room with a notebook open wide in order to write his homework.

2. Why did he run down the stairs?

**Ans:** A giant Anaconda started winding up his side so he ran down the stairs.

3. Why did the poet blunder into quicksand?

**Ans:** There were tigers after him and he could feel them growing closer. So the poet blundered into quicksand.

4. How did he escape?

**Ans:** He was rescued by an eagle that descended from the skies.

5. Was the reason said by the poet true?

**Ans:** No, the poet said all imaginative and unreal happenings for not doing his homework.

## Literature Reader - Unit 2

### Attila - RK Narayan

#### Narrate the story of 'Attila'.

The house decided to buy a watch dog because of a series of house-breakings and thefts in the neighbourhood. After a prolonged debate, they decided to call the dog as 'Attila'.

Attila ate heartily. They could employ two watchmen for the price of the rice and meat he ate. Despite his fierce appearance, he was a friendly dog and welcomed everyone, even strangers. When a thief named Ranga took away the valuables of the house, Attila did not do anything and even accompanied the thief to his house.

When Attila was with the thief Ranga, the eldest son of the house spotted Attila and called out. Ranga ran and Attila followed him. In the process, Ranga stumbled over Attila and fell. As he rolled on the ground, a piece of jewellery which was stolen from the house fell out of his hand, recognizing him and handed over to the police.

The family thought that Attila had been following the thief. Attila did not do anything but this incident created an impression that the thief was caught because of Attila. Attila became the hero of the day.

### Unit – II – Nature's Bounty Section – 1 – The giving tree

#### I. Vocabulary and its usage:

- |                   |   |                         |
|-------------------|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Mission        | - | Assignment, Operation   |
| 2. Heritage       | - | Culture, ancestry       |
| 3. Traditional    | - | Customary, doctrinal    |
| 4. Survival       | - | Durability, Endurance   |
| 5. Retrieved      | - | Recall, restore         |
| 6. Protest        | - | Revolt, Turmoil         |
| 7. Confront       | - | Attack, withstand       |
| 8. Fierce         | - | Barbarous, Cruel        |
| 9. Accomplished   | - | Proficient, gifted      |
| 10. Proposed      | - | Scheduled, suggested    |
| 11. Campaign      | - | Crusade, movement       |
| 12. Generation    | - | Procreation, genesis    |
| 13. Formal        | - | conventional, academic  |
| 14. Fodder        | - | Pasturage, provender    |
| 15. Demonstration | - | Representation, display |

**II. Synonyms:**

- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. Uprising - Revolt                     | 2. Mobilized - Gathered together |
| 3. Brandished - Waved                    | 4. Vigil - Guard                 |
| 5. Resistance - Confrontation / Conflict |                                  |

**III. Antonyms:**

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Exploit x Cherish                   | 2. Disturb x Appease       |
| 3. Established x Ruined                | 4. Livelihood x Recreation |
| 5. Surrendered x Conquered / Surpassed |                            |

**IV. Frame sentence:**

1. Poverty:

Sentence: People of Somalia are in an extreme **poverty**.

2. Panchayat:

Sentence: In those days, **Panchayat** was involved in many community activities.

3. Spontaneously:

Sentence: He spoke **spontaneously** to defend himself.

4. Authorized:

Sentence: She **authorized** him to sign the documents.

5. Withdraw:

Sentence: The army **withdraws** from its position.

**V. Answer the following in short:**

1. What was the unique way in which the women of the Uttarakhand showed their love and respect for their trees?

**Ans:** The women of the Uttarakhand region were amongst the first to realize the value of trees. They made it their life time mission to leave undestroyed forests for their children and grand children.

2. Who was Gaura Devi?

**Ans:** One woman whose future generations in Uttarakhand are not likely to forget is Gaura Devi. She received no formal education but she mobilized the women of this region to protect their natural heritage.

3. How were the people dependent on forest?

**Ans:** The people of the village were dependent on forest for their daily necessities, graze their animals and collected fodder from them.

4. How did the people of Reni were quick to react?

**Ans:** The people of Reni were quick to react when the Government authorized the felling of the trees in the area and gave the job to contractors. The people held demonstrations of protests.

5. In what sense had the women of Reni proved the men of the village were wrong?

**Ans:** The men of the village had heard about the proposed plan to fell trees in their area. They were sure that on their return, they would find an entire belt of destroyed forest. But the women of Reni proved them wrong as they protected the forest after the protest.

**VI. Answer in a paragraph:**

1. What had happened on 25<sup>th</sup> March 1974 in Reni?

**Ans:** A group of forest officials along with some labourers started moving towards the forest on 25<sup>th</sup> March in Reni which was the day for the felling had already been fixed. A young girl saw them and she went running back to report to Gaura Devi. There were no men in the village that day. All of them had gone to Chamoli. Fearlessly Gaura Devi and twenty-seven other women of Reni began to march towards the forest. They tried to reason with them and told the labourers to leave the forest. Gaura Devi was brandished by one of the men with a gun. Then they chased the labourers for nearly two kilometers and broke the cement bridge leading to the forests. After a three-day standoff, the men finally withdrew without having accomplished their task.

## Unit – II – Nature’s Bounty

### Section – 2 – Prose – The Cherry Tree

**I. Vocabulary and its usage:**

- |                |   |                      |
|----------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Sheltered   | - | Covert, alee         |
| 2. Outskirts   | - | Border, periphery    |
| 3. Retired     | - | Isolated, withdrawn  |
| 4. Yield       | - | Afford, proffer      |
| 5. Well rooted | - | Fixed, entrenched    |
| 6. Peered      | - | Emerged, Peep out    |
| 7. Plodded     | - | Trudged, clumped     |
| 8. Intention   | - | Impulsion, objective |
| 9. Perched     | - | Set down, squatted   |
| 10. Grumpy     | - | Irritable, Petulant  |
| 11. Pecked     | - | Nibbled, jabbed      |
| 12. Striding   | - | Parading, traipsing  |
| 13. Reclining  | - | Leaning, sprawling   |
| 14. Scarlet    | - | Ruddiness, mantling  |
| 15. Miracle    | - | Rarity, phenomenon   |

**II. Synonyms:**

- |              |   |                           |
|--------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Stunted   | - | Prevented full growth     |
| 2. Tang      | - | Sharp but pleasant taste  |
| 3. Streaming | - | Forge and smooth movement |
| 4. Minivet   | - | Small, slender bird       |
| 5. Flitted   | - | Flew around               |

**III. Antonyms:**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Stony x Sandy    | 2. Bare x Covered   |
| 3. Stared x Ignored | 4. Dripped x Poured |
| 5. Tender x Tough   |                     |

**IV. Frame sentences:**

1. Promptly:

Sentence: She ***promptly*** accepted my offer.

2. Haunches:

Sentence: The children were squatting on their ***haunches***.

3. Curled up:

Sentence: The hedgehog ***curled up*** into a ball.

4. Sturdy:

Sentence: He is small but ***sturdy***.

5. Gazed:

Sentence: The girl ***gazed*** at the question paper.**V. Annotation:**

1. 'Nothing is lucky if you put it away'

- a) Who said these words?

**Ans:** Rakesh's grandfather said these words.

- b) What did he mention as luck?

**Ans:** Rakesh would like to keep the cherry seeds as lucky. But grandfather mentioned that he must put it to some use if he wanted luck.

2. "What's so special about this tree? Why do we like it so much?"

- a) Who said this to whom?

**Ans:** Rakesh said this to his grandfather.

- b) Why the tree was so special?

**Ans:** The tree was so special because Rakesh and his grandfather had planted it themselves.**VI. Answer the following in short:**

1. What did Rakesh do with the last seed?

**Ans:** Rakesh kept the last seed in his mouth for sometime, rolling it around on his tongue, until all the tang had gone.

2. How did Rakesh spend the evenings?

**Ans:** In the evenings Rakesh and grandfather sat near the charcoal fire and grandfather told stories about people who turned into animals and ghosts, who lived in trees and beans that jumped, also stones that wept.

3. When did the cherry tree grow quickly?

**Ans:** When the ferns sprang from trunks of trees, strange looking lilies came up in the long grass, the trees dripped and mist came curling up the valley. The cherry tree grew quickly in this season.

4. Name some of the birds flitted in and out of the tree, why?

**Ans:** Birds such as Bulbuls, Scarlets and Minivets flitted in and out of the foliage, feasting on the cherries.

5. Where did Rakesh find the grandfather on a warm sunny afternoon?

**Ans:** Rakesh was looking for his grandfather without finding him any of his favourite places around the houses. Then he found him reclining on a cane chair under the cherry tree on a warm sunny afternoon.

**VII. Answer in a paragraph:**

1. When did Rakesh find the seed had grown into a tree?

**Ans:** It was spring when the wild duck flew north again, to Siberia. Early in the morning, when Rakesh got up to chop the wood and light a fire, saw the V-shaped formation streaming northwards and heard the call of the birds clearly through the thin mountain air. One morning in the garden he bent to pick up what he thought was a small twig and found to his surprise it was well-rooted. He stared at it for a moment, recalled that the seed he planted last year had grown about four inches high. Thus he found that the seed had grown into a tree.

## Unit – II – Nature's Bounty

### Section – 3 – Poem – Ten tall Oak trees – Richard Edwards

**I. Synonyms:**

1. Furnace - A very hot oven
2. Sizzle - Split
3. Brewery - Place where beer is made
4. Gangway - Passage
5. Snarled - Growled

**II. Annotation:**

1. 'Warships' cried King Henry Then there were nine.

a) When did King Henry Cry?

**Ans:** Looking at the ten tall oak trees, standing in a line, King Henry Cried.

b) Why did he cry?

**Ans:** He cried in order to cut an oak tree to make a warship.

2. 'Nuisance', grumped the farmers Then there were none.

a) Where are the poetic lines taken from?

**Ans:** Poetic lines are taken from the poem 'Ten tall Oak trees'.

b) Why were there none?

**Ans:** The last oak tree was cut by the farmer who thought it was a nuisance.

**III. Answer the following in short:**

1. The words 'tall oak trees' have been repeated in every stanza. What do you think it suggests?

**Ans:** The words 'tall oak trees' suggest the idea that the oak trees are well grown and it could be used for any purpose of mankind.

2. Why was the eighth tree cut off?

**Ans:** The eighth tree was cut off when the lightning split the tree.

3. Why did the merchant smile?

**Ans:** The merchant smiled on seeing the branches, leaves and sticks of seven tall oak trees which could be used as firewood.

4. Who insisted to cut the fourth one?

**Ans:** The fourth oak tree was cut for the floorboards on the insistence of the builder.

5. How does the poem reflect man's attitude towards environment? Give example.

**Ans:** Man's selfish attitude, intention of disturbing nature and polluting environment by deforestation reflects in this poem. For example throughout the poem the tall oak trees were cut down for the purpose of warships, charcoal, firewood, gangway and floorboards.

### Literature Reader - Unit 3

#### Pandora and the Mysterious Box - Brian Patten

**Do you think this story tries to give us a message? What is it?**

Long long ago, there was a child named Epimetheus who had neither father nor mother. To keep him away from loneliness, a girl named Pandora was sent.

Before Pandora's arrival, Epimetheus did not lead a perfect life and spent the entire day playing and dancing.

Once Pandora entered the cottage of Epimetheus, she saw an enormous box and wanted to open it. But Epimetheus strictly instructed her not to open the box.

One day, while Epimetheus was out alone, Pandora gazed at the art work of the box and admired its beauty. She noticed that the box was secured by a very fine knot of gold cord. Pandora was certain that the box was full of valuables and wanted to take a look. She heard the murmur of small voices saying "Let us out, dear Pandora". She decided to have a little peep and

opened the box. The cottage grew very dark and she brought out troubles and more than a hundred and fifty sorrows, diseases, number of miserable and painful shapes.

After a while, a cheerful voice assuring to comfort the two children, begged them to let it out. They opened the box, the second time and this time 'Hope' came out. Hope assured that it would be there whenever they needed it.

The story teaches us to value life and care for each other. Although troubles create a lot of problems, Hope too makes its presence felt by providing us the courage to face troubles.

### Unit – III – Furs and Feathers Section – 1 The Giant Roc - Prose

#### ***I. Vocabulary and its usage:***

1. Perceive - Sense, comprehend
2. Voyage - Ocean trip, sail
3. Pace - Stride, Step
4. Astonish - Amaze, Surprise
5. Scarcely - Barely, Hardly
6. Frighten - Fright, scare
7. Satisfy - Gratify, Fulfill
8. Merchandise - Product, Trade
9. Troop - Flock, Parade
10. Seize - Capture, Appropriate
11. Gather - Collect, Accumulate
12. Stuck - Caught, Baffled
13. Pounce - Jump, Swoop
14. Instead - Alternatively, Rather
15. Fortune - Chance, Fate

#### ***II. Give the Synonyms:***

- |                               |                           |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Uninhabited - Unoccupied - | 2. Commodities - Products |
| 3. Prodigious - Extraordinary | 4. Weariness - Tiredness  |
| 5. Preserve - Protect         |                           |

#### ***III. Antonyms:***

- |                         |                           |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Retired x Approached | 2. Pleasure x Displeasure |
| 3. Enmity x Cordiality  | 4. Tremble x Steady       |
| 5. Descended x Ascended |                           |

**IV. Frame sentences:**

1. Revive – The meeting between the world leaders will revive the peace.
2. Busied – Clara busied herself with the lessons.
3. Swallowed – The snake swallowed a frog.
4. Suited – She bought a dress suited for her character in a play.
5. Perplexity – My brother is in perplexity of choosing the best course.

**V. Annotations:**

1. "I was so melancholic that I was ready to die with grief".
  - a) Who said this?

**Ans:** Sinbad said these words.

- b) Why did he say so?

**Ans:** Sinbad was left alone in the island where there were no living beings.

2. "When night came on, I went into a cave"

- a) Who is 'I' referred here?

**Ans:** 'I' is referred to Sinbad.

- b) Why did Sinbad go into the cave at night?

**Ans:** During the day, the cave would be filled with serpents. So, Sinbad went into the cave at night.

**VI. Answer the following in short:**

1. Why did Sinbad decide to sail the second time?

**Ans:** Sinbad decided to sail the second time because he was very tired of a quiet life and wanted to trade and travel.

2. Describe the island where Sinbad landed?

**Ans:** The Island was covered with several sorts of fruit trees. The island was inhabited with neither man nor beast.

3. Why did Sinbad come out of the ship? What happened to him?

**Ans:** Sinbad came out of the ship to breathe fresh air. Sinbad had a very good meal and slept for a long time. When he was awake he saw that the ship left him alone in the island.

4. How did Sinbad escape from the island?

**Ans:** The monstrous bird 'Roc' came to the island to hatch the egg. Sinbad tied his cloth strongly to its leg. The bird carried and left him in another island which was covered with diamonds and serpents.

5. What did Sinbad do with the diamonds he got?

**Ans:** Sinbad exchanged the diamonds with the merchants for good money. He went to Baghdad and gave great alms to the poor and lived honourably.

**VII. Answer in a paragraph:**

1. How did Sinbad escape from the islands?

**Ans:** Sinbad decided to sail the second time because he was very tired of a quiet life in Baghdad. He wanted to trade and travel and set off for sailing. The ship landed in an island where there were no men or beasts. Sinbad came out of the ship to breathe fresh air. He had a good meal and slept for a long time. As he woke up, he saw that the ship left him alone in the island.

Sinbad saw a giant roc, a monstrous bird landed on the island to hatch the egg. He tied his cloth to its leg. The bird carried and left him in another island which was covered with diamonds and serpents.

Sinbad escaped from the island of diamond with the help of merchants who used to come there to take the diamonds. He returned to his home town Baghdad and lived an honourable life.

### Unit – III – Furs and Feathers Section – 2 – How the cat became – Prose

**I. Vocabulary and its usage:**

1. Efficiently - Well, skillfully
2. Awkwardly - With difficulty, carelessly
3. Deserted - Abandoned, Vacant
4. Relax - Calm down, rest
5. Influence - Power, significance
6. Effortlessly - Comfortably, Steadily
7. Normality - Averageness, regularity
8. Dissuade - Discourage, turn off
9. Slog - Drag, trudge
10. Convince - Assure, satisfy
11. Peculiar - Appropriate, unique
12. Strange - Abnormal, astonishing
13. Laze - Inactive, loiter
14. Crowd - Large assembly, army
15. Lounge - Relax, Lobby

**II. Synonyms:**

1. Shrews - A small animal with a long nose
2. Oddity - Person or thing that is strange
3. Gaze - A long fixed look
4. Wailing - Loud cries made while weeping
5. Lounge - Waiting room or area

**III. Antonyms:**

- |              |   |              |          |   |        |
|--------------|---|--------------|----------|---|--------|
| 1. Smooth    | x | Uneven/Rough | 2. Awake | x | Asleep |
| 3. Curled up | x | Push away    | 4. Peek  | x | Stare  |
| 5. Grubby    | x | Clean        |          |   |        |

**IV. Frame sentences:**

1. Pleased: My father is pleased with my studies.
2. Persuade: He has the ability to persuade others to follow.
3. Everywhere: The kid follows her mother everywhere.
4. Poked: She poked a piece of straw into her mouth.
5. Stretched: The cat stretched out at the fireside.

**V. Annotations:**

1. 'I've come for a job,' he said.

a) Who said these words?

**Ans:** Cat said these words.

b) Why did he say so?

**Ans:** All his friends compelled him to take up a job. So the cat asked a man to give a job.

2. 'My farm's swarming with rats and mice'

a) Who said these words?

**Ans:** A man who was the owner of a farm said these words.

b) Why did he say so?

**Ans:** The man said because he wanted to give a job to the cat as rat catcher.

**VI. Answer the following in short:**

1. Things were running very smoothly but for one irritant. What was that?

**Ans:** The one irritant was cat. Cat was the only one who had no work when compared to other creatures.

2. Why was cat's behaviour annoying other creatures?

**Ans:** Cat disturbed the sleep of other creatures by playing violin every night which produced screeching and wailing sounds.

3. Cat was a happy one- why?

**Ans:** Cat was a happy one because he lived a life of peace, comfort and leisure. He sat every night in the hollow of his tree and composed tunes.

4. What was the job that man offered cat?

**Ans:** Man offered cat the job of catching rats and mice on his farm.

5. What difficulties did cat face at his job? How did he overcome them?

**Ans:** The rats pulled his tail, the mice nipped his ears. But cat was a quick learner. At the end of the week, he could lay out a dozen rats and twice as many mice within half an hour.

**VII. Answer in a paragraph:**

1. How did the animals persuade cat to change his ways?

**Ans:** The creatures of the woods formed a committee to persuade cat to take a job. Jay, Magpie and Parrot went along at dawn and sat in cat's old tree. As soon as cat peeked his head out, they all began together 'you've to get a job. Get a job! Get a Job! All day long, everywhere he went, those birds were at him. Cat could not even get one wink of sleep. The birds continued this until Cat got fed up and decided that he had to get a job.

### Unit – III – Furs and Feathers Section – 3 – The Ant Explorer - Poem

**I. Synonyms:**

1. Spent - Exhausted
2. Bracken - A type of fern
3. Staggered - Walked in an unsteady manner
4. Wobbly - Shaky, weak
5. Consent - Permission

**II. Annotations:**

1. 'He had eaten all his breakfast'

a) Who is 'he' referred here?

**Ans:** 'He' is referred to the ant.

b) Why had he eaten all his breakfast?

**Ans:** He had eaten all his break fast because he wanted to travel faraway places.

2. "He wished that he was home again"

a) Who wished to go home?

**Ans:** The ant wished to go home.

b) Why did the ant wish to go home?

**Ans:** The ant wished so because his little legs lost its strength.

**III. Answer the following:**

1. How does the poet express that the ant was obedient?

**Ans:** The ant had taken his mother's consent before setting out.

2. What feelings does the little explorer evoke in you?

**Ans:** The little explorer teaches us that one should have an adventurous nature but should also be aware of one's own limitations.

3. Why did the poet use the word fearful to describe the grass?

**Ans:** The poet used the word 'fearful' to describe the grass, as it appeared to the ant.

4. List down the places where did the ant go?

**Ans:** The ant went to the frond, gully, forest, bridge, desert, mountain ranges.

## Literature Reader - Unit 4

### The school for sympathy - Edward Verrall Lucas

What was unique about Miss Beam's system of education?

The narrator had heard a lot about Miss Beam's school. They taught only those things that are simple and useful to pupils like spelling, adding, subtracting, multiplying and writing. The students were taught thoughtfulness namely humanity, kindness and citizenship.

In the course of the term, every child had one blind day, one lame day, one deaf day and one mute day.

During the blind day, the eyes of children would be bandaged and they would need help in everything. It is educative to both the blind and the helpers.

During the mute day, the mouth would not be bandaged but the child must use only will power to stay mute.

The games they played were to experience physical disabilities of various kinds.

In order to get these young minds to appreciate and understand misfortune, the school made the children share misfortunes.



# MATHS

## Chapter – 11: Algebra

\* Literal numbers.

The letters which are used to represent numbers are called literals.

- \* Example:  $5 \times x \times y = 5xy$   
 $5$ ,  $x$  and  $y$  are factors of  $5xy$ .  
 $5$  is a numerical factor  
 $x$ ,  $y$  are literal factors.

\* Power of literal numbers.

In  $a^3$ ,  $a$  is called base and  $3$  is called exponent or index.

Example:  $(ab)^2 = ab \times ab$ .

\* Coefficient:

The number expressed in figures or symbols standing before an algebraic term as a multiplier is called its coefficient.

Example:  $3abc \rightarrow 3$  is the numerical coefficient of  $abc$ .

$ax y \rightarrow a$  is the literal coefficient of  $xy$ .

\* Variables and constants:

A symbol having a fixed value is called a constant.

A symbol which takes on various numerical values is called a variable.

Example:  $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$   
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow$  constant  
 $\rightarrow b, h \rightarrow$  Variables.

\* Algebraic Expression:

Any combination of letters or of numerals and letters connected by the symbols,  $+$ ,  $-$ ,  $\times$ ,  $\div$  is called an Algebraic expression.

Example:  $2x - 3y + 5z$ ,  $3x - 4y$ ,  $2a + 3b - 4$

The several parts of an expression connected by the signs  $+$  and  $-$  are called the terms of the expression.

Example:  $3x - 4y \rightarrow 3x$  and  $-4y$  are the terms of the expression.

\* Types of Algebraic Expression:

\* Monomial: If an expression contains only one term, it is called a monomial. For example:  $9$ ,  $-x$ ,  $2xy$ , etc.

\* Binomial: If an expression contains two terms, it is called a binomial. For example:  $x + 2y$ ,  $-4 + 3xy$ , etc.

\* Trinomial: If an expression contains three terms, it is called a trinomial. For example:  $a + b + c$ ,  $x + 5 - 3y$ , etc.

\* Polynomial: An algebraic expression containing one, two, three or any number of terms is called a polynomial.

For example:  $a + 2b + 8c - 4d + 5e + 7$  is a polynomial of six terms.

\* Example:

If  $a = 3$ ,  $b = 2$ ,  $c = 5$  find the value of  $2a - 2b + c$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Soln: } & 2a - 2b + c \\ \rightarrow & 2 \times 3 - 2 \times 2 + 5 \\ \rightarrow & 6 - 4 + 5 \\ \rightarrow & 2 + 5 \rightarrow 7 \quad (\text{Ans: } 7) \end{aligned}$$

\* An equation has two sides, LHS and RHS, and between them is the equal (=) sign.

\* If  $L.H.S \neq R.H.S.$ , then it is not an equation.

\* The value of the variable in an equation which makes  $LHS = RHS$  is called a solution of the equation.

Example:  $x + 5 = 9$  (10, 4)

Soln: put $x = 4$	put $x = 10$
$x + 5 = 9$	$x + 5 = 9$
$4 + 5 = 9$	$10 + 5 = 9$
$9 = 9$	$15 \neq 9$
L.H.S = R.H.S	L.H.S $\neq$ R.H.S

$\rightarrow x = 4$  is the solution.

\* Example:  $x + 9 = 15$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Soln: } & x + 9 = 15 \\ & x = 15 - 9 \\ & x = 6 \quad \text{Hence. } x = 6 \end{aligned}$$

\* Linear equation in one variable.

An equation, which has one variable and the highest power of the variable in any term of the equation is one, is called a linear equation in one variable.

Example: (i)  $x - 3 = 8$  (ii)  $2x - 5 = 3$

\* The difference of  $x$  and  $y$  when  $x > y$ .

Soln:  $x - y$

\* 5 more than three times a number  $y$ .

Soln:  $3y + 5$ .

\* The product of two consecutive odd integers, of which  $x$  is the smallest integer.

Soln:  $x \times (x + 2)$  (ie)  $x(x + 2)$

## Chapter 12 – Ratio and Proportion

### \* Ratio:

Ratio is the way of comparing numbers by division.

Eg: The ratio of bats to balls is 4 to 3

$$4 \text{ to } 3 \quad 4 : 3 \quad \frac{4}{3}$$

Balls to bats

$$3 \text{ to } 4 \quad 3 : 4 \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

### \* Simplest form of a Ratio:

Ratio can be expressed in the form of fraction.

A Numerator (Nr) and Denominator (Dr) can be multiplied or divided by the same non zero number.

Eg:

$$24 : 36 \quad : \quad \frac{24}{36}$$

$$\frac{24 \div 12}{36 \div 12} = \frac{2}{3} = 2 : 3$$

### \* Equal Ratios:

Two or more ratios are equal if their corresponding fractions are equal.

$$\text{Eg: } \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{10} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} 4 \times 2 = 8 \\ 5 \times 2 = 10 \end{array} \right]$$

### \* Comparing Ratios:

A ratio can be expressed in terms of a fraction and two fractions can be compared.

Eg: Which is greater?

$$2 : 5 \quad \text{or} \quad 3 : 4$$

Solution:

LCM of 5, 4 is 20.

$$\frac{2}{5} = \frac{2 \times 4}{5 \times 4} = \frac{8}{20}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{3 \times 5}{4 \times 5} = \frac{15}{20}$$

$$\frac{15}{20} > \frac{8}{20} = \frac{3}{4} > \frac{2}{5}$$

### \* Dividing a whole in a given ratio:

Steps:

1. Find the sum of the terms of the ratio

2. First share =  $\frac{1^{\text{st}} \text{ term}}{\text{sum}} \times \text{number to be divided}$

3. Second Share =  $\frac{2^{\text{nd}} \text{ term}}{\text{sum}} \times \text{number to be divided}$

Eg:

Divide 35 in the ratio 3 : 2

Solution:

Sum of the terms of the ratio =  $3 + 2 = 5$

$$\text{First share} = \frac{3}{5} \times 35 = 21$$

$$\text{Second share} = \frac{2}{5} \times 35 = 14$$

[ check :  $21 + 14 = 35$  ]

\* Proportion:

A proportion is a statement that shows two ratios are equal.

$$\text{Eg: } \frac{2}{6} = \frac{3}{9} \quad [ \because \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} ]$$

\* Test of proportion:

If the cross products are equal then the ratios are in proportion.

Eg:

Test the given ratios form a proportion

2 : 6 and 7 : 21

$$2 : 6 = \frac{2}{6} ; \quad 7 : 21 = \frac{7}{21}$$

$$\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{7}{21}$$

$$2 \times 21 \quad ? \quad 6 \times 7$$

$$42 \quad = \quad 42$$

Since the cross products are equal

$$\frac{2}{6} = \frac{7}{21}$$

$$2 : 6 = 7 : 21$$

$\therefore$  2 : 6 and 7 : 21 form a proportion.

\* Unitary Method:

The method of finding the price of one object is known as unitary method.

Eg:

The price of 12 books is ₹ 216. What will be the price of 1 book?

$$\text{The price of 12 books} = ₹ 216$$

$$\text{The price of 1 book} = ₹ \frac{216}{12} = ₹ 18$$

\* Means and Extremes:

In a statement of Proportion the four quantities involved when taken in order are known as respective terms. First and fourth terms are known as Extreme terms. Second and third terms are known as middle terms (Means)

Eg:  $35 : 70 :: 2 : 4$

35, 70, 2, 4 are the four terms  
 35 and 4 are the extreme terms  
 70 and 2 are the middle terms

Eg: Are the ratio 25g : 30g and 40Kg : 48Kg in proportion

Solution:

$$25g : 30g = \frac{25}{30} = \frac{5}{6} = 5 : 6$$

$$40 \text{ Kg} : 48\text{Kg} = \frac{40}{48} = \frac{5}{6} = 5 : 6$$

$$\text{So } 25 : 30 = 40 : 48$$

Therefore, the ratios 25g : 30g and 40Kg : 48Kg are in proportion.

i.e.,  $25 : 30 :: 40 : 48$

The middle terms are 30, 40

The extreme terms are 25, 48

## Chapter – 1: Knowing Our Numbers

- \* Digits & Numerals
- \* Ten symbols  $\rightarrow$  0, 1, 2, 3 . . . . . 8 and 9. Ten symbols  $\rightarrow$  digits.
- \* A group of digits denoting a number is called a numeral.
- \* Eg  $\rightarrow$  2376, 968542.
- \* Numeration: Expressing a number in words is called numeration.
- \* Two systems: \* 1. Indian system of Numeration  
 A number is splitted into groups or periods.
- \* Starting from right,

Periods		Places		
* Ones	$\rightarrow$	H	T	O
		$10^2$	$10^1$	1
* Thousands	$\rightarrow$	Tth	Th	
		$10^4$	$10^3$	
* Lakhs	$\rightarrow$	TL	L	
		$10^6$	$10^5$	
* Crores	$\rightarrow$	TC	C	
		$10^8$	$10^7$	
* Arabs	$\rightarrow$	TA	A	
		$10^{10}$	$10^9$	





## Chapter – 2: Whole Numbers

- \* Natural Numbers  $\rightarrow 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots$   
(or)  
Counting Numbers
- \* The first or the smallest natural number is 1.
- \* There is no largest natural number.
- \* Whole Numbers.  
The natural numbers together with 0 (Zero) are called whole numbers.  
 $0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$
- \* The smallest whole number is 0 (Zero)
- \* There is no largest whole number.
- \* Every natural number is a whole number.
- \* Every whole number is not a natural number Eg. 0 (Zero)
- \* Predecessor and successor.
- \* Predecessor  $\rightarrow -1$   
Eg:  $14782 - 1 \rightarrow 14781$
- \* Successor  $\rightarrow +1$   
Eg:  $14782 + 1 \rightarrow 14783$
- \* The number 1 has no predecessor in natural numbers.
- \* Properties of whole numbers.
- \* Addition and Multiplication.
- (i) Closure Property.  
If a and b are two whole numbers.  
\*  $a + b \rightarrow$  Whole number      \*  $a \times b \rightarrow$  whole number  
 $5 + 6 \rightarrow 12$                        $7 \times 8 \rightarrow 56$
- (ii) Commutative Property  
\*  $a + b = b + a$                       \*  $a \times b = b \times a$   
 $9 + 4 = 4 + 9$                        $11 \times 2 = 2 \times 11$   
 $13 = 13$                                $22 = 22$
- (iii) Associative Property  
If a, b and c are three whole numbers  
\*  $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$       \*  $(a \times b) \times c = a \times (b \times c)$   
 $(7 + 8) + 9 = 7 + (8 + 9)$        $(5 \times 7) \times 3 = 5 \times (7 \times 3)$   
 $15 + 9 = 7 + 17$                        $35 \times 3 = 5 \times 21$   
 $24 = 24$                                    $105 = 105$
- \* Whole numbers are closed, commutative and Associative under Addition and multiplication.

\* Subtraction and Division

(i) Closure property

If a and b are two whole numbers.

\*  $a - b$  is not a whole number

$$16 - 10 = 6 \rightarrow \text{whole number}$$

$$8 - 9 = ? \rightarrow \text{not a whole number}$$

\*  $a \div b$  is not a whole number

$$12 \div 3 = 4 \rightarrow \text{whole number}$$

$$6 \div 5 = ? \rightarrow \text{not a whole number}$$

(ii) Commutative property

\*  $a - b \neq b - a$

$$15 - 5 \quad 5 - 15$$

$$10 \neq ?$$

\*  $a \div b \neq b \div a$

$$8 \div 4 \quad 4 \div 8$$

$$2 \neq \frac{4}{8}$$

(iii) Associative property

If a, b and c are three whole numbers.

\*  $(a - b) - c \neq a - (b - c)$

$$(15 - 10) - 3 \quad 15 - (10 - 3)$$

$$5 - 3 \quad 15 - 7$$

$$2 \neq 8$$

\*  $(a \div b) \div c \neq a \div (b \div c)$

$$(24 \div 6) \div 2 \quad 24 \div (6 \div 2)$$

$$4 \div 2 \quad 24 \div 3$$

$$2 \neq 8$$

\* Whole numbers are not closed, commutative and associative under subtraction and Division.

(iv) Distributive property

Multiplication over Addition

$$a \times (b + c) = (a \times b) + (a \times c)$$

$$10 \times (11 + 12) = (10 \times 11) + (10 \times 12)$$

$$10 \times 23 \quad 110 + 120$$

$$230 = 230$$

Multiplication over subtraction

$$a \times (b - c) = (a \times b) - (a \times c)$$

$$8 \times (7 - 5) = (8 \times 7) - (8 \times 5)$$

$$8 \times 2 \quad 56 - 40$$

$$16 = 16$$

\* Identity

Additive Identity  $\rightarrow$  0 (Zero)

$$a + 0 = 0 + a = a$$

Multiplicative Identity  $\rightarrow$  1

$$a \times 1 = 1 \times a = a$$

\* If 'a' is a whole number, then

$$a \times 1 = a \quad \text{Eg: } 10 \times 1 = 10$$

\* If 'a' is a non - zero whole number, then

$$a \div a = 1 \quad \text{Eg: } 24 \div 24 = 1$$

\* If zero is divided by any whole number except zero, the quotient is zero.

$$\text{Eg: } 0 \div 4 = 0$$

\* Division by zero is not defined. Eg:  $8 \div 0 = ?$  (not defined)

\* Operation of multiplication and division are inverse of each other.

$$\text{Eg: } \frac{a}{b} = a \div b = a \times \frac{1}{b} = \frac{a}{b}$$

\* Division Algorithm

$$a = bq + r \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} a \rightarrow \text{dividend} \\ b \rightarrow \text{divisor } b \neq 0 \\ q \rightarrow \text{quotient} \\ r \rightarrow \text{remainder} \end{array} \right|$$

\* Rectangular Numbers

Numbers which can be shown as rectangles are called rectangular numbers.

$$\text{Eg: } 6, 8, 10, 12 \dots \dots 6 \rightarrow \dots$$

...

\* Square numbers

Numbers which can be shown as squares are called square numbers.

$$\text{Eg: } 4, 9, 16 \dots \dots 4 \rightarrow \dots$$

...

\* Triangular Numbers

Numbers which can be arranged as right angled isosceles (having two sides equal) triangles are called triangular numbers.

$$\text{Eg: } 3, 6, 9 \dots \dots 3 \rightarrow \therefore \text{ (or) } \therefore$$

\* Patterns

$$117 + 9 = 117 + (10 - 1)$$

$$117 - 9 = 117 - (10 - 1)$$

$$84 \times 99 = 84 \times (100 - 1)$$

$$34 \times 5 = 34 \times \frac{10}{2}$$

$$64 \times 15 = 64 \times \frac{30}{2}$$

$$729 \times 101 = 729 \times (100 + 1)$$

\* How many whole numbers are there up to 80?

$$A : 81 \quad [ 0, 1, \dots \dots 80 ]$$

## Chapter – 3: Playing with Numbers

### \* Factor

A factor of a number is an exact divisor of the number itself.

Eg:  $6 \rightarrow 1 \times 6$   
 $2 \times 3$   
 $1, 2, 3, 6 \rightarrow$  factors of 6.

\* 1 is a factor of every number.

\* Every number is a factor of itself.

\* Every factor of a number is less than or equal to the number.

\* Number of factors of a given number is finite.

\* Multiple: A multiple of a number is a number obtained by multiplying it by a natural number.

Eg:  $4 \times 1 = 4$      $4, 8, 12, \dots$   
 $4 \times 2 = 8$   
 $4 \times 3 = 12$

\* Every number is a multiple of itself.

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

\* The number of multiples of a given number is infinite.

### (i) Even numbers

The numbers that are divisible by 2 are called even numbers.

Eg:  $\rightarrow 2, 4, 6, 8, \dots$

\* There are infinite even numbers

\* The even numbers end in 0, 2, 4, 6, 8

### (ii) Odd numbers

The numbers that are not divisible by 2 are called odd numbers.

Eg:  $\rightarrow 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, \dots$

\* There are infinite odd numbers

\* The odd numbers end in 1, 3, 5, 7, 9

### (iii) Prime numbers

The numbers having exactly two factors, 1 and the number itself are called prime numbers.

Eg:  $\rightarrow 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, \dots$

\* There are infinite prime numbers.

\* The number 2 is the only prime number which is even.

\* All other prime numbers are odd

\* There are 25 prime numbers between 1 and 100.

- (iv) Composite numbers → The numbers having more than two factors are called composite numbers.  
Eg: → 4, 6, 8, 9 . . . . .
- \* 1 (one) → Neither prime nor composite.
  - \* The smallest composite number is 4.
  - \* 9 is the smallest odd composite number.
- (v) Co - prime numbers → The two numbers which have no common factor other than 1 are called co - prime numbers.  
Eg: → (2, 3) (3, 4) (5, 7) (8, 9)
- \* Any two prime numbers are always co - prime.
  - \* Co - prime numbers need not be prime numbers.
- (vi) Twin - primes → Two prime numbers which differ by 2 are called twin primes.  
Eg: → (3, 5), (5, 7), (11, 13), (17, 19) . . . .
- (viii) Prime - triplet → A set of three consecutive prime numbers, differing by 2 is called a prime triplet.  
→ The only prime triplet is (3, 5, 7)
- (viii) Perfect numbers → If the sum of all the factors of a number is twice the number, then the number is called a perfect number.  
Eg: → 6, 28  
Factors of 6 → 1, 2, 3, 6  
 $1 + 2 + 3 + 6 \rightarrow 12$   
 $6 \times 2 \rightarrow 12.$
- \* Even number + 1 → Odd number
  - Even number - 1 → Odd number
  - Even number + Even number → Even number
  - Even number + Odd number → Odd number
  - Even number x Odd number → Even number
  - Even number x Even number → Even number
  - Odd number + Odd number → Even number
  - Odd number x Odd number → Odd number
- \* Highest common factor (H.C. F)  
The HCF of two or more given numbers is the highest of their common factors.
- \* It is also known as Greatest Common Divisor (GCD)

\* Lowest Common Multiple (LCM)

The LCM of two or more given number is the lowest of their common multiples.

\*  $HCF \times LCM = \text{Product of two numbers.}$

\* Test for divisibility of numbers.

A number is divisible by:

(i) 2, if units digit is either 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8.

(ii) 3, if the sum of the digits is divisible by 3.

(iii) 4, if the number formed by tens and ones digits is divisible by 4.

(iv) 5, if units digit is either 0 or 5.

(v) 6, if it is divisible by 2 and 3.

(vi) 7, if the difference between twice the last digit and the number formed by the rest of digits is either 0 or a multiple of 7.

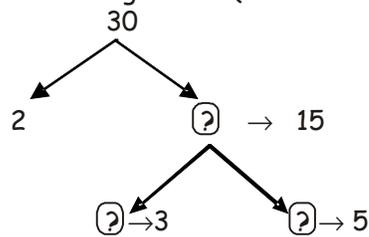
(vii) 8, if the number formed by last three digits is divisible by 8.

(viii) 9, if the sum of digits is divisible by 9.

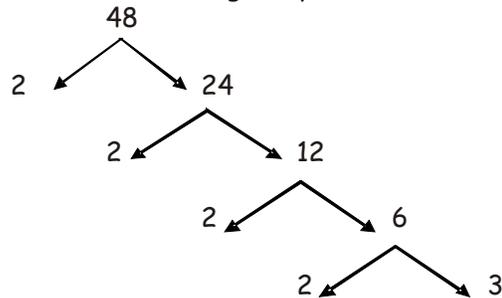
(ix) 10, if units digit is 0.

(x) 11, if the difference of the sum of digits at odd places and the sum of digits at even places is either 0 or a multiple of 11.

\* Find the missing factor (Factor tree)



\* Make factor tree as large as possible 48.



- \* Find the prime factors: 1729

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 7 & 1729 \\ 13 & 247 \\ 19 & 19 \\ \hline & 1 \end{array} \quad 1729 = 7 \times 13 \times 19$$

- \* Write first three common multiples of 3, 5 and 6.

Ans: 30, 60, 90.

- \* Write all the numbers less than 100 which are common multiples of 3 and 4.

Ans: 12, 24, 36, 48, 60, 72, 84, 96.

- \* Word problems

↓

Key words

Maximum → HCF

Minimum → LCM

- \* HCF of two coprime numbers is 1.

- \* LCM of two co prime numbers is equal to their product.

- \* HCF of two or more numbers is a factor of their LCM.

$$\begin{array}{l} * \text{ HCF} = 12 \\ \text{ LCM} = 36 \\ \text{ One number} = 12 \\ \text{ Other number} = ? \\ \text{ Other number} = \frac{\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM}}{\text{one number}} \quad \left[ \text{one number} = \frac{\text{HCF} \times \text{LCM}}{\text{other number}} \right] \\ = \frac{12 \times 36}{12} \\ \text{ Other number} = 36 \end{array}$$

- \* HCF of two numbers 36 & 90 is 18. LCM = ?

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{LCM} = \frac{36 \times 90}{18} = 2 \times 90 \quad \left[ \text{LCM} = \frac{\text{Product of two nos.}}{\text{HCF}} \right] \\ \text{LCM} = 180. \end{array}$$



## SCIENCE

### CHAPTER 1 FOOD WHERE DOES IT COME FROM

#### QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK

**Q. 1. Do you find that all living beings need the same kind of food?**

**Ans.** No, all living beings do not need same kind of food.

**Q.2. Name five plants and their parts that we eat.**

**Ans.** The names of five plants and their parts that we eat are:

- (i) Paddy: seeds
- (ii) Wheat: seeds
- (iii) Mustard plant: seeds and leaves
- (iv) Brinjal plant: fruits
- (v) Potato plant: stems

**Q. 3. Match the items given in column A with those in column B.**

Column A	Column B
Milk, curd, paneer, ghee, Spinach, cauliflower, carrot Lions and tigers Herbivores	eat other animals eat plants and plant products are vegetables are all animal products

**Ans:**

Column A	Column B
Milk, curd, paneer, ghee, Spinach, cauliflower, carrot Lions and tigers Herbivores	are all animal products are vegetables eat other animals eat plants and plant products

**Q. 4. Fill up the blanks with the words given: herbivore, plant, milk, sugarcane, carnivore.**

- (a) Tiger is a **carnivore** because it eats only meat.
- (b) Deer eats only plant products and so is called **herbivore**.
- (c) Parrot eats only **plant**.
- (d) The **milk** that we drink, which comes from cows, buffaloes and goats is an animal product.
- (e) We get sugar from **sugarcane**.

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS****Q.1. What is food?**

**Ans.** The eatable substances eaten by humans and other animals to get energy for various activities for growth and development is called food.

**Q.2. Why should we eat cooked food?**

**Ans.** We should eat cooked food because by cooking we can kill harmful germs and make it germless. Cooked food can be easily digested and absorbed by our body. Cooking also improves the taste of food.

**Q.3. Explain the importance of food for living organisms.**

**Ans. Importance of food:**

- (i) It provides energy to do various activities.
- (ii) It helps in growth.
- (iii) It helps to repair and replace damaged parts of the body.
- (iv) It protects us from infections and diseases.

**Q.4. Suggest any three ways you can think of to avoid wastage of food.**

**Ans.** (i) Avoid leaving food uneaten in meals.

(ii) "Eat to live" and not "live to eat" — excess eating should be avoided.

(iii) Raw food like pulses, grains should be stored properly.

**Q.5. Explain the various sources of food items and ingredients with the help of examples.**

**Ans.** There are mainly two sources of ingredients of various food items:

**(i) Plants:** Plants provide us fruits, vegetables, pulses, grains, cereals, etc.

**(ii) Animals:** Animals provide us milk, eggs, meat etc.

**SCIENTIFIC TERM:**

1. Edible parts - The plant parts which are eaten.
2. Sprouts - Germinated seeds

**CHAPTER 2 COMPONENTS OF FOOD****QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK****1. Name the major nutrients in our food.**

**Ans:** The major nutrients in our food are carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals.

**2. Name the following:**

- (a) The nutrients which mainly give energy to our body.
- (b) The nutrients that are needed for the growth and maintenance of our body.
- (c) A vitamin required for maintaining good eyesight.
- (d) A mineral that is required for keeping our bones healthy.

**Ans:**

- (a) Carbohydrates
- (b) Proteins
- (c) Vitamin A
- (d) Calcium

**3. Name two foods each rich in:**

- (a) Fats
- (b) Starch
- (c) Dietary fibre
- (d) Protein

**Ans:**

- (a) Ghee, butter,
- (b) Raw potato, rice,
- (c) Spinach, cabbage, carrot, ladies finger, (any two)
- (d) Milk, egg, fish, meat, pulses (any two).

**4. Tick (O) the statements that are correct, cross (X) those which are incorrect.**

- (a) By eating rice alone, we can fulfill nutritional requirement of our body,
- (b) Deficiency diseases can be prevented by eating a balanced diet.
- (c) Balanced diet for the body should contain a variety of food items.

(d) **Meat alone is sufficient to provide all nutrients to the body.**

**5. Fill in the blanks:**

(a) **Rickets** is caused by deficiency of Vitamin D.

(b) Deficiency of **Vitamin B1** causes a disease known as beri-beri.

(c) Deficiency of Vitamin C causes a disease known as **Scurvy**.

(d) Night blindness is caused due to deficiency of **Vitamin A** in our food.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**1. What is a balanced diet? Write the components of balanced diet.** **Ans:** A diet which provides the right proportion of all the nutrients that our body needs along with roughage and water is called balanced diet. The various components of balanced diet are carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, roughage and water.

**2. Name various types of vitamins.** **Ans:** Various types of vitamins are:

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Vitamin A, | 2. Vitamin B-complex, |
| 3. Vitamin C, | 4. Vitamin D,         |
| 5. Vitamin E, | 6. Vitamin K.         |

**3. What is roughage? What is the main function of roughage?** **Ans:** The food containing plant fibres which are also known as dietary fibres is called roughage. The main function of roughage is to help our body get rid of undigested food.

**4. Write the functions of water in our body.**

**Ans:** Water helps our body to absorb nutrients from the food. It also helps in removing the waste from the body in the form of urine and sweat. We get water from various types of liquids, fruits and vegetables.

**5. What are deficiency diseases?**

**Ans:** When a person eats a food continuously for a long time which may not contain a particular nutrient, then this condition is called deficiency of that nutrient. Deficiency of one or more nutrients can cause diseases or disorders in our body. Such type of diseases are known as deficiency diseases.

**SCIENTIFIC TERM:**

1. Diet - The food we normally consume in a day.
2. Nutrients - The chemical substances present in food.

**CHAPTER 3 FIBRE TO FABRIC****QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK**

**Q.1. Classify the following fibres as natural or synthetic: nylon, wool, cotton, silk, polyester, jute.**

**Ans. Natural fibres:** wool, cotton, jute, silk.

**Synthetic fibres:** nylon, polyester.

**Q.2. State whether the following statements are 'true' or false':**

- (a) Yarn is made from fibres - True
- (b) Spinning is a process of making fibres-False
- (c) Jute is the outer covering of coconut-False
- (d) The process of removing seeds from cotton is called ginning- True
- (e) Weaving of yarn makes a piece of fabric- True
- (f) Silk fibre is obtained from the stem of a plant-False
- (g) Polyester is a natural fibre—False

**Q.3. Fill in the blanks:**

(a) Plant fibres are obtained from cotton plants and jute plants.

(b) Animal fibres are wool and silk.

**Q. 4. From which part of the plant cotton and jute are obtained?**

**Ans.**

- (i) Cotton – Cotton bolls (from the surface of cotton seeds) (fruit)
- (ii) Jute – Stem

**Q.5. Name two items that are made from coconut fibre. Ans.**

- (i) Ropes
- (ii) Mats

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**Q.1. List the steps involved in the preparation of fabric.**

**Ans.** The following steps are involved in the preparation of fabrics:

- (i) Obtaining fibre,
- (ii) Preparation of yarn from fibres by spinning,
- (iii) When two sets of yarn are involved, yarns are woven on looms to make a fabric. When a single yarn is used, the fabric is prepared by knitting.

**Q.2. What are natural and synthetic fibres? Give examples.**

**Ans.** The fibres obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibres. For example, cotton from cotton bolls, silk from cocoon of silkworm

The fibres which are made from chemical substances or which are not obtained from the plant and animal sources are called synthetic fibres. For example, polyester, nylon, and acrylic, etc.

**Q.3. Explain how jute is obtained from the jute plant.**

**Ans.** The jute plant is normally harvested at flowering stage. The stems of harvested plants are bundled and immersed in water for 10 to 15 days. The stems rot (the process is called retting) and fibres are separated by hand. These fibres are converted into yarns to make fabrics

**Q.4. Explain the process of making yarn from fibre.**

**Ans.** Yarns are made up of thin strands called fibres. The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. In this process, a mass of cotton wool is drawn out and twisted. This brings the fibres together to form yarn.

**Q.5 Give reason for the following:**

**a. When we burn wool why do we get the smell of hair burn?**

**Ans.** Wool is obtained from the fleece (hair) of sheep, goat, yak etc. This is the reason why burning of wool resembles the burning of hair.

**b. When we burn nylon, why we do not get the smell of burning paper or burning hair?**

**Ans.** Nylon is a synthetic fibre made from chemicals. On burning nylon these chemicals don't produce the smell of burning paper or hair which are natural substances.

**SCIENTIFIC TERM:**

1. Live stock - Farm animals are known as live stock
2. Strand - A single thin length of thread.

## CHAPTER 4 SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS

### QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK

**Q. 1. Name five objects which can be made from wood. Ans.**

- (i) Table            (ii) Chair            (iii) Doors            (iv) Boat            (v) Bed

**Q.2. Select those objects from the following which shine: Glass bowl, plastic toy, steel spoon, cotton shirt**

**Ans.** Glass bowl and steel spoon are shining objects.

**Q.3. Match the objects given below with the materials from which they could be made. Remember, an object could be made from more than one material and a given material could be used for making many objects.**

<b>Objects</b>	<b>Materials</b>
Book	Glass
Tumbler	Wood
Chair	Paper
Toy	Leather
Shoes	Plastic
<b>Objects</b>	<b>Materials</b>
Book	Paper
Tumbler	Glass and plastic
Chair	Wood and plastic
Toy	Plastic and wood
Shoes	Leather

**Q. 4. State whether the statements given below are 'true' or 'false'.**

- (i) Stone is transparent, while glass is opaque- **False**
- (ii) A notebook has lustre while eraser does not- **False**
- (iii) Chalk dissolves in water- **False**
- (iv) A piece of wood floats on water- **True**
- (v) Sugar does not dissolve in water- **False**
- (vi) Oil mixes with water- **False**
- (vii) Sand settles down in water- **True**
- (viii) Vinegar dissolves in water- **True**

**Q. 5. Given below are the names of some objects and materials:**

**Water, basketball, orange, sugar, globe, apple and earthen pitcher Group them as:**

**(a) Round shaped and other shapes**

**(b) Eatables and non-eatables Ans.**

- (a) (i) **Roundshaped:** Basketball, apple, orange, globe, earthen pitcher.
- (ii) **Other shapes:** Water, sugar.
- (b) (i) **Eatables:** Water, orange, sugar and apple.
- (ii) **Non-eatables:** Basketball, globe and earthen pitcher.

**Q. 6. List all the items known to you that float on water. Check and see if they will float on an oil or kerosene.**

**Ans. (A) List of some items that float on water:**

1. Paper
2. Wood
3. Thin plastic sheets
4. Wax
5. Ice
6. Thermocol
7. Oil

**(B) List of items that float on an oil:**

1. Paper
2. Plastic sheet
3. Wax
4. Thermocol
5. Wood

**(C) List of items that float on kerosene:**

1. Paper
2. Thermocol
3. Thin plastic sheet

**Q. 7. Find the odd one out from the following:**

- (a) Chair, Bed, Table, Baby, Cupboard
- (b) Rose, Jasmine, Boat, Marigold, Lotus
- (c) Aluminium, Iron, Copper, Silver, Sand
- (d) Sugar, Salt, Sand, Copper sulphate

**Ans.**

- (a) Baby (all others are non-living)
- (b) Boat (all others are flowers)
- (c) Sand (all others are metals)
- (d) Sand (all others are soluble in water)

#### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**1. What is the reason for grouping materials? Suggest two basis on which we can group objects.**

**Ans:** Materials are grouped for our convenience to study their properties and also observe any patterns in these properties. Objects can be grouped on the basis of:

- (i) Material used in making the object, e.g. wood or metal/plastic.
- (ii) Material of the object is soft or hard, or substance is soluble or insoluble in water.

**2. Write any four properties of materials.**

- Ans:**
- (a) Appearance
  - (b) Hardness
  - (c) Solubility
  - (d) Float or sink in water
  - (e) Transparency

**3. What are the similarities between iron, copper and aluminium?**

**Ans:**

- (a) They all have lustre,
- (b) They are all metals,
- (c) They are hard.

**4. Metals have lustre (shine). Give reason why some metal articles become dull and lose their shine.**

**Ans:** Metals when exposed to air react with moisture and gases present in it, thereby forming a dull layer of some other compound on it.

**5. Kerosene, coconut oil, mustard oil does not dissolve in water, even on shaking. They separate after some time forming two different layers. Explain why.**

**Ans:** The molecules of water do not intermingle (mix) with the molecules of oil. The space between the molecules of water is not taken by oil, so they are immiscible in water.

**SCIENTIFIC TERM:**

- 1. Appearance - External look of an object.
- 2. Glass slide - Rectangular piece of glass on which an object to be viewed under a microscope.

## Chapter 5 Separation of Substances

### QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK

#### **I. Fill in the blanks:**

- (a) The method of separating seeds of paddy from its stalks is called **threshing**.
- (b) When milk, cooled after boiling, is poured onto a piece of cloth the cream (malai) is left behind on it. This process of separating cream from milk is an example of **filtration**.
- (c) Salt is obtained from sea water by the process of **evaporation**.
- (d) Impurities settled at the bottom when muddy water was kept overnight in a bucket. The clear water was then poured off from the top. The process of separation used in this example is called **sedimentation and decantation**.

#### **II. True or false?**

- (a) A mixture of milk and water can be separated by filtration- **False**
- (b) A mixture of powdered salt and sugar can be separated by the process of winnowing- **False**

- (c) Separation of sugar from tea can be done with filtration- **False**  
 (d) Grain and husk can be separated with the process of decantation- **False**

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**1. Why do we need to separate different components of a mixture? Give two examples.**

**Ans:** Among different components of mixture there are many substances which are harmful or not useful for us. To remove these harmful or unuseful components we need to separate them. For example:

(a) Tea leaves are separated from the liquid with a strainer while preparing tea.

(b) Stone pieces from wheat, rice or pulses are picked out by hand.

**2. Write various methods of separation of components from their mixture.**

- Ans.**
- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Handpicking   | 2. Threshing   |
| 3. Winnowing     | 4. Sieving     |
| 5. Sedimentation | 6. Decantation |
| 7. Filtration    | 8. Evaporation |
| 9. Condensation  |                |

**3. What is evaporation?**

**Ans.** The process of conversion of water into vapour is called evaporation. This process takes place continuously where water is present. Common salt from sea water is obtained using this method.

**4. Describe the method to obtain salt from sea water.**

**Ans.** Sea water contains many salts mixed in it. One of them is common salt, when sea water is allowed to stand in shallow pits, water gets evaporated by sunlight and slowly turns into water vapour. In a few days, the water evaporates completely leaving behind the solid salts. Common salt is then obtained from this mixture of salts by further purification.

**5. What is decantation?**

**Ans.** Decantation is a process, of separation of insoluble solids from liquid. The suspension of solid particles in liquid is allowed to stand for some time. The solid particles then settle down at the bottom of the container and clean water goes up. Without disturbing the settled particles, the clean water is transferred into another container.

**SCIENTIFIC TERM:**

1. Sieve - A piece of mesh held in a frame.
2. Husk - The dry outer covering of grains.

**CHAPTER 6 CHANGES AROUND US****QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK**

1. To walk through a waterlogged area, you usually shorten the length of your dress by folding it. Can this change be reversed?

**Ans:** Yes, it can be reversed by unfolding the dress.

2. You accidentally dropped your favourite toy and broke it. This is a change you did not want. Can this change be reversed?

**Ans:** No, this change (breaking of toy) cannot be reversed.

3. Some changes are listed in the following table. For each change, write in the blank column, whether the change can be reversed or not.

Sl. No.	Change	Can be reversed (Yes/No)
1.	The sawing of a piece of wood	No
2.	The melting of ice candy	Yes
3.	Dissolving sugar in water	Yes
4.	The cooking of food	No
5.	The ripening of a mango	No
6.	Souring of milk	No

4. A drawing sheet changes when you draw a picture on it. Can you reverse this change?

**Ans: No,** we cannot get fresh drawing sheet once a picture is drawn on it with paint/ oil or water. However, we can reverse the change, if soft pencil is used to draw the picture.

5. A thick coating of a paste of Plaster of Paris (POP) is applied over the bandage on a fractured bone. It becomes hard on drying to keep the fractured bone immobilised. Can the change in POP be reversed?

**Ans:** No, the change in POP cannot be reversed since it is a chemical change.

6. A bag of cement lying in the open gets wet due to rain during the night. The next day the sun shines brightly. Do you think the changes, which have occurred in the cement, could be reversed?

**Ans.** No, these are irreversible chemical changes.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Distinguish between physical and chemical change.

Physical Change	Chemical Change
a) The changes in which only physical properties of substances are changed and no new substance is formed is called physical change. It is a reversible change.	a) The changes in which new substance with new chemical properties are formed are called chemical changes.
b) Example: Boiling and freezing of water.	b) Example: Reaction between washing soda and lemon juice in which $\text{CO}_2$ and other substances are formed.

2. What are slow and fast changes? Give examples.

**Ans:** The changes which take place in a long period of time are called slow changes whereas that changes which take place in a short period of time are called fast changes.

**Examples:**

- (a) Rusting of iron, formation of day and night, ripening of fruits, growing of trees are slow changes.
- (b) Burning of paper, stretching of rubber band, blowing of balloons, bursting of crackers are fast changes.

3. Why does a blacksmith heat the metal rim to fix it on a cart wheel?

**Ans:** A blacksmith heats the metal rim to fix it onto a cart wheel because a metal rim is made slightly smaller. On heating, the rim expands and fits onto the wheel. Then on cooling, the rim contracts and fits tightly onto the wheel.

**4. How does curd being set? Is this change reversible?**

**Ans:** A small quantity of curd is added to warm milk. The milk is stirred and is set aside undisturbed for a few hours at a warm place. In a few hours, the milk changes into curd.

Curd formed from milk cannot be changed into milk again. So, this an irreversible (cannot be reversed) change.

**5. Define (i) Reversible change (ii) Irreversible change.**

**(i) A reversible change** is a physical change that can be undone. A final substance can be converted back to the original substance without creating any new material. Freezing, melting, dissolving, boiling, evaporating and condensing are **reversible changes**.

**(ii) Irreversible change** are those changes which are permanent changes and cannot be brought back into its original form.

For example: when you burn a piece a paper it is converted to ash and you cannot convert that ash into piece of paper again.

**SCIENTIFIC TERM:**

1. Solute - It is the component present in small amount.
2. Change - The difference occurring in colour, shape, size or position of things.

**CHAPTER 7 GETTING TO KNOW PLANTS**

**QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK**

**1. Correct the following statements and rewrite them in your notebook.**

- (a) Stem absorbs water and minerals from the soil.
- (b) Leaves hold the plant upright.
- (c) Roots conduct water to the leaves.
- (d) The number of sepals and petals in a flower is always equal.
- (e) If the sepals of a flower are joined together, its petals are also joined together,

**(f) If the petals of a flower are joined together, then the pistil is joined to the petal.**

**Ans:**

- (a) Roots absorb water and minerals from the soil.
- (b) Roots hold the plant upright.
- (c) Stem conducts water to the leaves.
- (d) The number of petals and sepals in a flower is usually equal.
- (e) If the sepals of a flower are joined together, its petals are not necessarily joined together.
- (f) If the petals of a flower are joined together, then the pistil is not necessarily joined to the petal.

**2. Can you find a plant in your house or in your neighbourhood which has a long but a weak stem? Write its name. In which category would you classify it?**

**Ans:** Yes, we find a money plant in our house. It is a climber.

**3. Which of the following leaves have reticulate venation? Wheat, tulsi, maize, grass, coriander (dhania), china rose. Ans:**

Tulsi, china rose.

**4. If a plant has fibrous root, what type of venation are its leaves likely to have?**

**Ans:** Parallel venation.

**5. If a plant has leaves with reticulate venation, what kind of roots will it have?**

**Ans:** Tap root.

**6. Is it possible for you to recognise the leaves without seeing them? How?**

**Ans:** We cannot exactly recognise the leaves without seeing them. We may be able to have some idea by touching and smelling them.

**7. Write the names of the parts of a flower in sequence, from outside to inside.**

**Ans:** The names of various parts of a flower from outside to inside are:

- (i) Sepals            (ii) Petals            (iii) Stamens        (iv) Pistil

**8. Name the part of the plant which produces its food. Name this process.**

**Ans:** Leaves produce food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis.

**9. In which part of a flower you are likely to find the ovary?**

**Ans:** We find ovary in pistil. It is the lowermost part of the pistil.

**10. Name two flowers, each with joined and separates sepals.**

**Ans:**

**Flowers with joined sepals:**

(i) Datura            (ii) Loki

**Flowers with separate sepals:**

(i) Gurhal            (ii) Mustard

### **SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

**1. What is the function of a stem in a plant?**

**Ans:** A stem performs following functions:

- (i) The stem and its branches hold leaves to get maximum sunlight.
- (ii) It transports water from roots to different parts of the plant.
- (iii) It transports food from leaves to different parts of the plant.
- (iv) It bears leaves, flowers and fruits.

**2. Explain the main functions of leaf.**

**Ans:** There are following two main functions of leaf:

**(i) Transpiration:** The extra water comes out of the leaves in the form of vapour. This process is called transpiration.

**(ii) Photosynthesis:** The process by which leaves prepare their food from water and carbon dioxide, in the presence of sunlight and a green-coloured substance, is called photosynthesis.

**3. What are unisexual and bisexual flowers?**

**Ans:** Unisexual flower has either male (stamen) or female (pistil) parts. Bisexual flowers have both male and female whorl in the flowers, i.e., they have both stamen and pistil.

4. Differentiate between tap root and fibrous root. Ans:

Tap root	Fibrous root
1. Tap root has only one main and long root. The smaller roots that grow from the main root are called lateral roots.	Fibrous roots do not have a main root. All roots seem similar.
2. Tap root goes deep into the soil.	They do not go deep into the soil.
3. Tap roots are found in plants which have reticulate venation in their leaves.	These are found in plants which have parallel venation in their leaves.

5. Define the following:

(i) **Petiole** (ii) **Lamina** (iii) **Veins** (iv) **Midrib**.

(i) **Petiole:** The part of the leaf by which it is attached to the stem is called petiole.

(ii) **Lamina:** The broad, green part of the leaf is called lamina.

(iii) **Veins:** There are various types of lines on the leaf. These lines are called veins

(iv) **Midrib:** There is a thick vein in the middle of the leaf. This vein is called midrib.

**SCIENTIFIC TERM:**

1. Venation - The arrangement of veins in the leaf blade
2. Transpiration - Water loss from leaves.

**CHAPTER 8 BODY MOVEMENTS**

**QUESTIONS FROM TEXTBOOK**

**1. Fill in the blanks:**

- (a) Joints of the bones help in the movement of the body.
- (b) A combination of bones and cartilages forms the skeleton of the body.
- (c) The bones at the elbow are joined by a hinge joint.
- (d) The contraction of the muscles pulls the bones during movement.

**2. Indicate 'true' and false' among the following sentences:**

- (a) The movement and locomotion of all animals is exactly the same- **False**
- (b) The cartilages are harder than bones- **False**
- (c) The finger bones do not have joints- **False**
- (d) The fore arm has two bones- **True**
- (e) Cockroaches have an outer skeleton- **True**

**3. Match the items in column I with one or more items of column II:**

Column I	Column II
i) Upper jaw	d) is an immovable joint
ii) Fish	a) have fins on the body, and (g) have a streamlined body
iii) Ribs	e) protect the heart
iv) Snail	b) has an outer skeleton, and (f) shows very slow movement
v) Cockroach	c) can fly in the air, and b) has an outer skeleton

**4. Answer the following questions:**

**(a) What is a ball and socket joint?**

**(b) Which of the skull bones are movable?**

**(c) Why can our elbow not move backwards?**

**Ans:**

(a) The rounded end of one bone fits into the hollow space of other bone. This is called ball and socket joint. Ball and socket joints allow movements in all the directions, e.g. shoulder and hip can be moved in all directions.

(b) In skull, only lower jaw is movable.

(c) Our elbow cannot move backwards because the elbow has a hinge joint that allows movement in only one direction.

**SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS:**

**1. How is a bird's body adapted for flying?**

**Ans:** The following adaptations are seen in the body of birds.

- (i) Bones are hollow.
- (ii) Forelimbs are modified into wings.
- (iii) Body is streamlined.

**2. How does the snake move?**

**Ans:** Snakes have a long backbone and many thin muscles which help in the movement. The snake's body curves into many loops. Each loop of the snake gives it a forward push by pressing against the ground.

**3. Describe the movement in earthworm.**

**Ans:** Earthworm does not have bones. It has muscles. During the movement, the earthworm first extends the front part of the body keeping the rear portion fixed to the ground. Then it fixes the front and releases the rear end. It then shortens the body and pulls the rear end forward. In this way by repeating such muscular expansions and contractions earthworm moves.

**4. Brief the movement of snail.**

**Ans:** The rounded structure on the back of the snail is called shell. It is the outer skeleton (exoskeleton) of snail. When it starts moving a thick structure and the head of the snail may come out of an opening in the shell. The thick structure is called foot, which is made up of strong muscles. It helps snail in moving.

**5. How does fish move in water?**

**Ans:** The body of fish is streamlined. The streamlined shape helps the fish to move in water. The skeleton of fish is covered with muscles which make the front part of the body to curve to one side and the tail part swings towards the opposite side. This makes a jerk and pushes the body forward. In this way it moves in water.

**SCIENTIFIC TERM:**

1. Endo skeleton - Skeleton that is present inside the body.
2. Ligament - A strong structures that hold the bones.



**SOCIAL****HISTORY****Chapter 1- What, Where, How and When ?****I. Multiple Choice Questions**

- (i) People who gathered their food are called.....
- (a) hunters (b) skilled gatherers(c) farmers (d) merchants.
- (ii) The places where rice was first grown are located in .....
- (a) north of the Vindhyas (b) Sulaiman hills  
(c) on the banks of the Ganga (d) the Garo hills.
- (iii)..... was not used in the old books.
- (a) Prakrit (b) Hindi  
(c) Sanskrit (d) Tamil
- (iv) The kingdom of Magadha was located .....
- (a) on the banks of the Indus  
(b) in the south of the Vindhyas  
(c) in the area along Ganga's tributaries in the south of Ganga.  
(d) in the Garo hills region.

**II. Fill in the Blanks**

- (i) Men and women moved in search of livelihood and to escape from natural disasters
- (ii) The name India was given by the Iranians and the Greeks
- (iii) The bark of the birch tree was used to prepare manuscripts
- (iv) Inscriptions were written on hard surfaces like stone/metal
- (v) Travelling from one place to another led to sharing of ideas

### III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:

- (i) The first crops were grown almost 8000 years ago. (True)
- (ii) The Garo hills are located in south of India. (False)
- (iii) The Magadha Kingdom was set up near the Ganga river. (True)
- (iv) The Rigveda is the earliest composition in the Sanskrit language. (True)
- (v) The Iranians and the Greeks called India Bharat. (False)
- (vi) Inscriptions were written on the palm leaf. (False)
- (vii) The years are counted with reference to the birth of Christ. (True)
- (viii) The ordinary people used Prakrit to talk to each other. (True)

### IV. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column.

Column A	Column B
1. The kingdom in the south of the Ganga	- Magadha
2. Place where rice was grown first	- Vindhya
3. Place where wheat and barley were grown first	- Sulaiman hills
4. The language used by ordinary people	- Prakrit

### V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. Where was Magadha located? Why was Magadha famous?  
*Ans:* Magadha was located in the south of the Ganga. Magadha was famous because rulers were very powerful who established a big kingdom.
2. What is meant by manuscript? What was used in the ancient times to write manuscripts?  
*Ans:* Manuscript is hand-written matter. Palm leaf or the bark of the birch tree was used in the ancient times to write manuscripts.
3. What do you know about the earliest people who lived along the banks of river Narmada for several hundred thousand years?  
*Ans:* Those people were skilled gatherers. They gathered their food. They also collected roots, fruits and other forest produce for their food. They also hunted animals for this purpose.
4. Who are archaeologists? What do they do?  
*Ans:* Archaeologists are persons who study the objects of the past. They study the remains of the buildings made of stone and brick, paintings and sculpture. They also explore and dig the earth in order to find out tools, weapons, pots, pans, ornaments and coins.

5. How are city people different from the people living in the Andaman Islands?

Ans: People living in the Andaman Islands manage their own food by fishing, hunting and collecting forest produce. On the other hand city people depend on others for supplies of food.

#### VI. Hots:

Insight

\* The study of family history is called Genealogy.

\* The term 'CIRCA' is used when the date of an event is not known for sure.

\* "Chronology" is a subject that deals with sequences of dates and events.

\* Archaeologists excavate sites and collect objects like pottery, jewellery, etc., These objects are called 'artefacts'.

## Chapter 2 On The Trail of the Earliest People

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- (i) Traces of ash in the Kurnool caves indicate  
 (a) rearing of animals (b) use of fire  
 (c) use of stone tools (d) use of water.
- (ii) Grasslands developed in many areas around  
 (a) 800 years ago (b) 2 million years ago  
 (c) 1,00,000 years ago (d) 12,000 years ago.
- (iii) Tools in Hunsgi were made of  
 (a) stone (b) limestone (c) wood (d) metal.
- (iv) Bhimbetka is located in the present-day  
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Andhra Pradesh  
 (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Kerala.
- (v) Grasslands led to an increase in  
 (a) animals that lived in water (b) birds (c) human beings  
 (d) animals that survive on grass.

### II. Fill in the Blanks

- (i) Hunter-gatherers lived around two million years ago.  
 (ii) The hunter-gatherers moved from place to place on foot  
 (iii) Techniques used for making stone tools were stone on stone and pressure flaking  
 (iv) Fire was used as a source of light  
 (v) The climate of the world changed to relatively warm conditions around 12,000 years ago.

(vi) The Palaeolithic Age was followed by the Mesolithic Age.

(vii) Tools in Hunsgi were made from limestone which was available locally

**III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:**

- (i) Some rivers are perennial while others are seasonal. (True)
- (ii) Tools of wood have survived better than tools of stone. (False)
- (iii) The sites where hunter-gatherers lived were close to water. (True)
- (iv) Hunsgi was located in the present-day Madhya Pradesh. (False)
- (v) Man led a well-settled life by Palaeolithic Age. (False)

**IV. Match the items given in column A correctly with those given in column B.**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
1. Hunters-gatherers travelled in search of	- Water and food
2. A method of making stone tools	- Pressure flaking
3. Fishing developed after development of	- Grasslands
4. Many old paintings show	- Wild animals
5. Ostriches were found in India during the	- Palaeolithic Age
6. Tools in Hunsgi were made of	- Limestone
7. The period from 12,000 years ago to 10,000 years is called the	- Mesolithic Age
8. A Palaeolithic site in Central India	- Bhimbetka
9. A Neolithic site in North India	- Burzahom

## V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. What did hunter-gatherers do to sustain themselves?

Answer: They hunted wild animals, caught fish and birds, gathered fruits, roots, nuts, seeds, leaves, stalks and eggs, in order to sustain themselves.

2. Why was hunting animals difficult for the people?

Answer: Hunting animals was difficult because there were several animals that ran faster than human beings, many were stronger.

3. What is the difference between perennial and seasonal lakes and rivers?

Answer: Perennial rivers and lakes are those which bear water throughout the year while seasonal rivers and lakes have water only during a particular period, i.e. rainy season.

4. How were stone tools used in the past?

Answer: Some stone tools were used to cut meat and bone, scrap bark from trees and hides i.e. animal skins, chop fruit and roots. Some were used as handles of bone or wood. Some were used to make spears and arrows for hunting. Other tools were used to cut wood.

5. What do you know about habitation-cum-factory sites?

Answer: Usually, we find blocks of stone, tools that were made and perhaps discarded because they were not perfect, and chips of waste stone left behind at factory sites. Sometimes, people lived here for longer period of time. These sites are called habitation-cum-factory sites.

## VI. Hots:

Fact File

\* Chalcolithic Age: Chalkos means 'Copper' and lithos means stone. So it is called the Copper - Stone Age.

\* The Palaeolithic men in India are also known as "Quartzite Men".

\* During Palaeolithic period, many parts of the Earth were covered with ice and the climate was severely cold. So it is called "Ice - Age".

## Chapter 3

### From Gathering to Growing Food

#### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- (i) The first animal to be tamed was .....
- (a) the goat as we know today      (b) the dog as we know today  
(c) the dog's wild ancestor      (d) the goat's wild ancestor.
- (ii) Which of these is the correct order of what early man did?
- (a) hunter—>gatherers skilled—>gatherers -> herders  
(b) herders —> skilled—>gatherers —> hunter—>gatherers  
(c) skilled-gatherers —> herders —> hunter—>gatherers  
(d) skilled-gatherers —> hunter—>gatherers —> herders.
- (iii) Which was not a way of storing grains in the early days?
- (a) boxes      (b) woven baskets  
(c) clay pots      (d) pits in the ground
- (iv) Grains like wheat and barley have been found in .....
- (a) Koldihwa      (b) Mahagara  
(c) Mehrgarh      (d) Hallur
- (v) A site in present-day Andhra Pradesh is .....
- (a) Hallur      (b) Mahagara  
(c) Mehrgarh      (d) Burzahom
- (vi) Pit-houses were made in .....
- (a) Burzahom      (b) Mehrgarh  
(c) Mahagara      (d) Hallur
- (vii) Archaeologists have found levels having
- (a) Bones of wild animals      (b) Cattle bones  
(c) Bones of sheep and goat

What order do these levels indicate of what happened first and what happened later?

- (a) A B C      (b) A C B  
(c) C B A      (d) B C A.
- (i) The dead people in Mehrgarh were buried with .....
- (a) Cows      (b) Buffaloes  
(c) Goats      (d) Dogs.

#### II. Fill in the Blanks

- (i) Jadeite is a stone , probably brought from China.
- (ii) Ancient wood that has hardened into stone is called Fossil wood
- (iii) Bolan Pass is an important route into Iran
- (iv) Remains of square or rectangular houses have been found in Mehrgarh

- (v) Farmers and herders lived in groups called tribes.
- (vi) Rice requires more water than wheat and barley.
- (vii) Grain was used as seed, food and gift
- (viii) Animals were a source of milk and meat.

**III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:**

- (i) Daojali Hading is located close to the route to Iran. (False)
- (ii) Sheep and goat are more comfortable in dry, hilly environments, than cattle are. (True)
- (iii) Hunter-gatherers made and used pots. (False)
- (iv) Upper levels found by archaeologists reveal older objects. (False)
- (v) Palaeolithic tools were still made and used in Neolithic Age. (True)
- (vi) Paiyampalli is a Neolithic site in Madhya Pradesh. (False)
- (vii) Levels found in Mehrgarh indicate hunting came after herding. (False).

**IV. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.**

<b>Column A</b>	<b>Column B</b>
Neolithic Site	Current Location
1. Gufkral -	Kashmir
2. Koldihwa -	fragmentary animal bones
3. Chirand -	Bihar
4. Mahagara -	cattle
5. Hallur -	Andhra Pradesh
6. Burzahom -	Kashmir

**V. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Mention the two purposes for which grains had to be stored. What did people do to store grains?

*Ans:* Grains had to be stored for food and seed. People made large clay pots or wove baskets, or dug pits into the ground.

2. How do scientists help in finding out whether the discovered sites were settlements of farmers and herders?

*Ans:* Scientists study evidence of plants and animal bones, in order to find out whether the discovered sites were settlements of farmers and herders.

3. What were pit-houses and where have they been found?

*Ans:* Pit-houses were built by people by digging into the ground, with steps leading into them. They have been found in Burzahom.

4. How did people become farmers?

*Ans:* When the climate of the world was changing, people observed places where edible plants are found, about seeds, plants, etc. They started growing their own plants. And thus, they became farmers.

5. Name some sites of settlement of farmers and herders and also the grains found there.

*Ans:*

Site	Grains
Mehrgarh	Wheat, barley
Koldihwa	Rice
Mahagara	Rice
Gufkral	Wheat, lentil
Burzahom	Wheat, lentil
Chirand	Wheat, green gram
Hallur	Millet
Paiyampalli	Black gram, millet

#### I. VI. Hots:

Info Pebble

\* In India, a large number of stone age tools have been found in a cave Ratnagiri in Maharashtra.

\* This cave is the first evidence of a cave shelter by early man in India.

\* The earliest pots were made by applying clay on baskets.

### Chapter 4 In the Earliest Cities

#### I. Multiple Choice Questions

(i) The Great Bath has been discovered in .....

- (a) Lothal (b) Harappa  
(c) Mohenjodaro (d) Kalibangan.

(ii) Most cities had the western part ..... and .....

- (a) smaller, higher (b) smaller, lower  
(c) larger, higher (d) larger, lower.

(iii) Which of these groups of people did not usually live in cities, but the countryside?

- (a) rulers (b) crafts persons  
(c) farmers and herders (d) scribes



**IV. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.**

Column A	Column B
1. The Great Bath	- Mohenjodaro
2. Fire altars	- Kalibangan
3. Cotton	- Mehrgarh
4. City divided into three parts	- Dholavira

**V. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Describe the two parts of a typical Harappan city.

Answer: A Harappan city was usually divided into two or more parts. The part to the west was smaller but higher. It is called 'citadel'. The part to the east was larger but-lower. Archaeologists call it the lower town.

2. How were bricks laid in houses of Harappan cities?

Answer: Bricks were so well made that they have lasted for thousand of years. They were laid in an interlocking pattern and this made the walls strong. Many of these bricks were taken away by engineers about a hundred and fifty years ago.

3. Describe the drains of the cities.

Answer: Most cities had covered drains. They were laid out carefully in straight lines. Each drain had a gentle slope. Thus, water could flow easily through it. Drains in houses were connected to those on the streets and smaller drains led to bigger ones.

4. Write a short note on the craft practiced by Harappan.

Answer: Harappan objects were made of stone, shell and metal. Copper and bronze were used to make tools, weapons, ornaments and vessels. Gold and silver were used to make ornaments and vessels. Harappans also made stone seals. They made pots with beautiful black designs.

5. Write a short note on the city of Lothal.

Answer: Lothal was a city on the banks of a tributary of the Sabarmati. It was an important centre for making stone, shell and metal objects. There was a store house in the city. Fire altars have been found here

**VI. Hots:**

Learning Candy

\* Harappan Civilization covered an area of about 20 times of the Egyptian Civilization and 12 times of the Egyptian and Mesopotamian Civilizations combined together.

\* The Harappan Script is still undeciphered.

## Chapter 5 What Books and Burials Tell Us

### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- (i) The Ghoda is a tributary of the .....  
(a) Ganga (b) Narmada (c) Krishna (d) Bhima.
- (ii) Brahmagiri is a site in modern .....  
(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala  
(c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Bihar.
- (iii) Which of these was not a category of people in the society?  
(a) Shudra (b) Brahmin (c) Raja (d) Dasa.
- (iv) Inamgaon is situated on the river  
(a) Ghod (b) Bhima (c) Son (d) Narmada.

### II. Fill in the blanks

- (i) The oldest of the Vedas is the Rigveda
- (ii) The Rigveda was composed about 3500 years ago.
- (iii) The hymns in the Vedas have been referred to as 'Sukta' which means well-said
- (iv) The major gods praised in the hymns of the Rigveda were: Indra, Agni and Soma.
- (v) Sanskrit is part of the Indo-European family of languages.
- (vi) In a hymn in the Rigveda, Vishvamitra used the word 'sisters' for the two rivers Beas and Sutlej.
- (vii) 'Brahmins' and 'Rajas' were two groups of people in terms of Work
- (viii) Slaves were captured during war
- (ix) Stone boulders used for marking burial sites are called Megaliths
- (x) Black and Red Ware are words used for pots that were buried with the dead..

### III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:

- (i) The Rigveda was written for the first time by hand about 3500 years ago. (False)
- (ii) Soma was the warrior god. (False)
- (iii) The Rigveda contains prayers for cattle, children and horses. (True)
- (iv) Battles were fought for land, water and to capture people. (True)
- (v) Sons automatically succeeded fathers as 'rajas'. (False)
- (vi) Megaliths were used to mark burial sites. (True)
- (vii) Members of families were usually buried together. (True)
- (viii) In a hymn in the Rigveda, Vishvamitra has a dialogue with Beas and Sutlej, which were two women. (False)
- (ix) Sanskrit and Tamil belong to the same family of languages. (False)

**IV. Match the items given in column A correctly with those given in column B**

<i>Column A</i>		<i>Column B</i>
'Sukta'	-	Well-said
Chariots	-	Used in battles
'Yajna'	-	Sacrifice
'Dasa'	-	Slave
Megalith	-	Stone-boulder

**V. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Who were the 'Aryas' and the 'Dasas'?

Ans: People who composed the hymns called themselves Aryans and they called their opponents 'Dasas'.

2. What were megaliths? Name some area where megaliths were prevalent.

Ans: Stone boulders used to mark burial sites are known as megaliths. Megaliths were prevalent in the Deccan, South India, in the North-east and Kashmir.

3. How is it known that burial spots were meant for families?

Ans: Sometimes megaliths contain more than one skeleton. This indicates that families were buried together.

4. Write a short note on the Rigveda.

Ans: The Rigveda is the oldest of the Vedas. It indicates over a thousand hymns in Vedic (old) Sanskrit. These hymns (called 'Sukta' — well said) are in praise of various gods and goddesses, mainly: Agni, Indra and Soma. These hymns were composed by sages, who learnt them and made their children learn. Finally, they were printed about 200 years ago.

5. Describe in brief about how the Rigveda depicts cattle, horses, chariots, and battles.

Ans: Rigveda has prayers for cattle and horses. Horses were used in battles. Battles were fought for cattle, land, people and water.

Most men took part in wars. There was not any regular army. There were assemblies where people met and discussed matters of war and peace. They chose brave warriors as their leaders.

## VI.Hots

### Knowledge Booster

- \* Egyptian writing is called a Hieroglyphs meaning 'Sacred Writing'.
- \* Panini wrote his famous Sanskrit grammar 'Ashtadhyaya'.
- \* In china, 3500 years ago writings were seen on animal bones.
- \* A megalithic Urn which was used to do the burial has been found at Madakudi.

## Chapter 6

### Kingdoms, Kings and an Early Republic

#### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- (i) The 'ashvamedha' was the sacrifice of  
(a) horse (b) cow (c) bull (d) goat.
- (ii) Which of these groups of people were not allowed to take part in the rituals after the 'ashvamedha' ?  
(a) 'Vish'/'Vaishya' (b) Priests  
(c) Women (d) 'Shudras'.
- (iii) The two words that constitute the word 'janapada' mean:  
(a) woman and foot (b) citizens and foot  
(c) men and hand (d) goats and 'rajas'.
- (iv) Which of these was usually fortified?  
(a) all cities in 'mahajanapadas'  
(b) all cities in 'janapadas'  
(c) capital cities of 'mahajanapadas'  
(d) the whole 'mahajanapada'.
- (v) One-sixth of the produce was taken as tax from  
(a) farmers (b) hunter-gatherers  
(c) crafts-persons (d) traders.
- (vi) The present name of Raj agriha is  
(a) Rajgir (b) Rajmahal (c) Rajgaon (d) Patna.
- (vii) Alexander was a ruler who lived in  
(a) Slovenia (b) Greece (c) Rome (d) Macedonia.
- (viii) At the banks of which river did Alexander's troops stop?  
(a) Indus (b) Ganga (c) Narmada (d) Beas.
- (ix) Vajji had its capital city at  
(a) Raj agriha (b) Vaishali  
(c) Patna (d) Magadha.

## II. Fill in the blanks

- (i) Some changes took place in the ways of choosing new 'rajas' about 3000 years ago.
- (ii) Purana Qila was a settlement in a 'janapada' and is now located in New Delhi
- (iii) Archaeologists have discovered that people in 'janapadas' lived in huts.
- (iv) Painted Grey Ware is a type of pottery
- (v) The taxes on crops were called 'bhaga'
- (vi) Herders were supposed to pay taxes in the form of animals and animal produce
- (vii) 'Kammakara' was a word used for landless agricultural labourers
- (viii) A ruler called Mahapadma Nanda extended the control of Magadha up to the northwest part of the subcontinent.

## III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:

- (i) The sprinkling of sacred water on the king was done by the 'shudras'.(False)
- (ii) The word 'janapada' means the land where the 'jana' has set its foot.(True)
- (iii) Capital cities were fortified with huge walls of wood, brick or stone.(True)
- (iv) The rulers of 'mahajanapadas' depended on occasional gifts brought by people.(False)
- (v) The rivers Narmada and Brahmaputra flowed through Magadha.(False)
- (vi) Alexander was the only person who conquered Magadha.(False)
- (vii) Both the Buddha and Mahavira belonged to 'ganas' or 'sanghas'.(True)

## IV. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

- |                |   |                       |
|----------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Magadha     | - | 'mahajanapada'        |
| 2. Hastinapura | - | 'janapada'            |
| 3. 'Bhaga'     | - | Taxes                 |
| 4. Vaishali    | - | Capital city of Vajji |
| 5. Sanghas     | - | Buddhist books        |

### V. Short answer type Questions

1. Write a short note on the 'ashvamedha' ritual

Ans: The 'ashvamedha' (horse sacrifice) was a ritual used to recognise men as 'rajas'. A horse was left to wander freely. If it wandered into another kingdom and the king of that kingdom stopped it, they had to fight. The 'raja' who succeeded in the challenge was recognised as stronger.

2. What were the different roles of different persons in the sacrifice?

Ans: The 'raja' was the central person in the sacrifice. He was given a special seat, like a throne. His charioteer would tell others tales of the 'rajas' exploits. His wives and sons would perform several minor rituals. Other 'rajas' would sit and watch. Priests sprinkled sacred water on the king. Ordinary people brought gifts.

3. What is known about the 'janapadas' and their people?

Ans: Archaeologists have excavated a number of settlements in 'janapadas'. They have found that people lived in huts. The people kept cattle as well as other animals. They grew a variety of crops like rice, wheat, barley, pulses. They made earthen pots, some of which were grey in colour and some red.

4. Write a short note on the governance system in 'ganas' or 'sanghas'?

Ans: In 'ganas' or 'sanghas', these were not one but many rulers. Even if there were several men together, each was called a 'raja'. They performed rituals together. They met in assemblies and took decisions. Women, 'dasas' and 'kammakaras' were not allowed to participate in these assemblies.

### VI. Hots:

Fact File

\* The citizens of Athens had the power to cast vote by writing on a piece of pottery, called an Ostrakon.

\* Alexander was the ruler of Macedonia in Europe.

\* The law books of ancient India is called 'Dharmasutras'.

## Geography

### Chapter 1: The Earth in the Solar System

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

- (i) Full moon night occurs once every \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) day (b) 15 days (c) 20 days (d) month.
- (ii) The Hindi word for the New Moon night is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) Amavasya (b) Krishna Paksha  
 (c) Poornima (d) none of these.
- (iii) The sun is \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) a star (b) a celestial body  
 (c) the head of the solar system (d) all of these.
- (iv) Ursa Major is a/an \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) star (b) constellation (c) galaxy (d) asteroid.
- (v) Which of these was a planet till 2006 but is now a "dwarf planet"?  
 (a) Neptune (b) The Sun (c) Pluto (d) Solaris.
- (vi) The term "Blue Planet" indicates presence of \_\_\_\_\_  
 (a) land (b) water (c) oxygen (d) all of these.

#### **II. Fill in the Blanks**

- (i) The Amavasya night occurs about fifteen days after the Poornima night.
- (ii) Stars are celestial bodies that are big and hot.
- (iii) The planets do not possess their own heat and light.
- (iv) The Small Bear constellation is better known as the Saptarishi.
- (v) The Greek word which is the origin of the word "planets" means wanderers.
- (vi) Three planets having rings around them are Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus.
- (vii) Orbits are elongated fixed paths in which a celestial body always remains.
- (viii) Venus is similar to the earth in its size and shape.
- (ix) The shadows on the moon's surface are due to mountains, plains and depressions.
- (x) Meteoroids heat up and burn due to friction.

#### **III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:**

- (i) The Sun appears bigger and brighter than the other stars because it is indeed so. (False)
- (ii) Saptarishi and Ursa Major are two different constellations. (False)
- (iii) The Pole Star is known to have a fixed position in the sky. (True)

- (iv) The earth is the only planet that has a natural satellite. (False)  
 (v) Pluto was declared a “dwarf planet” in August 2006. (True)  
 (vi) The earth is the third-largest planet in the solar system. (False)  
 (vii) The geoid shape is not perfectly spherical. (True)  
 (viii) The moon takes about the same time in rotating about its axis once as it does to complete a revolution around the earth. (True).

#### IV. Matching Skills

1. The Sun - 150 million km away from earth
2. The moon - 3.84 million km away from earth
3. The Earth - 75% water
4. The planet with the longest year - Neptune
5. Mars and Jupiter - Asteroid Belt
6. Planet having most moons - Saturn
7. Saturn and Uranus - Outer planets
8. The planet with the longest day - Venus

#### V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. How does a planet differ from a star?

Ans:

Planet	Star
<p>A planet does not have its own light and heat. It derives its light from a star.</p> <p>A planet is usually smaller than stars.</p>	<p>A star possesses its own heat and light.</p> <p>Stars are very huge objects compared to a planet in general.</p>

2. What are asteroids and meteoroids?

Ans: -Asteroids are the numerous tiny celestial bodies which revolve around the sun and are mainly found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

-Small pieces of rocks which move around the sun are called meteoroids.

3. Name the two extreme shapes of the moon. When and at what intervals do they occur.

*Ans:* The moon is seen in its two extreme shapes on the Full Moon night and the New Moon night.

The Full Moon means the moon in its full circular shape. The New Moon means the moon that cannot be seen. The New Moon occurs on the fifteenth day and the Full Moon occurs on the last day of the Hindi calendar month.

4. What is the Pole Star? How can the Saptarishi be used to locate it?

*Ans:* The Pole Star is the star that is known to retain its position in the sky always. We can locate the position of the Pole Star with the help of the constellation Saptarishi. If an imaginary line is drawn joining the “pointer stars” of the Saptarishi and extended further, it will point to the Pole Star.

5. How does earth support life?

*Ans:* The earth has conditions that support life. It is neither too hot nor too cold. It has both water and air, which are both indispensable for life. Presence of oxygen in the air in appropriate proportion supports life. These factors make earth a unique planet.

#### **VI. Hots:**

Learning Candy

\* Sputnik I was the first artificial satellite launched in 1957 and Aryabhata was the First Indian Artificial satellite launched in 1975.

\* A moving cloud of gases in the space is called the Nebula.

\* Proxima Centauri is the nearest star to the earth, apart from the sun.

### **Chapter 2 Globe Latitudes and Longitudes**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

(i) The globe and the earth are different in .....

- (a) shape (b) size  
(c) continents and oceans (d) none of these.

(ii) The axis is parallel to the .....

- (a) equator (b) Prime Meridian  
(c) latitudes (d) all of these.

(iii) The Tropic of Cancer is located at .....

- (a) 23 1/2 °N (b) 66 1/2 ° N  
(c) 23 1/2 °S (d) 66 1/2 ° S.

- (iv) The heat zone with the coldest climate is the .....
- (a) Torrid Zone                      (b) Northern Temperate Zone  
(c) The Frigid Zones            (d) either of the Temperate Zones.
- (v) From the westernmost point to the easternmost point, the local times of India extend over a time difference of .....
- (a) no difference                      (b) 30 minutes  
(c) 1 hour                                (d) over 1 hour.
- (vi) The time difference between Greenwich and India is .....
- (a) no difference                      (b) 3 hours  
(c) 5 hours 30 minutes            (d) 12 hours 30 minutes.

## II. Fill in the Blanks

- (i) Russia extends over eleven time zones.
- (ii) As we move away from the equator, the size of the latitudes decreases
- (iii) The poles fall in the Frigid zone.
- (iv) To locate a point, we need to know its latitude, as well as longitude
- (v) The British Royal Observatory is located in Greenwich UK.
- (vi) A hemisphere is one half of a sphere.
- (vii) Latitudes and longitudes form a grid
- (viii) All places lying on the same longitude have the same time.

## III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:

- (i) The axis of the earth is not actually tilted as depicted in a globe. (False)
- (ii) The equator is the 0 degree latitude. ( True)
- (iii) The Prime Meridian is the 180 degree longitude. ( False)
- (iv) More than half of India lies in the Frigid Zone. ( False)
- (v) The Tropic of Capricorn does not pass through India. ( True)
- (vi) The two Temperate Zones maintain a moderate climate. ( True)
- (vii) The time at a place in the east of Greenwich is ahead of that in Greenwich. (True)

(viii) The earth rotates from west to east. ( True)

(ix) The standard longitude for Indian time is the  $64^\circ$  longitude. ( False)

**IV. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.**

Column A	Column B
1. The number of time zones in the world	- 24
2. The number of time zones in India	- 1
3. The number of time zones in Russia	- 11
4. Difference between the local times of Greenwich and place at $180^\circ$ longitude (in hours)	- 12
5. Number of minutes by which local times at longitudes at one degree difference, differ	- 4

**V. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. What is the globe? What are the advantages of the globe?

Answer: Globe is a true model of the earth. It shows the earth in a small form. The globe is small in shape, convenient to carry and use, and depicts all features of the earth.

2. Define latitude and longitude.

Answer:

- One of the imaginary circles parallel to the Equator is called latitude.
- One of the imaginary circles parallel to the Prime Meridian is called longitude.

3. Write a short note on Heat Zones.

Answer: Heat zones are the different zones of the earth, where the sun's rays fall differently, thus causing different climate patterns. These zones are called the Torrid Zone, the two Temperate Zones, and the two Frigid Zones. The Torrid Zone is very hot since the sun shines overhead here. The Temperate Zones maintain a moderate climate, and the Frigid Zones are extremely cold.

4. How do latitudes and longitudes help in locating a point? Why is only one of them insufficient in doing this?

Answer: Latitudes and longitudes form a grid. Two different points may lie on the same latitude, or the same longitude. But there exists only one point where a latitude and longitude intersect. So a point can be identified with the help of the latitude and longitude on which it lies.

**VI. Hots:**

Fact File

\* Geographer - Mathematician Ptolemy is credited with the introduction of the grid system.

\* The word meridian is derived from Latin word meridianus meaning Mid day.

\* The whole world is divided into 24 standard time zones.

**Chapter 3 Motions of the Earth****I. Multiple Choice Questions**

(i) The axis of the earth is a/an.....

(a) imaginary line (b) straight line

(c) curved line (d) real line.

(ii) The earth receives light from the .....

(a) Moon (b) Stars (c) Meteors (d) Sun.

(iii) The time taken by the earth to complete one rotation around its axis is.....

(a) 24 hours (b) 12 hours (c) 36 hours (d) 18 hours.

(iv) The earth completes one revolution in .....

(a) 366 days (b) 370 days

(c) 365 1/4 days (d) 366 1/4 days.

(v) It is spring in the Northern Hemisphere and autumn in the Southern Hemisphere on .....

(a) 23rd September (b) 21st March

(c) 22nd December (d) 21st June.

**II. Fill in the Blanks.**

(i) Days and nights occur due to rotation of the earth.

(ii) Only half of the earth gets light from the sun at a time due to its spherical shape.

(iii) The period of rotation is known as the Earth day

(iv) The sun's rays fall vertically at the Tropic of Capricorn on 22nd December.

(v) On 23rd September it is autumn season in the Northern Hemisphere and spring in the Southern Hemisphere.

**III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:**

(i) The axis of the earth makes an angle of  $23^\circ$  & with its orbital plane.  
(False)

(ii) Every five year, February is of 29 days instead of 28 days.  
(False)

(iii) Season changes due to the change in the position of the earth around the sun.(True)

(iv) When there is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, it is spring in the Southern Hemisphere. (False)

(v) Life is not possible in extreme conditions.(True)

**IV. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.**

- |                    |   |                  |                     |
|--------------------|---|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Summer solstice | - | 21 <sup>st</sup> | June                |
| 2. Winter solstice | - | 22 <sup>nd</sup> | December            |
| 3. Equinox         | - | 23 <sup>rd</sup> | September           |
| 4. Orbit           | - | Fixed            | path                |
| 5. Rotation        | - | Daily            | motion of the earth |

**V. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Differentiate between the summer solstice and winter solstice.

Ans:

<i>Summer Solstice</i>	<i>Winter Solstice</i>
In the Northern Hemisphere the longest day and the shortest night occur on 21st June. At this time in the Southern Hemisphere it occurs the shortest day and the longest night. This position of the earth is called summer solstice.	In the Northern Hemisphere the shortest day and the longest night occur on 22nd December. At this time in the Southern Hemisphere it occurs the longest day and the shortest night. This position of the earth is called winter solstice.

2. What is an equinox?

Ans: On 21st March and September 23rd, direct rays of the sun fall on the equator. At this position, neither of the poles is tilted towards the sun. This phenomenon is called an equinox.

3. Why do the poles experience about six months day and six months night?

Ans: The axis of the earth is tilted, due to which the sun continuously either shines or cannot be seen for a long time here.

4. What would happen if the earth did not rotate?

Ans: In such a condition the portion of the earth facing the sun would always experience day, and thus there would be continuous warmth in the region. At the same time the other half would always remain dark and be freezing cold all the time.

5. How does leap year occur?

Ans: The earth takes  $365 \frac{1}{4}$  days to complete one revolution around the sun. We consider a year as consisting of 365 days only and ignore six hours for our convenience. Six hours saved every year are added to make one day.

#### VI. Hots:

Insight

- \* The Earth is said to be in 'Perihelion' when it is closest to the sun. When the Earth is farthest from the Sun, it is said to be in 'aphelion'.
- \* The Earth rotates with a speed of 1674 km / hr on its axis.
- \* The star named 'Polaris' or the north star does not appear to move because it is directly above the earth's axis.

### Chapter 4 Maps

#### I. Multiple Choice Questions

- (i) Which one is not a component of map?  
(a) Direction (b) Symbol (c) Scale (d) Distance.
- (ii) + + + + is the symbol of.....  
(a) International boundary (b) State boundary  
(c) District boundary (d) Village boundary.
- (iii) Brown colour is used for showing  
(a) Water bodies (b) Plateaus  
(c) Plains (d) Mountains.
- (iv) A physical map shows (a) Natural features of the earth  
(b) Different countries and states of the world (c) Distribution of forests  
(d) Both (a) and (b).
- (v) Which one is not an intermediate direction?  
(a) North-east (NE) (b) West  
(c) South-west (SW) (d) North-West (NW).

#### II. Fill in the Blanks

- (i) A small scale is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper.
- (ii) A compass is an instrument used to find out main directions.
- (iii) Maps have a universal language that can be understood by all.
- (iv) In a sketch map scale is not needed.
- (v) Maps are more informative than a globe.

### III. State whether these sentences are true or false.

- (i) A globe is used to study the earth as a whole. (True)
- (ii) Political maps show natural features of the earth. (False)
- (iii) A large scale map is used to show large areas like countries on a paper. (False)
- (iv) There are four intermediate directions. (True)
- (v) Large scale maps give less information than small scale maps. (False)

### IV. Match the items in column A correctly with those given in column B.

Column A	Column B
(i) 	(a) Chhatri
(ii) 	(b) District boundary
(iii) 	(c) Well
(iv) 	(d) Unmetalled road
(v) 	(e) Broad gauge railway line

**Ans.** (i)–(e), (ii)–(d), (iii)–(a), (iv)–(b), (v)–(c).

### V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. How are maps more helpful than a globe?

**Ans:** Maps provide more information than a globe. A globe can be useful when we want to study the earth as a whole. But when we want to study only a part of the earth, as about a country or a state, globe is of little help. In such a situation only maps are useful.

2. How do symbols help in reading map?

**Ans:** Symbols are an important part of a map. They give a lot of information in a limited space. With the use of symbols maps can be drawn easily and are simple to read. Even if we don't know the language of an area and therefore cannot ask someone for directions. We can collect information from maps with the help of symbols.

3. Differentiate between a small scale map and a large scale map.

**Ans:** (i) A small scale map is used to show large areas like continents or countries on a paper while a large scale map is used to show a small area such as village or town on a paper. (ii) A large scale map is more informative than a small scale map.

4. What are cardinal points and intermediate directions?

Ans: The four major directions—North, South, East and West are called cardinal points. Beside these major directions we have four intermediate directions—North-east (NE), South-east (SE), South-west (SW) and North-west (NW). The intermediate directions are very helpful in locating any place more accurately.

5. Write a note on 'compass'.

Ans: The direction of a place is traced out with the help of a compass. It is an instrument used to find out main directions. Its magnetic needle always points towards north-south direction.

#### VI. Hots:

Knowledge Builder

\* A person who prepares maps is known as Cartographer.

The art of preparing map is called Cartography.

\* Mercator and Hondt were the first to publish a collection of map in the form of a book.

The first map was made in Iraq in 4300 BC. It was made on a soft clay tablet, dried and later baked.

### Political Science

#### Chapter 1 Understanding Diversity

##### I. Multiple Choice Questions

(i) Samir Do thought Samir Ek did not know \_\_\_\_\_

(a) English (b) Hindi (c) Punjabi (d) Urdu.

(ii) Samir Do's family lived in \_\_\_\_\_

a) Delhi (b) Meerut (c) Bihar (d) Jaipur.

(iii) Which of these not an example of inequality?

(a) casting the vote for electing government

(b) belonging to a different religion

(c) speaking one language and not another

(d) earning money.

(iv) Ladakh is a desert in the state of.....

(a) Kerala

(b) Madhya Pradesh

(c) Jammu and Kashmir

(d) Rajasthan.

##### II. Fill In The Blanks

(i) The caste system is a form of inequality.

(ii) Inequality comes when a person does not have access to resources and opportunities.

- (iii) A country's customs, religions, arts and history constitute its culture
- (iv) People travelled in search of new lands and people
- (v) When people travel to other places, intermixing of cultures takes place.
- (vi) Habitat is associated with the geographical area one lives in.
- (vii) Both Kerala and Ladakh were influenced by Chinese and Arab
- (viii) A British general opened fire on a public meeting in Jallianwalla Bagh on April 13, 1919.
- (ix) The Discovery of India' is a book by Jawahar Lal Nehru..

**III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:**

- (i) All Indians share the national anthem.(True)
- (ii) All Indians have the same national language.(True)
- (iii) All Indians speak the same language.(False)
- (iv) Pt. Nehru was the first President of India.(False)
- (v) Caste system is an example of diversity.( False)
- (vi) Kerala and Ladakh are in different parts of India.(True)
- (vii) The geography of Ladakh allows cultivation of spices. ( False).

**IV. Match the items given in column A correctly with those given in column B.**

Column A		Column B
1. Ladakh	-	Wool
2. Kerala	-	Spices
3. Amritsar	-	Jallianwalla Bagh
4. Rabindranath Tagore	-	The National Anthem
5. Jawaharlal Nehru	-	"The Discovery of India"

**V. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Mention the different religions that are practiced in Kerala.

*Ans:* The people of Kerala practice many different religions, such as Judaism, Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism.

2. 'India is a country of much diversity'. Explain giving examples.

*Ans:*

- We speak different languages, such as Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati, etc..
- We celebrate different festivals, such as Holi, Diwali, Id, Guru Parv, Christmas, Baishakhi, etc.
- We practise different religions, such as Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, etc.
- We wear different types of clothes, such as saree- blouse, Kurta-pyjama, shirt- pant, etc.

3. India's diversity has always been recognized as a source of its strength. Explain.

*Ans:* People from different cultural, religious and regional backgrounds came forward together to oppose the British government in India. They worked together to decide joint actions; they went to jail together and they found different ways to oppose the British.

4. How are history and geography tied in the cultural life of a region? Explain giving examples of Kerala and Ladakh.

*Ans:* Kerala and Ladakh are quite different in terms of their geographical features. It was the geography of Kerala which made the possibility of spice cultivation there. So far Ladakh is concerned, its special geographical location flourished the business of wool collection among the Ladakhi people. Both the regions were influenced by Chinese and Arab traders.

5. What does diversity add to our lives?

*Ans:* Diversity is dissimilarity in the way of our life. It is observed in religious functions, in festival, in language, etc. Diversity makes us tolerant and just. We know how to behave with other people belonging to different caste, creed or culture.

#### **VI. Hots:**

Knowledge Booster

\* The phrase "Unity in Diversity" was coined by the great historian Vincent Smith.

\* Urdu is an Indo-European language of India.

\* In 2004, the Government of India declared Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Odia, Malayalam and Telugu as the Classical Languages.

\* A dialect is a form of a language used in a particular region or by a particular social group.

### **Chapter 2 Diversity and Discrimination**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

(i) The number of major religions in the world is .....

- (a) six (b) seven (c) eight (d) nine.
- (ii) An important reason why Muslim girls do not attend school or drop out from school after a few years is .....
- (a) poverty (b) superstition  
(c) lack of willingness to go to school (d) None of the above.
- (iii)..... community was treated as untouchables in the Bombay Presidency.
- (a) Koli (b) Mahar (c) Nayar (d) Munda.
- (iv)..... is known as the leader of the Dalits.
- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Guru Teg Bahadur  
(c) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar  
(d) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel
- (v) India is a secular country—It means .....
- (a) People of different religions have the freedom to practise their religion with any discrimination.  
(b) People of single religion, i.e. Hinduism are allowed to live in the country.  
(c) People of India have the freedom to live in any part of the country.  
(d) All Indians are equal on the basis of caste and creed.

## II. Fill in the blanks

- (i) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar fought for the rights of the Dalits.
- (ii) The upper castes did not give the so-called untouchables the same rights as they enjoyed.
- (iii) If you do something to put other people down, you are discriminating against them.
- (iv) People usually form certain attitudes and opinions about others who are not like them.
- (v) Stereotypes stop us from looking at each person as a unique individual with his/her own special qualities and skills that are different from others.

## III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:

- (i) We have more than 1600 languages that are people's mother tongue. (True)
- (ii) We feel secure with people who are very different from us. (False)
- (iii) Dalits are referred to as Scheduled Tribe (ST). (False)
- (iv) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar belonged to the Mahar caste which was considered untouchable. (True)

(v) Government jobs are open to the people who come from upper caste.(False)

#### IV. Matching Skill

- |   |   |                                  |
|---|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Fixing people into one image             | - | Stereotype                       |
| 2. Judging other people negatively          | - | Prejudice                        |
| 3. Treating someone less fairly than others | - | Discrimination                   |
| 4. The groups who were placed at the bottom | - | Untouchables of the caste ladder |

#### V. Short Answer Type Questions

1. What responsibility has been placed on the government by the Constitution?

Ans: It is the responsibility of the government to take specific steps to realise right to equality for poor and other marginal communities.

2. 'India is a secular country'. What does this mean?

Ans: This means that people of different religions and faiths have the freedom to practise and follow their religion without any fear of discrimination.

3. What do you mean by difference and prejudice?

Ans: Difference is the variation in the use of language, status, religion, educational background or geographical setting. It is natural. Prejudice is an idea which is affected with negative feeling for those who are different from us.

4. What is the demerit of 'stereotype' view?

Ans: Stereotype is a negative quality. It does not allow us to think or view a person as a unique individual. We ignore all his good qualities.

5. How does discrimination occur?

Ans: Discrimination is a negative aspect in a social set up. It occurs if we act on prejudices or stereotypes. It promotes ignorance of a particular class or individual in society.

#### VI. Hots:

Insight

\* Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Law Minister in Prime Minister Nehru's

first cabinet which was formed after Independence.

\* Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of Nation, gave the term “Harijan” (means the untouchables).

\* Equal Opportunities Commission (ECO) is a legal body to check discrimination of minority communities in jobs and education.

### **Chapter 3 What is Government ?**

#### **I. Multiple Choice Questions**

- (i) The government also works at local level. Here local level means  
 (a) Village (b) Town  
 (c) Locality (d) All the above.
- (ii) The court can intervene if.....  
 (a) Any law passed by the government is not followed.  
 (b) Anyone does not study well.  
 (c) A child tells a lie (d) Both (a) and (b).
- (iii) American women got the right to vote in the year.....  
 (a) 1928 (b) 1925 (c) 1920 (d) 1919.
- (iv) The term suffrage means .....  
 (a) Right to vote  
 (b) Right to go anywhere in the country (c) Right to livelihood  
 (d) None of the above.
- (v) The two types of government mentioned the chapter are:  
 (a) Democracy (b) Monarchy  
 (c) Dictatorship (d) (a) and (b).

#### **II. Fill in the blanks**

- (i) The government works at different levels at the local level, at the level of the state and at the national level.
- (ii) In a democracy the government has to explain its actions and defend its decisions to the people.
- (iii) Women in the UK got the right to vote in the year 1928
- (iv) In India, before Independence, only a small minority was allowed to vote
- (v) Courts are also part of the government.

#### **III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:**

- (i) Kings and queens get their power from the people they rule.  
 (False)
- (ii) There was a time when government did not allow women and the

poor to participate in elections.(True)

(iii) It was Gandhiji who demanded that all adults have the right to vote.(True)

(iv) Men without property have no right to vote in the country like USA.(False)

(v)-In India, everyone who is eighteen or above eighteen enjoys the right to vote.( True)

#### **IV. Matching Skill**

- |  |   |               |
|--|---|---------------|
| 1. Power vested in one man                   | - | Monarchy      |
| 2. Government of people                      | - | Democracy     |
| 3. It protects rights of unorganized workers | - | Government    |
| 4. Highest court of judgement                | - | Supreme Court |
| 5. Women's suffrage movement                 | - | Voting right  |

#### **V. Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Why do you think the government needs to make rules for everyone in the form of laws?

Ans: The government needs laws to maintain peace and order in society. Law establishes justice. It is meant to achieve constitutional ideas i.e. equality and right against discrimination. Law makes it compulsory for the people to obey it.

2. Name two essential features of a democratic government.

Ans: Two essential features of a democratic government are:

- Democracy is a rule by the people. It is people who rule themselves by participating in the making of these rules.
- In a democracy people have the power to elect their leaders. These leaders or representatives meet and make decisions for the entire population.

3. How does the government manage so many different things?

Ans: To discharge each and every responsibility smoothly, it works at three different levels, at the local level, at the level of the state and at the national level. The local level means in your village, town or locality. The state level would mean the entire state and the national level relates to the entire country.

4. What do you mean by representative democracies?

Ans: In representative democracies people do not participate directly but, instead, choose their representatives through an election process. These representatives meet and make decisions

for the entire population.

5. What is monarchy?

Ans: In a monarchy, it is the King or queen who has the power to make decisions and run the government. The monarch may have a small group of people to discuss matters with, but the final decision-making power remains with the monarch.

#### VI. Hots:

Info Pebble

\* Universal Adult Franchise was introduced in France in 1946.

\* Dictatorship is a form of government where a person rule the country without the collective approval of the people.

\* In USA, President Abraham Lincoln had to sacrifice his life in order to abolish slavery.

\* The Republic of India is the world's largest democracy.

### Chapter 4

#### Key Elements of a Democratic Government

##### I. Multiple Choice Questions

(i) Hector and his classmates wanted to learn their own language.

What was their language?

(a) Afrikaans

(b) Zulu

(c) English

(d) Malayalam.

(ii) The leader of the African National Congress was .....

(a) Nelson Mandela

(b) Vinni Mandela

(c) Yasar Arafat

(d) Kofi Annan.

(iii) In India, the government is elected for the period of .....

(a) Two years

(b) Three years

(c) Five years

(d) Six years.

(iv) The two states involved in the Cauvery water dispute are .....

(a) Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

(b) Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh

(c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu

(d) Orissa and Kolkata.

(v) South Africa became a democratic country in the year .....

(a) 1950

(b) 1970

(c) 1984

(d) 1994

##### II. Fill in the blanks

- (i) In South Africa, there live black people, whites and Indians.
- (ii) Blacks and coloured people were not considered to be equal to whites.
- (iii) The African National Congress led the struggle against apartheid
- (iv) Through voting in elections people elect leaders to represent them.
- (v) Religious processions and celebrations can sometimes lead to conflicts

### III. State whether the following sentences are True/False:

- (i) Non-whites could vote in South Africa before 1994.(False)
- (ii) It was the effort of Nelson Mandela that made South Africa a democratic country.(True)
- (iii) Conflicts and differences are resolved by the laws laid by our Constitution, (in) Apartheid system in South Africa was abolished in the year 1990.(True)
- (iv) In our society boys and girls are valued equally.(False)

### IV. Matching Skill

Column A	Column B
(i) Untouchability	- Dr.B.R. Ambedkar
(ii) Equality and justice	- Key elements of democracy
(iii) Afrikaans	- Q Whites
(iv) Hector Ndlovu	- Black
(v) People elect leaders to represent them	- Through voting

### V. Short answer type questions

1. Name the various races that live in South Africa

Ans: Various races that live in South Africa are :

- Black people who belong to South Africa
- Whites who came there to settle
- Indians who came as labourers and traders.

2. What are apartheid laws?

Ans. South Africa was earlier governed by apartheid laws. South African people were divided into white, black, Indian and coloured races. According to apartheid laws, these races were not allowed to

mingle with each other, to live near each other or even to use common facilities.

3. Write a short note on 'The African National Congress'.

Ans: The African National Congress, was a group of people who led the struggle against the system of apartheid. Dr. Nelson Mandela was their leader. He fought the apartheid system for several years. Finally, the system was abolished in 1994 and South Africa became a democratic country in which people of all races were considered equal.

4. How does the power of the government gets limited?

Ans: The power of the government gets limited by regular elections. Elections are usually held once in five years. Once elected, governments can stay in power only for that period. If they want to continue to be in power then they have to re- elected by the people. This is a moment when people can sense their power in a democracy.

5. When do conflicts occur? What happens afterwards?

Ans: Conflicts occur when people of different cultures, religions, regions or economic background do not get along with each other, or when some among them feel they are being discriminated against. This leads to fear and tension among others living in an area.

#### **VI. Hots:**

Fact File

\* The United Nations has declared September 15 as the International Day of Democracy.

\* The Election Commission of India was formed on 25<sup>th</sup> January 1950.

\* Manifesto is a printed statement in which a party states its politics and programmes.

\* In 1933, Adolf Hitler came to power through elections in Germany, but he ruled like a tyrant.



## தமிழ்

### இயல் - 1.1 இன்பத்தமிழ் கவிதைப் பேழை

#### I. எதிர்ச்சொல் எழுதுக:

- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. இளமை x முதுமை         | 2. அழுது x விடம் |
| 3. சோர்வு x சுறுசுறுப்பு | 4. புகழ் x இகழ்  |
| 5. உயர்வு x தாழ்வு       |                  |

#### II. பிரித்து எழுதுக:

- |                 |   |        |   |         |
|-----------------|---|--------|---|---------|
| 1. இன்பத்தமிழ்  | = | இன்பம் | + | தமிழ்   |
| 2. புகழ்மிகுந்த | = | புகழ்  | + | மிகுந்த |
| 3. மணமென்று     | = | மணம்   | + | என்று   |
| 4. எல்லையாகிய   | = | எல்லை  | + | ஆகிய    |
| 5. சுடர்தந்த    | = | சுடர்  | + | தந்த    |

#### III. கோடிட்ட இடங்களை நிரப்புக:

1. பாரதிதாசன் புரட்சிக்கவி என்று போற்றப்படுகிறார்.
2. தமிழ் மொழியைத் தமிழ் இலக்கியங்கள் போற்றுகின்றன.
3. பாரதிதாசனின் இயற்பெயர் சுப்புரத்தினம்
4. சுப்புரத்தினம் என்ற பெயரை பாரதிதாசன் என மாற்ற காரணமானவர் பாரதியார்.
5. புகழ்மிகுந்த புலவர்களுக்கு கூர்மையான வேல் போன்ற கருவியே தமிழ்

#### IV. சொற்றொடரில் அமைத்தல்:

1. இளமை - இளமையில் கல்.
2. கவிதை - பாரதிதாசன் பல்வேறு கவிதைகளை இயற்றியுள்ளார்
3. நிலவு - முழுநிலவு பெளர்ணமி அன்று தோன்றும்

#### V. ஒத்த ஓசையில் முடியும் (இயைபு) சொற்களை எடுத்து எழுதுக.

- |                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. பேர் - நேர் | 2. நீர் - ஊர்  |                |
| 3. பால் - வேல் | 4. வான் - தேன் | 5. தோள் - வாள் |

#### \* சிந்தனை வினா

1. வேல் என்பது ஓர் ஆயுதம். தமிழ் ஏன் வேலுடன் ஒப்பிடப்படுகிறது?

\* வேல் என்பது ஓர் ஆயுதம்.

\* இந்த வேலின் கூர்மை பகைவனிடமிருந்து காத்துக் கொள்ளவும், இரையை வேட்டையாடுவதற்கும் பயன்பட்டது.

\* அது போல் புலவர்களின் எழுத்தாணியின் கூர்மை பகைவனை நட்பாக்கவும், பாமர மக்களின் அறியாமையை

போக்கவும் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டது. இதனால் தமிழ் வேலுடன் ஒப்பிடப்படுகிறது.

### இயல் 1.2 தமிழ்க்கும்மி

#### I. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

1. மெய்	x	பொய்
2. அகற்றுதல்	x	சேர்த்தல்
3. நிலை	x	அழிவு
4. பல	x	சில
5. அழிவு	x	ஆக்கம்

#### II. பிரித்து எழுதுக:

1. மெய்புகட்டும்	=	மெய் + புகட்டும்
2. பூட்டறுக்கும்	=	பூட்டு+ அறுக்கும்
3. பேராழி	=	பெருமை + ஆழி
4. பல நூறு	=	பல+ நூறு
5. பூண்டவர்	=	பூண்டு+ அவர்

#### III. கோடிட்ட இடம்:

1. தமிழ்க்கும்மி பாடலின் ஆசிரியர் பெருஞ்சித்திரனார்.
2. தமிழ்க்கும்மி பாடலில் இடம் பெறும் பெண்கள் இளம்பெண்கள்.
3. தமிழின் புகழ் எட்டுத்திசைகளிலும் பரவ வேண்டும்.
4. பலநூறு ஆண்டுகளைக் கண்டது தமிழ்மொழி.
5. தமிழ்மொழி மனத்தின் அறியாமையை நீக்கும்.

#### IV. சொற்றொடரில் அமைத்தல்

1. தமிழ்: தமிழின் புகழ் எட்டுத் திசைகளிலும் பரவ வேண்டும்.
2. பொய்: தமிழ்மொழி நம் பொய்யை அகற்றும்.
3. இளம் பெண்கள்: இளம்பெண்கள் கும்மிப் பாடலில் இடம் பெறுவர்.

#### V. ஒத்த ஓசையில் முடியும் (இயைபு) சொற்களை எடுத்து எழுதுக.

1. ஆழி - ஊழி
2. கண்டது - கொண்டது
3. காட்டு - பாட்டு
4. பொய் - மெய்
5. கொட்டு - எட்டு

#### \* சிந்தனை வினா:

##### 1. தமிழ் மொழி எவ்வாறு அறியாமையை அகற்றும்?

\* தமிழ்மொழி வழியாக நாட்டுப் புறப்பாடல்கள், பழமொழிகள், கூத்துகள், மேடை நாடகங்கள், ஆடல், பாடல்கள், மேடைப் பேச்சுக்கள், இவற்றின் மூலம் மக்கள் தங்களின் வாழ்க்கை நெறிமுறைகள், வன்முறை இல்லாத வாழ்க்கை, தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு, பெண்ணுரிமைகள் போன்றவற்றை அறிந்து அறியாமையை அகற்றுகின்றனர்.

### இயல் 1.3 வளர்தமிழ்

#### I. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

1. வளமை x வறட்சி
2. அவை x இவை
3. பயனுள்ள x பயனற்ற
4. மிகுந்து x குறைந்து
5. எளிய x அரிய

#### II. பிரித்து எழுதுக:

1. உயிரினங்கள் = உயிர் + இனங்கள்
2. தொழில்நுட்பம் = தொழில் + நுட்பம்
3. இந்நிலையில் = இ + நிலையில்
4. வடிவமைக்கப்பட்ட = வடிவம் + அமைக்கப்பட்ட
5. பெற்றுள்ளன = பெற்று + உள்ளன

#### III. சேர்த்து எழுதுக:

1. கடமை + அல்லவா - கடமையல்லவா
2. செய்தி + தாள் - செய்தித்தாள்
3. கலை + சொற்கள் - கலைச்சொற்கள்
4. குரல் + தேடல் - குரல்தேடல்
5. வலம் + சுழி - வலஞ்சுழி

#### \* சிந்தனை வினாக்கள்

1. தமிழ்மொழி படிக்கவும், எழுதவும் எளியது என்பது பற்றி உங்கள் கருத்து யாது?

\* ஒலிப்பு முறைகளை அறிந்து கொண்டால் உயிர்மெய் எழுத்துகளை எளிதாக ஒலிக்கலாம் எழுத்துகளைக் கூட்டி ஒலித்தாலே தமிழ் படித்தல் இயல்பாக நிகழ்ந்துவிடும். (எ. கா.) அ + மு + து = அமுது

\* தமிழ்மொழியை எழுதும் முறையும் மிக எளிதுதான். இதற்கேற்ப தமிழ் எழுத்துகள் பெரும்பாலும் வலஞ்சுழி எழுத்துகளாலே அமைந்துள்ளன.

(எ. கா.) வலஞ்சுழி எழுத்துகள் - அ, எ, ஓ. ண, ஞ

இடஞ்சுழி எழுத்துகள் - ட, ய, ழ

2. தமிழ்மொழி வளர்மொழி என்பதை உணர்கிறீர்களா? காரணம் தருக.

\* இன்றைய அறிவியல், தொழில்நுட்ப வளர்ச்சிக்கு ஏற்ப தமிழில் புதிய புதிய கலைச் சொற்கள் உருவாகி வருகின்றன.

\* தமிழ் மொழி கணினி, இணையம் போன்றவற்றில் பயன்படத்தக்க வகையில் திகழ்கிறது.

### இயல் 1.4 கனவு பலித்தது

#### I. எதிர்ச்சொல்

- |            |   |         |
|------------|---|---------|
| 1. கனவு    | x | நனவு    |
| 2. காலை    | x | மாலை    |
| 3. இன்றும் | x | அன்றும் |
| 4. பலர்    | x | சிலர்   |
| 5. நினைவு  | x | மறதி    |

#### II. பிரித்து எழுதுக:

- |                     |   |                      |
|---------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. பள்ளிப் பருவம்   | = | பள்ளி + பருவம்       |
| 2. திரவப் பொருள்    | = | திரவம் + பொருள்      |
| 3. கோலோச்சி         | = | கோல் + ஓச்சி         |
| 4. போர்க்களம்       | = | போர் + களம்          |
| 5. வழக்கமாகிவிட்டது | = | வழக்கம் + ஆகிவிட்டது |

#### III. சேர்த்தெழுதுக:

- |                          |   |                  |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. நல்ல + திணை           | - | நற்றிணை          |
| 2. திருவள்ளுவம் + மாலை   | - | திருவள்ளுவமாலை   |
| 3. திரு + பாவை           | - | திருப்பாவை       |
| 4. சாதனை + ஆளர்          | - | சாதனையாளர்       |
| 5. வியப்பு + அளிக்கின்றன | - | வியப்பளிக்கின்றன |

### இயல் 2.1 சிலப்பதிகாரம்

#### I. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

- |            |   |            |
|------------|---|------------|
| 1. வெப்பம் | x | குளிர்ச்சி |
| 2. சூரியன் | x | சந்திரன்   |
| 3. சிகரம்  | x | மடு        |
| 4. வலம்    | x | இடம்       |
| 5. இயற்கை  | x | செயற்கை    |

#### II. சேர்த்தெழுதுக:

- |                       |   |               |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| 1. வான் + நிலா        | - | வான்நிலா      |
| 2. இமயம் + மலை        | - | இமயமலை        |
| 3. பொன் + போன்ற       | - | பொன்போன்ற     |
| 4. சிலம்பு + அதிகாரம் | - | சிலப்பதிகாரம் |
| 5. கடல் + சூழ்ந்த     | - | கடல் சூழ்ந்த  |

#### III. கோடிட்ட இடங்களை நிரப்புக:

- இரட்டைக்காப்பியம் என்று அழைக்கப்படும் நூல்கள் சிலப்பதிகாரம், மணிமேகலை
- காவிரி பாய்ந்து வளம்பெறும் நாடு சோழநாடு.
- சிலப்பதிகாரம் என்னும் காப்பியத்தை இயற்றியவர் இளங்கோவடிகள்

4. சிலப்பதிகாரம் ஐம்பெரும் காப்பியங்களுள் ஒன்று.
5. சோழ மன்னனின் வெண்கொற்றைக்குடை குளிர்ச்சி பொருந்தியது.

#### IV. சொற்றொடரில் அமைத்தல்:

1. மழை - வானிலிருந்து பொழியும் மழை மக்களை காக்கிறது.
2. சூரியன் - சூரியன் பொன்போன்ற கதிர்களை உடையது.
3. சந்திரன் - சந்திரனின் ஒளி குளிர்ச்சி பொருந்தியது.

#### V. சிந்தனை வினா:

1. இயற்கையைப் போற்றும் வழக்கம் ஏற்படக் காரணமாக எவற்றைக் கருதுகிறீர்கள்?
- \* மனிதனை அச்சுறுத்திய இயற்கையை தெய்வமாக வழிபடத் தொடங்கினான். (சூரியன், பாம்பு)
- \* இயற்கையை தானமாகப் பெற்று உயிர்கள் வாழ்வதால் அதனை போற்றினான். (எ.கா.) மரம், செடி, கொடிகள், மழை.
- \* இயற்கையின் அழிவு மனிதனின் அழிவிற்கு காரணம். என்பதை உணர்ந்ததனால், இயற்கையைப் போற்றும் வழக்கம் ஏற்பட்டது.

#### இயல் 2.2 காணி நிலம்

##### I. எதிர்ச்சொல் எழுதுக:

1. கற்பனை x நிஜம்
2. குடிசை x மாளிகை
3. முன்பு x பின்பு
4. கூடர் x இருள்
5. அகம் x புறம்

##### II. சேர்த்து எழுதுக:

1. நன்மை + மாடங்கள் - நன்மாடங்கள்
2. முத்து + கூடர் - முத்துச்சூடர்
3. குயில் + ஓசை - குயிலோசை
4. இளம் + தென்றல் - இளந்தென்றல்
5. காணி + நிலம் - காணிநிலம்

##### III. கோடிட்ட இடங்களை நிரப்புக:

1. காணி நிலம் வேண்டும் என பாரதியார் வேண்டுகிறார்.
2. முத்து போன்ற ஒளியை உடையது நிலவு
3. எட்டயபுர மன்னரால் பாரதி என்னும் பட்டம் வழங்கப்பட்டது.
4. பாரதியார் இயற்றிய நூல்களுள் ஒன்று பாஞ்சாலி சபதம்
5. பாரதியாரை போன்று இக்காலத்தில் நம்மை கனவு காணுங்கள் என்று கூறியவர் டாக்டர் அப்துல்கலாம்

IV. வாக்கியத்தில் அமைத்து எழுதுக:

1. இளநீர் - கோடைக்காலத்தில் உடலுக்கு நல்லது இளநீர்
2. குயிலோசை - காதுக்கு இனிய குயிலோசை கேட்க வேண்டும்.
3. தென்றல் - பூங்காவில் இனிமையான தென்றல் காற்று வீசியது.

### இயல் - 2.3 சிறகின் ஓசை

I. பொருள் கூறுக:

1. வழி - பாதை
2. வாழிடம் - தங்கும் இடம்
3. வண்ணம் - நிறம்
4. புதர் - அடர்ந்த தாவர வகை
5. ஓய்வு - இளைப்பாறுதல்

II. எதிர்ச்சொல் :

1. உள்நூர் x வெளியூர்
2. வடக்கு x தெற்கு
3. மெதுவாக x வேகமாக
4. தொலைவில் x அருகில்
5. பெரிய x சிறிய

II. சேர்த்து எழுதுக:

1. வழி + தடம் - வழித்தடம்
2. கடல் + கொள்ளை - கடற்கொள்ளை
3. இமயம் + மலை - இமயமலை
4. வயல் + வெளி - வயல்வெளி
5. பூச்சி + கொல்லி - பூச்சிக்கொல்லி

IV. சிந்தனை வினா:

1. பறவை இனங்கள் அழியாமல் காப்பாற்றப்பட நாம் செய்ய வேண்டியவை பற்றிச் சிந்தித்து எழுதுக?

\* பல்வேறு வகையான மரங்களை வளர்க்கலாம்.

\* நமது மண்ணுக்கேற்ற பிறவகை உள்நூர்த்

தாவரங்களையும் வளர்க்கலாம்.

\* மரங்கள் வெட்டுவதை தவிர்க்கலாம்.

\* நம்மால் முடிந்த சிறிதளவு உணவு, அரிசி போன்றவற்றை மகிழ்வுடன் பறவைகளுக்கு போடலாம்.

## இயல் 2.4 கிழவனும் கடலும் (The oldman and the Sea)

1) கிழவனும் கடலும் படக்கதையை உங்கள் சொந்த நடையில் கதையாகக் கூறுக.

### முன்னுரை:

இயற்கைக்கும் மனிதனுக்கும் இடையே நடக்கும் போராட்டமே இந்தக் கதை.

மனோலின் ஆர்வம்:

சாண்டியாகோ என்ற முதியவர் கடலுக்குள் செல்லும் போது மீன் இல்லாமல் கரைக்கு திரும்பமாட்டார். சிறுவன் மனோலின் ஆர்வத்துடன் மீன்பிடிக்க கற்றுத்தருமாறு கேட்டான்.

பெற்றோரின் மனநிலை:

முதியவரும், மனோலினும் கடலுக்குச் சென்றனர். ஆனால் நாற்பது நாள்களும் ஒரு மீனும் அவருக்கு கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதனால் அந்த சிறுவனை வேறு படகுக்கு அனுப்பிவிட்டனர் அவரது பெற்றோர்.

### விடா முயற்சி:

முதியவர் மட்டும் மீன்பிடிப்பதற்கு சென்றிருந்தார். அன்று எண்பத்து ஐந்தாவது நாள். அன்று இரவு கடலிலே காத்திருந்தார். ஒரு மீனும் சிக்கவில்லை இருந்தாலும் மீன் இல்லாமல் திரும்ப மாட்டேன் என்று விடாமுயற்சியுடன் செயல்பட்டார்.

### முதியவரிடம் சிக்கிய மீன்:

அப்பொழுது திடீரென்று அவருடைய தூண்டிலில் ஒரு மீன் சிக்கியது. தூண்டிலை வேகமாக இழுக்கிறார். ஆனாலும் முடியவில்லை இருந்தாலும் பெரும்பாடுபட்டு அந்த மீனை பிடித்துவிட்டார்.

வெற்றியை அடைந்த முதியவர்:

ஒரு வழியாக அந்த மீனை பிடித்துக் கொண்டு கரையை அடைந்தார். ஆனால் கரையை அடைவதற்கு முன் சிறிய சுறாக்கள் அந்த பெரிய மீனின் உடல் பகுதியை தின்று விட்டது. தலை, வால் பகுதி மட்டும் இருந்தது. முதியவர் கவலையுடன் வீட்டிற்குச் சென்றார்.

### முடிவுரை:

அந்த முதியவரை பார்த்து உங்கள் திறமையும், விடா முயற்சியும் வென்றுவிட்டது. அதனால் இனிமேல் நான் உங்களோடு தான் மீன் பிடிக்க வருவேன் என்றான் சிறுவன் மனோலின்.

2. சாண்டியாகோ குறித்து உங்கள் கருத்து யாது?

\* சாண்டியாகோ வயது முதிர்ந்த மீனவர்.

\* வயது முதிர்விற்கு ஏற்ப அறிவும், பொறுமையும், பண்பும் மிக்கவர்.

\* எண்பத்து நான்கு நாள்கள் மீன்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லை. என்றாலும், விடா முயற்சியுடன் எண்பத்து ஐந்தாவது நாள் பெரிய மீனைப் போராடிப் பிடித்தார்.

\* நினைத்த இலக்கை அடைய தன்னம்பிக்கையுடனும், விடா முயற்சியுடன் செயல்பட்டு வெற்றி அடைந்தார்.

### இயல் 2.5 இலக்கணம் முதலெழுத்தும், சார்பெழுத்தும்

**சிந்தனை வினா:**

1. உயிர்மெய், ஆய்தம் இவை இரண்டும் சார்பு எழுத்துகளாகக் கூறப்படக் காரணம் தருக.

\* மெய் எழுத்துகளும் உயிர் எழுத்துகளும் ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்று சேர்வதால் உயிர்மெய் எழுத்துகள் தோன்றுகின்றன.

\* முதல் எழுத்துகளை (30) சார்ந்து வருவதால் இவை சார்பெழுத்து வகையாகும்.

\* முதல் எழுத்துகளாகிய உயிரையும், மெய்யையும் சார்ந்து இயங்குவதால் ஆய்த எழுத்து சார்பெழுத்து ஆகும்.

### இயல் - 2.6 திருக்குறள்

**1. பொருள் தருக:**

- |             |   |            |
|-------------|---|------------|
| 1. ஆதி      | - | தொடக்கம்   |
| 2. சான்றோர் | - | உயர்ந்தோர் |
| 3. என்பு    | - | எலும்பு    |
| 4. கனி      | - | பழம்       |
| 5. அணி      | - | அழகு       |

**II. எதிர்ச்சொல் :**

- |              |   |           |
|--------------|---|-----------|
| 1. அறிவுடைமை | x | அறிவின்மை |
| 2. ஆதி       | x | அந்தம்    |
| 3. பிறர்க்கு | x | தமக்கு    |
| 4. காய்      | x | கனி       |
| 5. இன்சொல்   | x | கடுஞ்சொல் |

**III. பிரித்து எழுதுக:**

- |                |   |                 |
|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. வான்புகழ்   | = | வான் + புகழ்    |
| 2. திருக்குறள் | = | திரு + குறள்    |
| 3. அறிவுடையோர் | = | அறிவு + உடையோர் |

4. தமக்குரியர் = தமக்கு + உரியர்

5. அன்பிலார் = அன்பு + இலார்

#### IV. சொற்றொடரில் அமைத்து எழுதுக:

1. உலகப்பொதுமறை - திருக்குறள் உலகப் பொதுமறை எனப் போற்றப்படுகிறது.

2. பிரிவு - திருக்குறள் முப்பெரும் பிரிவுகளைக் கொண்டது.

3. பணிவு - பணிவும், இன்சொல்லும் ஒருவருக்கு மிகச் சிறந்த அணி.

#### (August)

#### தமிழாக்கம்

1. Nectar	-	அமுதம்
2. Sea	-	ஆழி
3. Internet	-	இணையம்
4. Literature	-	இலக்கியம்
5. Frigate bird	-	கப்பல் பறவை
6. Sparrow	-	சிட்டுக்குருவி
7. Research	-	ஆய்வு
8. Satellite	-	செயற்கைக்கோள்
9. Sensor	-	நுண்ணுணர்வுக் கருவி
10. Super Computer	-	நுண்திறன் கணினி
11. Technology	-	தொழில்நுட்பம்
12. Auditorium	-	அரங்கம்
13. University	-	பல்கலைக்கழகம்
14. Scientist	-	அறிவியல் அறிஞர்
15. Proverb	-	பழமொழி
16. Moral	-	ஒழுக்க நெறி (or) நீதிநெறி
17. Educational	-	
Department	-	கல்வித்துறை
18. Library	-	நூலகம்
19. Alphabet	-	அகரவரிசை
20. Pleasant	-	இன்சொல்

#### பழமொழி

1. Peace cannot be kept by force

அடக்கு முறையினால் அமைதி கிட்டாது.

2. Lay things by they may come to use.

ஆவாரையிலையும் ஆபத்துக்கு உதவும்.

3. A young calf knows not fear

இளங்கன்று பயம் அறியாது.

4. Call a spade a spade.  
உள்ளதை உள்ளவாறு சொல்
5. Early to bed and early to Rise  
வைகறை துயிலெழு
6. A sound mind in a sound body  
உடல் வலுவற்றால் உள்ளம் வலுவறும்.
7. As clear as crystal  
உள்ளங்கை நெல்லிக்கனி போல
8. Constant Dripping wears away stones  
எறும்பு ஊற கல்லும் தேயும்
9. Change of fortune, is the cost of life  
உடைமையும் வறுமையும் ஒரு வழி நில்லா.
10. Care and Diligence Brings luck  
முயற்சி திருவினையாக்கும்.

கீழ்க்காணும் பத்தியைப் படித்து வினாவிற்கு விடையளி:

இராமநாதபுரத்தை ஆட்சி செய்த செல்லமுத்து மன்னரின் ஒரே மகள் வேலுநாச்சியார் தாய்மொழியாகிய தமிழ் மட்டும் அல்லாமல் ஆங்கிலம், பிரெஞ்சு, உருது ஆகிய மொழிகளையும் சிறப்பாகக் கற்றார். சிலம்பம், குதிரைஏற்றம், வாள்போர், வில்பயிற்சி ஆகியவற்றையும் முறையாகக் கற்று கொண்டார். சிவகங்கை மன்னர் முத்துவடுகநாதரை மணந்து மகிழ்ச்சியோடு வாழ்ந்து வந்தார். காளையார் கோவிலில் நடைபெற்ற போரில் முத்துவடுகநாதர் ஆங்கிலப் படையுடன் போரிட்டு வீரமரணம் அடைந்தார்.

**வினாக்கள் :**

1. வேலுநாச்சியாரின் தந்தை பெயர் யாது?
2. வேலுநாச்சியார் என்னென்ன மொழிகளைக் கற்றறிந்தார்?
3. முத்துவடுக நாதர் எந்த ஊரைச் சேர்ந்தவர்?
4. முத்து வடுக நாதர் எந்த கோவிலில் வீர மரணம் அடைந்தார்?
5. மேற்கண்ட பத்திக்கு ஒரு தலைப்பு எழுதுக.

### இயல் - 3.1 அறிவியல் ஆத்திசூடி

#### I. கோடிட்ட இடங்களை நிரப்புக:

1. அகர வரிசையில் அறிவுரைகளைச் சொல்லும் இலக்கியம் அறிவியல் ஆத்திசூடி
2. ஊக்கம் வெற்றி தரும்.
3. அறிவியல் ஆத்திசூடியை எழுதியவர் நெல்லை சு.முத்து
4. நெல்லை சு.முத்து அப்துல்கலாம் அவர்களால் பாராட்டப் பெற்றவர்.
5. அகர வரிசையில் அறிவியலை அறிவோம்.

#### II. வாக்கியத்தில் அமைத்து எழுதுக:

1. அறிவியல் ஆராய்ச்சி - மாணவர்கள் அறிவியல் ஆராய்ச்சியில் அதிக அளவு ஈடுபாடு கொண்டுள்ளனர்.
2. உண்மை - ஆய்வின் முடிவில்தான் உண்மையை உணரலாம்.

#### III. சிந்தனை வினா:

1. உங்களுக்குத்தெரிந்த மருத்துவ முறைகள் யாவை?
  - \* ஆங்கில மருத்துவம்
  - \* சித்த மருத்துவம்
  - \* ஆயுர்வேதம்
  - \* யுனானி
  - \* குத்து ஊசி (அக்கு பஞ்சர்)
  - \* இயன் மருத்துவம் (பிசியோதெரபி)

### இயல் 3.2 அறிவியலால் ஆள்வோம்

#### I. பொருள் கூறுக:

1. ஆய்வு - சோதனை
2. ஏவி - செலுத்தி
3. ஆற்றல் - சக்தி
4. வேளை - பொழுது
5. பாதை - வழி

#### II. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

1. வானம் x பூமி
2. ஆழ x மிதப்ப
3. புயல் x அமைதி
4. நகரம் x கிராமம்
5. இன்று x நாளை

#### III. நிரப்புக:

1. மனிதன் நிலவில் வாழ நினைக்கின்றான்.
2. புயல் மழை ஆகியவற்றைக் கண்டறிய செயற்கைக்கோள் பயன்படுகிறது.

3. உலகத்தையே நம் உள்ளங்கையில் கொடுப்பது இணையவலை
4. அணுவைப் பிளந்து ஆற்றலை எடுக்க முயலுகின்றான்.
5. விண்ணில் நகரங்கள் அமைப்பவன் நாளைய மனிதன்

IV. வாக்கியத்தில் அமைத்தல்:

1. எந்திர மனிதன்: எலும்பும் தசையும் இல்லாதவன் எந்திர மனிதன்.
2. விண்வெளி: எனக்கு விண்வெளியில் வாழ ஆசை.
3. நகரம்: நாகரீகத்தில் சிறந்து விளங்குவது நகரம்.

V. சிந்தனை வினா:

1. எவற்றுக்குப் புதிய கண்டுபிடிப்புகள் தேவை என்பது பற்றிச் சிந்தித்து எழுதுக.

\* சுற்றுச் சூழலை பாதுகாக்க

\* மருத்துவ துறையில் மாற்றம் நிகழ.

\* சாலை விதிகளை பாதுகாக்க

\* எரிபொருளை சேமிக்க, நெகிழி பயன்பாட்டை குறைக்க  
இவை அனைத்துக்கும் புதிய கண்டுபிடிப்புகள் தேவை.

2. இதுவரை எத்தனை கோள்கள் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன? அவையாவை?

மொத்தம் எட்டு கோள்கள்

- |            |           |            |               |
|------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1. புதன்   | 2. வெள்ளி | 3. பூமி    | 4. செவ்வாய்   |
| 5. வியாழன் | 6. சனி    | 7. யுரேனஸ் | 8. நெப்டியூன் |

3. இந்தியா அண்மையில் நிலவுக்கு அனுப்பிய செயற்கைக்கோள் யாது?

G S L V M K II

### இயல் 3.3 கணியனின் நண்பன்

I. பொருள் கூறுக.

- |               |   |                |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| 1. உருவம்     | - | வடிவம்         |
| 2. அச்சம்     | - | பயம்           |
| 3. உறுப்பினர் | - | அங்கத்தினர்    |
| 4. நுண்ணறிவு  | - | நுட்பமான அறிவு |
| 5. ஆயத்தம்    | - | தயார்நிலை      |

II. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

- |               |   |              |
|---------------|---|--------------|
| 1. முடிவு     | x | தொடக்கம்     |
| 2. ஆவல்       | x | எதிர்பாராமல் |
| 3. அடிமை      | x | சுதந்திரம்   |
| 4. குறை       | x | நிறை         |
| 5. ஆரோக்கியம் | x | நோய்         |

## II. சிந்தனை வினா:

1. உங்களுக்கென ஒரு எந்திரமனிதன் இருந்தால் அதை எதற்கெல்லாம் பயன்படுத்துவீர்கள் எனச் சிந்தித்து எழுதுக.

வீட்டு வேலைகள் செய்வதற்கும், படிப்பதற்கும் விளையாடவும், பொது அறிவை வழங்கவும், ஆபத்தான நிலையில் பணியாற்றுதல் போன்றவற்றை செய்ய நான், எந்திர மனிதனை பயன்படுத்துவேன்.

### இயல் 3.4 ஒளி பிறந்தது

#### I. பொருள் கூறுக.

- |               |   |            |
|---------------|---|------------|
| 1. உரக்கமாக   | - | சத்தமாக    |
| 2. அரங்கு     | - | கூடம்      |
| 3. எதிர்காலம் | - | வருங்காலம் |
| 4. ஒளி        | - | வெளிச்சம்  |
| 5. ஆர்வம்     | - | விருப்பம்  |

#### II. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

- |           |   |          |
|-----------|---|----------|
| 1. கனவு   | x | நனவு     |
| 2. கேள்வி | x | பதில்    |
| 3. ஆக்கல் | x | அழித்தல் |
| 4. இயற்கை | x | செயற்கை  |
| 5. வெற்றி | x | தோல்வி   |

#### III. வாக்கியம் அமைத்து எழுதுக:

1. கனவு - கனவு காணுங்கள் என்றார் அப்துல்கலாம்.
2. மாணவர்கள் - மாணவர்களுக்கு அப்துல்கலாமை மிகவும் பிடிக்கும்.

#### IV. கோடிட்ட இடங்களை நிரப்புக:

1. "விளக்குகள் பல தந்த ஒளி" என்னும் நூலை எழுதியவர் லிலியன் வாட்சன்
2. அப்துல்கலாம் அவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் பிடித்த நூல் திருக்குறள்.
3. கடலுக்கு அடியில் மனிதரால் கண்டறியப்படாத ஏராளமான தாவரங்கள், உயிரினங்கள் இருக்கின்றன.
4. 525 கிலோ எடையுள்ள ஆளில்லாச் செயற்கைக்கோளை இந்தியா நிலவுக்கு அனுப்பியுள்ளது.
5. கடின உழைப்பால் வெற்றியடையலாம்.

### இயல் - 4.1 மூதுரை

#### I. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

- |              |   |             |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1. தன் தேசம் | x | பிறர் தேசம் |
| 2. கற்றோர்   | x | கல்லாதவர்   |
| 3. மாசு      | x | மாசற்ற      |
| 4. சிறப்பு   | x | சிறப்பின்மை |
| 5. பெருமை    | x | சிறுமை      |

## II. நிரப்புக:

1. மூதுரை என்னும் சொல்லுக்கு மூத்தோர் கூறும் அறிவுரை என்று பொருள்.
2. மூதுரையில் முப்பத்தொரு பாடல்கள் உள்ளன.
3. மூதுரை என்னும் நூலின் ஆசிரியர் ஓளவையார்.
4. தன் நாட்டில் மட்டுமே சிறப்புடையவர் மன்னன்.
5. கற்றவர்களுக்கு சென்ற இடமெல்லாம் சிறப்பு.

## III. வாக்கியத்தில் அமைக்க:

1. மன்னன் - இந்தியாவில் மன்னராட்சி இல்லை.
2. சிறப்பு - நான் ஓவியப் போட்டியில் சிறப்பு பரிசு பெற்றேன்.
3. இடம் - எனக்குப் பிடித்த இடம் மெரினா கடற்கரை.

## சிந்தனை வினா:

1. கல்லாதவர்க்கு ஏற்படும் இழப்புகளை பட்டியலிடுக.
- \* நன்மை தீமைகளை பிரித்தறியும் திறன் குறைந்தவர்களாக இருப்பர்.
- \* வரவிருக்கும் துன்பத்தை முன்கூட்டியே அறியும் அறிவு இல்லாதவர்களாக இருப்பர்.
- \* கற்றவர்கள் முன் கல்லாதவர்கள் மதிப்பை இழப்பர்.
- \* கல்லாதவர்கள் நாகரிகமற்றவர்களாக இருப்பர்.
- \* கல்லாதவர்களுக்கு தாழ்வு மனப்பான்மை மேலோங்கி இருக்கும்.

## இயல் 4.2 துன்பம் வெல்லும் கல்வி

### I. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

1. நல்லவர்கள் x தீயவர்கள்
2. நம்பிக்கை x துரோகம்
3. கோழை x வீரன்
4. சோம்பல் x சுறுசுறுப்பு
5. வளர்ச்சி x தளர்ச்சி

### II. நிரப்புக:

1. கல்வி அறிவை வளர்ப்பதோடு பண்படுத்தவும் செய்யும்.
2. பெரியோர் கூறும் அறிவுரைகளை மீறக் கூடாது.
3. வாணைத் தொடும் அளவுக்கு அறிவை வளர்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
4. மக்கள் கவிஞன் என்னும் சிறப்புப் பெயரால் அழைக்கப்படுபவர் பட்டுக்கோட்டை கல்யாண சுந்தரம்
5. “துன்பம் வெல்லும் கல்வி” என்னும் பாடலின் ஆசிரியர் பட்டுக்கோட்டை கல்யாண சுந்தரம்.

### சிந்தனை வினா:

1. நீங்கள் படித்து என்னவாக விரும்புகிறீர்கள் ? ஏன்?
- \* நான் தொல்லியல் துறையில் ஆராய்ச்சியாளராக விரும்புகிறேன்.
- \* ஏனெனில், பழங்கால மக்களின் நாகரீகத்தை ஆய்வு செய்வேன்.
- \* உலகில் முதன் முதலில் தோன்றிய உயிரினம் எது என்பதை அறிய ஆய்வு செய்வேன்.
- \* வானூர்தி, மயிற்பொறி போன்ற சொற்கள் புராணங்களில் இடம் பெற்றுள்ளன. இவற்றின் உண்மை தன்மையை அறிய ஆய்வு செய்வேன்.

### கட்டுரை - கல்வி

#### முன்னுரை:

உலகில் கல்விச் செல்வமே சிறந்த செல்வம் இதன் சிறப்பை இக்கட்டுரையில் காண்போம்.

#### பொருளுரை:

கல்வி ஒருவருக்குக் கண் போன்றது. கல்வியை விலை கொடுத்து வாங்க முடியாது. கல்வியை கள்வராலும் கவர் முடியாது. கல்வியின் சிறப்பு:

கற்றவர்க்குச் சென்ற இடமெல்லாம் சிறப்பு என்பதற்கேற்ப கற்றவர்கள் எந்த இடத்திற்குச் சென்றாலும் சிறப்பாக வாழ்வார்கள் எனவே கல்வியின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை உணர்ந்து கல்வியைக் கற்போம்.

#### முடிவுரை:

“இளமையில் கல்” என்ற பழமொழிக்கு ஏற்ப இளம் வயதில் இருந்தே நாம் கல்விக் கற்று சிறப்புடன் வாழ்வோம்.

### இயல் 4.3 கல்விக் கண் திறந்தவர்

#### I. பொருள் தருக:

1. நடுவண் அரசு - மத்திய அரசு
2. பாரதரத்னா - இந்திய மாமணி
3. மணி மண்டபம் - நினைவு மண்டபம்
4. ஆணை - உத்தரவு

#### II. எதிர்ச்சொல்:

1. காடு x நாடு
2. வழங்குதல் x பெறுதல்
3. இலவசம் x கட்டணம்
4. உயர்வு x தாழ்வு
5. தோற்றம் x மறைவு

### சிந்தனை வினா:

1. நீங்கள் முதலமைச்சரானால் கல்வி முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக என்னென்ன திட்டங்கள் வகுப்பீர்கள்?

நான் முதலமைச்சரானால் .....

\* புத்தகச் சுவையைக் குறைக்க மடிக்கணினி வழி கல்வியை அளிப்பேன்.

\* நேரடி கள ஆய்வு முறையை ஊக்குவிப்பேன்.

\* மாற்றுத் திறனாளிகள் வீட்டிலிருந்தே நிகர்நிலை கல்வியைப் பெற வழிவகை செய்வேன்.

\* போக்குவரத்து நெரிசலை தவிர்க்கவும், வாகனப்புகை வெளியேற்றத்தைத் தவிர்க்கவும் 'நிகர்நிலை', கல்வி முறையை நடைமுறைப்படுத்துவேன்.

\* மாணவர்களின் புதிய கண்டுபிடிப்புகளை ஆராய ஆராய்ச்சி மையங்களை உருவாக்குவேன்.

### இயல் 4.4 நூலகம் நோக்கி .....

#### I. பொருள் தருக:

- |             |   |             |
|-------------|---|-------------|
| 1. பிரிவு   | - | பகுப்பு     |
| 2. பணி      | - | வேலை        |
| 3. தகவல்    | - | செய்தி      |
| 4. பழைமை    | - | தொன்மை      |
| 5. நிர்வாகி | - | பொறுப்பாளர் |

#### II. எதிர்ச்சொல் எழுதுக:

- |               |   |             |
|---------------|---|-------------|
| 1. மேல் தளம்  | x | கீழ் தளம்   |
| 2. வரவேற்பு   | x | நிராகரிப்பு |
| 3. ஏறுதல்     | x | இறங்குதல்   |
| 4. சுருக்கம்  | x | விரிவு      |
| 5. குளிர்ச்சி | x | வெப்பம்     |

#### III. நிரப்புக:

1. ஆசியாவிலேயே முதல் நூலகம் சீனாவில் உள்ளது.
2. ஆசியாவிலேயே இரண்டாவது நூலகம் அண்ணா நூற்றாண்டு நூலகம்.
3. இந்திய நூலக அறிவியலின் தந்தை இரா.அரங்கநாதன்
4. பார்வையற்றோர் படிப்பதற்காக பிரெய்லி நூல்கள் உள்ளன.
5. தமிழக அரசு நடமாடும் நூலகம் என்னும் திட்டத்தைத் தொடங்கியுள்ளது.

#### IV. வாக்கியத்தில் அமைக்க:

1. குறுந்தகடுகள்: ஒலி வடிவ நூல்கள் குறுந்தகடுகள் வடிவில் உள்ளன.
2. தரம்: நான் தரமான பொருள்களை மட்டுமே வாங்குவேன்.
3. உலக அறிவு: உலக அறிவை நாம் பெற பாடநூல்கள் மட்டும் போதாது.

#### V. கட்டுரை:

1. அண்ணா நூலகத்தைப் பற்றிச் சுருக்கமாக எழுதுக.

முன்னுரை:

“கற்றது கையளவு, கல்லாதது உலகளவு” என்பார். உலக அறிவை நாம் பெற துணைபுரிவன நூலகங்களே ஆகும். ஆசியாவிலேயே இரண்டாவது பெரிய நூலகம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் உள்ளது. அதை பற்றி அறிந்து கொள்வோம்.

பெரிய நூலகம்:

ஆசியாவிலேயே மிகப் பெரிய நூலகம் சீனாவில் உள்ளது. இரண்டாவது பெரிய நூலகம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் உள்ள அண்ணா நூற்றாண்டு நூலகம் ஆகும்.

எட்டுத் தளங்கள்:

இது தரைத் தளம் மற்றும் எட்டு அடுக்குகளைக் கொண்டது. தரைத்தளத்தில், பார்வைத் திறன் குறைபாடு உடையோருக்கான பிரிவு தொடங்கி, எட்டாம் தளத்தில் நூலகத்தின் நிர்வாகப் பிரிவு என துறைவாரியாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டு செயல்பட்டு வருகிறது.

போட்டித் தேர்வுகள்:

இன்றைய மாணவர்களுக்குப் போட்டித் தேர்வுகள் அதிகமாக உள்ளன. இதற்குத் தேவையான அனைத்துத் துறை சார்ந்த தரமான மின்நூல்களும், மின் இதழ்களும் இங்கு உள்ளன.

முடிவுரை:

நூலகத்தில் படித்து உயர்நிலை அடைந்தவர்கள் அறிஞர் அண்ணா, ஜவகர்லால் நேரு போன்றோர். அவர்கள் வழியை நாமும் பின்பற்றி உயர்நிலையை அடைவோம்.

#### இயல் 5.1 ஆசாரக் கோவை

##### I. எதிர்ச்சொல் எழுதுக:

- |                 |   |             |
|-----------------|---|-------------|
| 1. அறிதல்       | x | அறியாமை     |
| 2. செய்யும்     | x | செய்யாமை    |
| 3. நட்பு        | x | பகை         |
| 4. நல்லொழுக்கம் | x | தீயொழுக்கம் |
| 5. தமக்கு       | x | பிறருக்கு   |

## II. சொற்றொடரில் அமைத்து எழுதுக:

1. உதவி - பிறருக்கு உதவி செய்தல் வேண்டும்.
2. நட்பு - பகைவரிடமும் நட்பு கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
3. ஒழுக்கம் - ஒழுக்கத்தோடு வாழ வேண்டும்.

### இயல் 5.2

#### கண்மணியே கண்ணுறங்கு

#### I. எதிர்ச்சொல் எழுதுக:

1. திறந்து x மூடி
2. அமர்ந்து x எழுந்து
3. உதித்த x மறைந்த
4. வைத்து x எடுத்து

#### II. நிரப்புக:

1. தாலாட்டு வாய்மொழி இலக்கியங்களுள் ஒன்று.
2. தால் என்பதற்கு நாக்கு என்று பொருள்.
3. குழந்தையை உறங்க வைக்க தாய் பாடுவது தாலாட்டு.
4. தமிழ்நாட்டின் மூவேந்தர்கள் சேரன், சோழன், பாண்டியன்
5. ஏட்டில் எழுதப்படாத இசைப்பாடல்கள் தமிழில் ஏராளமாக உள்ளன.

#### III. வாக்கியத்தில் அமைக்க:

1. முத்து : நவரத்தினங்களில் ஒன்று முத்து
2. தந்தம்: யானையின் கடா பற்கள் தந்தம் எனப்படுகிறது.
3. இன்முகம்: என் தந்தை விருந்தினர்களை இன்முகத்தோடு வரவேற்றார்.

#### IV. சிந்தனை வினா:

1. வாய்மொழி இலக்கிய வகைகளின் பெயர்களைத் தொகுக்க:
  - \* தாலாட்டுப் பாடல்கள்
  - \* விளையாட்டுப் பாடல்கள்
  - \* தொழில் பாடல்கள்
  - \* சடங்குப் பாடல்கள்
  - \* வழிபாட்டுப் பாடல்கள்
  - \* ஒப்பாரிப் பாடல்கள்
2. குழந்தைகளைக் கொஞ்சுவதற்குப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் சொற்களைத் தொகுக்க.
 

மான், தேன், அமுதம், கனி, தமிழ், தென்றல், கிளி, இறைவன், தாய் மற்றும் பல.

### இயல் 5.3 தமிழர் பெருவிழா

#### I. பொருள் எழுதுக.

- |              |   |             |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1. வணங்குதல் | - | தொழுதல்     |
| 2. அன்னை     | - | தாய்        |
| 3. கதிரவன்   | - | சூரியன்     |
| 4. உறவினர்   | - | சுற்றத்தார் |
| 5. கதிர்     | - | நெல் கொத்து |

#### II. எதிர்ச் சொல்:

- |             |   |           |
|-------------|---|-----------|
| 1. ஒற்றுமை  | x | வேற்றுமை  |
| 2. நாகரிகம் | x | அநாகரிகம் |
| 3. காய்     | x | கனி       |
| 4. கூட்டல்  | x | கழித்தல்  |
| 5. தினம்    | x | நாள்      |

#### III. நிரப்புக:

1. தமிழர் பண்பாட்டை அடுத்த தலைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு செல்வது விழாக்கள்.
2. கதிரவனுக்கு நன்றி கூறிச் சிறப்புச் செய்யும் விழா பொங்கல் விழா.
3. தை இரண்டாம் நாள் திருவள்ளூர் தினம் கொண்டாடப்படுகிறது.
4. மாடு என்னும் சொல்லுக்கு செல்வம் என்னும் பொருளும் உண்டு.
5. மாடுகளை அடக்கித் தழுவும் வீர விளையாட்டு ஜல்லிக்கட்டு.

#### IV. சிந்தனை வினா:

1. பொங்கல் விழாவின்போது உங்கள் ஊரில் என்னென்ன சிறப்பு நிகழ்ச்சிகளை ஏற்பாடு செய்வீர்கள்?

எங்கள் ஊரில்

\* தெருக்கூத்து \* மயிலாட்டம் \* ஒயிலாட்டம் \* கரகாட்டம்

\* பொய்க்கால் குதிரை \* பட்டிமன்றம் \* இசை நிகழ்ச்சி

\* ஏறுதழுவதல் \* உரி அடித்தல் \* வழக்கு மரம் ஏறுதல்

\* சொற்பொழிவு போன்ற சிறப்பு நிகழ்ச்சிகளை ஏற்பாடு செய்வோம்.

2. காணும் பொங்கல் எவ்வாறு மக்களிடையே ஒற்றுமையை வளர்க்கிறது?

\* உறவினர்கள் வீடுகளுக்குச் சென்று அன்பை பகிர்ந்து ஒற்றுமையை வளர்க்கலாம்.

\* சுற்றுலாத் தலங்களுக்கு உறவினர்கள் மற்றும் நண்பர்களுடன் சென்று மகிழலாம்.

\* இதுபோன்ற விழாக்கள் மூலம் இன்ப, துன்பங்களைப் உறவுகள் பகிர்ந்து பேசுவதனால் உடல் ஆரோக்கியத்தோடு மனதுக்கும் ஆரோக்கியம் ஏற்படுகிறது.

