

EVERWIN VIDHYASHRAM  
CAREER EXPOSURE TEST - I (CET-1)  
STUDY MATERIAL

STD: VI

Based on the material given below a contest will be held on 08.08.2019 (Thursday).

1. Jack Prelutsky wrote 'A Remarkable Adventure' poem.
2. The women of the Uttarakhand region were amongst the first to realize the value of trees.
3. Gaura Devi became a widow at the young age of 22 with a two-and-a-half-year-old child.
4. Gaura Devi was actively involved in the panchayat and other community activities.
5. The first chipko action took place spontaneously in Reni.
6. Fearlessly, Gaura Devi and twenty seven other women of Reni began to march towards the forest.
7. Rakesh was six years old. He lived with his grandfather at Mussoorie.
8. Rakesh's grandfather was a retired forest ranger.
9. Rakesh bought some cherries and he paid fifty paise for the bunch.
10. King Henry cried by seeing the ten tall oak trees standing in a line.
11. A group of digits representing a number is called a numeral.
12. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 . . . are called whole numbers.
13. The method of finding the price of one object is known as unitary method.
14. The letters which are used to represent numbers are called literals.
15. The quantity which can take various values is called variables.
16. Every natural number is a whole number. But every whole number is not a natural number.
17. The number 0 has no predecessor in whole numbers.
18. The number 1 has no predecessor in natural numbers.
19. A line that divides a figure into two identical halves is called the axis of symmetry or the line of symmetry.
20. A circle has innumerable lines of symmetry.
21. Materials which are used to Prepare food items are called Ingredients.
22. Some carnivores and omnivores consume dead bodies of animals and thus help to keep the environment clean such animals are called Scavengers.
23. Nutrients are chemical substances present in our food which provide energy and needed by the body to live and grow.
24. Materials which can be compressed easily are called soft while some other materials which are difficult to compress are called hard.
25. Materials through which objects cannot pass through at all are called opaque eg: Wood, Metals.
26. Hand picking, winnowing, sieving, threshing, sedimentation, decantation and filtration are some of the methods of separating substances from their mixtures.
27. The process of converting a liquid into its vapour form is called Evaporation.
28. The process of conversion of water vapour into its liquid form is called condensation.
29. A change in which you can get back the initial substances by reversing the action is called reversible change.
30. A Change in which you cannot get back the initial substance by reversing the action is called irreversible change.
31. The places where rice was first grown are to the North of the Vindhya.
32. Places where stone was found and where people made tools are known as factory sites.
33. Scribes were people who knew how to write. They prepared the seals.
34. Pit houses were made in Burzahom.
35. Domestication is the process in which people grow plants and look after animals.
36. The objects shining in the night sky are called celestial bodies.
37. All parallel circles from the equator upto the poles are called parallels of latitudes.
38. A needle is fixed through the globe in a tilted manner which is called its axis.
39. Jawaharlal Nehru coined the phrase "Unity in diversity" to describe the country.
40. Ladakh is also called as Little Tibet.

41. Bengaluru city in India has made it to the top in the women Entrepreneur cities Index 2019.
42. Assam State will have India's First Bamboo Industrial park.
43. Indo - Pak relation: "Beyond Pulwana and Balakot" has been authored by U. V. Singh.
44. Assam State will host the 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of Khelo India in 2020.
45. Prathiba Patil Indian politician is recently conferred with Mexico's highest civilian honour for Foreigners.
46. Sudharshan Pattnaik recently won the people's choice prize at Boston International Sand Art Championship. The theme of his art was stop plastic pollution, save our ocean.
47. 28 July is world Hepatitis Day Observed globally.
48. India's longest single - lane steel cable suspension bridge was inaugurated in Arunachal Pradesh
49. Gujarat is the first state in India to implement 10% quota for economically weak in general category.
50. South Africa country's president attend the 2019 Republic day as Chief guest.
51. Bhupen Hazarika famous singer was awarded with Bharat Ratna Award in the year 2019.
52. Mission shakti was the name of the project under which India has successfully test fired an anti-satellite (A-SAT) missile by shooting down a live satellite.
53. Pinaki Chandra Ghose is appointed as the first Lokpal of India.
54. Maitri Bridge is India's longest suspension bridge built in Leh by Indian Army
55. Kandhamal Haldi which earned the Geographical Indication (GI) tag is cultivated in Orissa.
56. Ukraine team won the 2019 FIFA U-20 World Cup Tournament.
57. Zuzana caputova sworn in as first female president of Slovakia.
58. The Earth Day is celebrated on 22<sup>nd</sup> of April.
59. The new commercial arm of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is known as Newspace India Limited
60. World Environment Day is observed on June 5<sup>th</sup>.
61. India's Longest Electrified Railway Tunnel will be built in Andhra Pradesh State.
62. Meghalaya one became the first state in India to ensure the conservation of water.
63. World Population day is observed on 11<sup>th</sup> July.
64. World Consumer Rights Day 2019 is observed on March 15<sup>th</sup>.
65. India team has won 21<sup>st</sup> Common Wealth Table Tennis Championship 2019.
66. உலகில் ஆறாயிரத்திற்கும் மேற்பட்ட மொழிகள் உள்ளன.
67. தமிழில் நமக்குக் கிடைத்த மிகப் பழமையான நூல் தொல்காப்பியம்.
68. தமிழ் இலக்கணம் ஐந்து வகைப்படும்.
69. சிலப்பதிகாரத்தை இயற்றியவர் இளங்கோவடிகள்.
70. சிலப்பதிகாரமும் மணிமேகலையும் இரட்டைக்காப்பியங்கள் என்று அழைக்கப்பட்டன.
71. பறவைகள் இடம் பெயர்தலை வலசை போதல் என்பர்.
72. வெகுவாக அழிந்து வரும் பறவை இனம் சிட்டுக்குருவி.
73. பறவை பற்றிய படிப்பு ஆர்னித்தாலஜி.
74. திருக்குறள் பதினெண்கீழ்க்கணக்கு நூல்களுள் ஒன்று.
75. அப்துல் கலாம் அவர்களால் பாராட்டப் பெற்றவர் நெல்லை சு. முத்து.

66. 'पुष्प की आशिलाषा' कविता का कवि - माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी है।
67. 'पुष्प की आशिलाषा' कविता में एक फूल कमाली से बात कर रहा है।
68. जंगल में शेर ने राजा के बेटे को मार डाला।
69. इसी तरह चलता रहा तो शासन व्यवस्था ठप्प पड़ जायेगी।
70. अब जा रहा हूँ, एक सप्ताह के बाद आऊँगा।
71. बिंदो को बाजार भेजकर दो पैसों की इमली मँगवाई गई।
72. बिंदो ने लोटे में इमली बिगो दी थी।
73. वाक्य पढ़ते या लिखते समय विराम प्रकृत करने वाले चिह्नों को विराम-चिह्न कहते हैं।
74. पूर्ण विराम का अर्थ है - पूरी तरह रुकना।
75. प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न का प्रयोग वहाँ किया जाता है जहाँ वाक्यों में प्रश्न पूछा जाता है।