

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

1. Packing is one of those many things that I feel I know more about than any other person living.
2. My toothbrush is a thing that haunts me when I'm travelling and makes my life a misery.
3. Mr. Keesing who teaches maths, was mad at me because I talked so much.
4. Anne found her diary to be the nicest of all presents because it would be like her best friend.
5. Swaminathan strode out of the examination hall on the last day.
6. The Headmaster appeared on the platform and after waiting for the noise to subside began a short speech.
7. BY climbing the summit of Everest you are over powered by a deep sense of joy and thankfulness.
8. Major HPS Ahluwalia believes that mountains are a means of communion with God.
9. The poem 'Trains' written by 'Humayun Zhairuddin Amir-I Kabir or Humayun Kabir was an Indian educationist, politician, writer and philosopher.
10. The possessive form of the personal pronoun 'I' is mine.
11. Subal Chandra's son was called Sushil which means gentle and quiet.
12. Subal locked his son Sushil in, and went off to prepare a bowl of a really bitter brew for Sushil's stomach ache.
13. Addition is commutative (i.e) $a + b = b + a$.
14. Addition is associative (i.e) $(a + b) + c = a + (b + c)$
15. Additive identity is zero (i.e) $a + 0 = 0 + a = a$.
16. Multiplicative identify is one (ie) $a \times 1 = 1 \times a = a$.
17. An equation, in which the highest degree of the unknowns present is one, is called as Linear equation. Eg: $x + 5 = 10$
18. A line segment has two end points.
19. When the sum of the measures of two angles is 90° , the angles are called complementary angles.
20. When two lines intersect, the vertically opposite angles so formed are equal.
21. A number that can be expressed in the form $\frac{p}{q}$, where p and q are integers and $q \neq 0$ is called a rational number.
22. Every fraction is a rational number. But every rational number need not be a fraction.
23. There are infinite number of rational numbers between any two rational numbers.
24. Regular polygons have multiple lines of symmetry.
25. The organisms which obtain the ready-made food from the body of a plant are called plant parasite. Eg: Cuscuta, Mistletoe.
26. Rhizobium bacteria live in the root nodules of leguminous plants and provide them nitrogen in a soluble form.
27. Chloroplasts are the sites of photosynthesis.
28. Hcl present in the stomach helps in killing of bacteria.
29. The breeding and management of silkworms for the production of silk is known as 'Sericulture'.
30. Mercury is used in thermometers because it is the only metal which is in liquid state at room temperature.
31. Ammonium Hydroxide is a base. It is found in window cleaner.
32. The reaction between an acid and a base is known as neutralization. Salt and water are produced in this process with the evolution of heat.
33. The process of depositing a layer of zinc on iron is called galvanisation.

34. Stainless steel is made by mixing iron with carbon and metals like chromium, nickel and manganese.
35. The meteorological department collects data on temperature, wind, etc and prepares various kinds of weather reports.
36. Humus is the organic matter present in the soil formed by the decomposition of dead plants and animal remains.
37. In 1154CE Al-Idrisi made a map of Indian sub-continent.
38. Big land lords or warrior chiefs are called Samanta.
39. The Big temples of Thanjavur and Gangaikonda Cholapuram was built by Rajaraja and Rajendra Cholan.
40. In 1236, Sultan Iltutmish's daughter Raziyya became Sultan.
41. The Nobles were paid by grants of land called Iqta.
42. Thanjavur was the capital of the Cholas.
43. Tamil Nadu was the first state in India to introduce mid-day meal scheme.
44. UAF means Universal Adult Franchise.
45. The political party that has the majority is called ruling party.
46. India conducts a census every 10 years.
47. Plant and animal kingdom together make Biosphere.
48. Nitrogen is the most abundant gas found in the air.
49. The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi approved the bill to fine people with Rs. 10,000 for blocking ambulances.
50. The World Bank, Government of India and State Government of Andhra Pradesh signed a loan agreement worth of \$328 million with the World Bank for improving health services of Andhra Pradesh.
51. "Go Tribal Campaign" by Tribes India was launched by Minister of State of Tribal affairs in New Delhi.
52. The Lok Sabha has approved the resolution seeking an extension of President rule in Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months with effect from 3rd July 2019.
53. The Indian Air Force (IAF) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) signed an agreement on the selection of crew and training for Gaganyaan programme.
54. Rajnath Singh has been named as the new defence Minister of Modi's new government.
55. An International Collaboration of astronomers with the University of Warwick, I-JK have discovered an exoplanet, Next - Generation Transit Survey (NGTS) - 46, the forbidden planet in the Neptunian Desert.
56. Mount Sinabung, Volcano has been erupted recently in the island of Sumatra in Western Indonesia.
57. According to a report released by brand analytics firm TRA Research, "Dell" has emerged as the most trusted brand in India in 2019.
58. Assam government will set up a Skill University at the cost of Rs. 850 crore at Darrang district.
59. India's fastest train Vande Bharat Express successfully completed its test run from New Delhi to Katra in eight hours. The train can run upto a maximum speed of 160km/hr.
60. Yakshagana is a famous dance form of Karnataka.
61. World Hepatitis Day is observed on 28 July.
62. Kalraj Mishra is appointed as the new Governor of Himachal Pradesh.
63. The National Medical Commission (NMC) Bill, 2019 has been passed by Rajya Sabha on August 1, 2019.
64. Pioneer 10 and Pioneer 11 was the first spacecraft to visit the Solar System.
65. Among the Indian States, Gujarat has the longest coastline of approximately 1600km.
66. India shares the longest border with Bangladesh.

67. The number of languages recognized by the Indian constitution is 22.
68. There are five rings on the Olympic flag.
69. Yuri Gagarin was the first man in space.
70. The curies discovered radium.
71. Parliament can abolish a State Legislative Council.
72. Instrument to measure soil moisture tension is Tensitometer.
73. Duncan line passess through Indian Ocean.
74. Narasimhadeva - I built the Sum temple.
75. The President of India is the Executive head of India.
76. The cabinet Mission came to India in 24th March 1946.
77. Read only Memory (ROM) is stocked permanently.
78. The ratio of the width of the Indian Flag to its length is 2 : 3.
79. Red corss was founded by J. H. Durant.
80. 1 HP is equal to 746 Watt.
81. The pushkar festival is celebrated in Rajasthan.
82. Itanagar is the capital of Arunachal Pradesh.
83. World Day of Water is observed on 22 March.
84. If $72 \times 96 = 6927$, $58 \times 87 = 7885$ then $79 \times 86 = ?$ Ans: 6897
85. $144 (132) 121$, $64 (?) 100$ Ans: 80
86. Teeth: Chew, sweater: Heat Eyes: Flicker, Food: Taste Mind: ? Ans: Think
87. 5, 16, 49, 104 ? [Explanation: +11 = 16, +33 = 49, +55 = 104, +77=181] Ans: 181
88. A is B's sister. C is B's mother. D is C's father. E is D's mother. Then, How is A related to D.
Answer: Grand daughter

Explanation: A is the sister of B and B is the daughter of C So, A is the daughter of c. Also, D is the father of C. So, A is the grand daughter of D.

89. கொல்லாமைகைக் குறிக்கோளாகவும், பொய்யாமைகைக் கொள்கையாகவும் கொண்டு எல்லா மனிதர்களும் இன்புற்று வாழ அன்பும் அறமும் உதவும்.
90. முல்லைக்குத் தேர்தந்து மழை மேகத்தை விட்புகழ் பெற்றவன் வள்ளல் வேள்பாரி. புலவரின் சொல்லுக்காகத் தன் தலையையே தரத் துணிந்தவன் குமண வள்ளல்.
91. தமிழ் எழுத்துகளை முதலெழுத்து, சார்பெழுத்து என இருவகையாகப் பிரிப்பர். உயிர் பன்னிரண்டு, மெய் பதினெட்டு ஆகிய முப்பது எழுத்துகளும் முதலெழுத்துகள் எனப்படும்.
92. காட்டுப்பூக்கள் கார்த்திகை விளக்குகள் போல் உள்ளன என கவிஞர் சுரதா கூறுகிறார்.
93. முரண்டந்துரை புலிகள் காப்பகம் தமிழ்நாட்டில் இரண்டாவது மிகப்பெரிய காப்பகம். 895 சதுர கிலோ மீட்டர் பரப்பளவு கொண்டது.
94. புலிதான் ஒரு காட்டின் வளத்தைக் குறிக்கும் குறியீடு. புலி தனக்கான உணவை வேட்டையாடிய பின்பு வேறு விலங்குகளை வேட்டையாடுவதில்லை. அதனைப் பண்புள்ள விலங்கு என்பர்.
95. ஐகாரம் சொல்லின் முதலில் வரும்போது ஒன்றரை மாத்திரை அளவில் ஒலிக்கும். ஐகாரம் சொல்லின் இடையிலும், இறுதியிலும் வரும்போது ஒரு மாத்திரை அளவில் ஒலிக்கும்.
96. முத்துராமலிங்கத் தேவரின் விடுதலை வேட்கையை அறிந்த திரு. வி. கலியாணசுந்தரனார் தேசியம் காத்த செம்மல் என்று பாராட்டியுள்ளார்.
97. ஒரு குழுவினர் ஒரு பொருள் அல்லது செயலைக் குறிக்கத் தமக்குள் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும் சொற்கள் குழுஉக்குறி எனப்படும்.
98. தமிழர்கள் தோணி, ஓடம், படகு, புணை, மிதவை, தெப்பம் போன்றவற்றைச் சிறிய நீர்நிலைகளைக் கடக்கப் பயன்படுத்தினர்.
99. தமிழர்கள் முற்காலத்திலேயே கப்பல் கட்டும் கலையை நன்கு அறிந்திருந்தனர். கப்பல் கட்டும் கலைஞர்கள் கம்மியர் என்று அழைக்கப்பட்டனர்.
100. பகுபத உறுப்புகள் ஆறு வகைப்படும். அவை பகுதி, விசுதி, இடைநிலை, சந்தி, சாரியை, விகாரம் ஆகும்.

89. जो शब्दांश मूल शब्द से पहले जुड़कर उसका अर्थ बदलते हैं, उन्हें उपसर्ग कहते हैं।
90. जो शब्द संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं।
91. जो शब्दांश मूल शब्द के अंत में लगाकर उसका अर्थ बदल देते हैं उन्हें प्रत्यय कहते हैं।
92. जहाँ वाक्य में कर्म की आवश्यकता नहीं होती, उसे अपकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।
93. जिस वाक्य में कर्म की आवश्यकता होती है, उसे सकर्मक क्रिया कहते हैं।
93. गुण-दोष, आकार, प्रकार, रूप, रंग आदि विभिन्न विशेषण को बताने वाले शब्द गुणवाचक विशेषण कहलाते हैं।
94. परिमाणवाचक विशेषण से संज्ञा के नाप-तोल का बोध होता है। विशेषण की तीन अवस्थाएँ हैं - मूलावस्था, उन्तमावस्था, उन्नतावस्था।
95. विशेषण की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द प्रविशेषण कहते हैं।
96. आकाश, पत्नी, जनता, वर्षा, सत्य, धी आदि शब्द सदा एकवचन में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।
97. प्राण, होश, आँसू, दर्शन, बाल आदि शब्द सदा बहुवचन में प्रयुक्त होते हैं।
98. संख्यावाचक विशेषण से संज्ञा की संख्या का बोध होता है।
99. क्रिय के मूल रूप को धातु कहते हैं जैसे: लिख, रो, खा आदि।
100. संज्ञना के आचार पर क्रिया के धा: भेद होते हैं।