

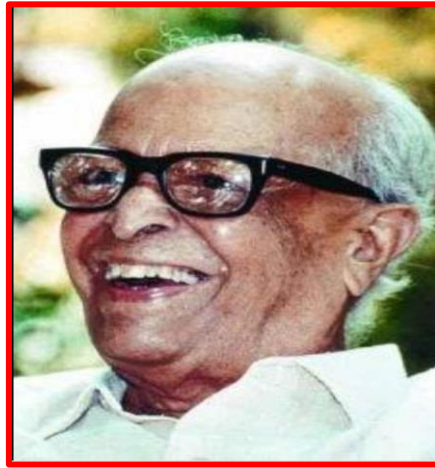


# *STUDENTS ARTICLES*



# ENGLISH

## *Iconic Quotes by* **R.K. NARAYAN**



- " Life is about making the right things and going on."
- "Knowledge, like food, must be taken within limits. You must know only as much as you need, not more."
- "No one ever accepts criticism so cheerfully."
- "Past is gone, present is going, and tomorrow is day after tomorrow's yesterday. So why worry about anything? God is in all this."

# PRIDE OF TAMILNADU

## LANGUAGE

From the sangam era to modern time tamil has adopted to various times and needs without losing its core flavors. The grammer is robust yet flexible to allow evolution. Over the years, through poems and prose, the language has shown us the progress of tamil culture, religion, advancements in science and medicine, the language itself.

## CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Tamilnadu is a southern state of India which supremely rich in culture and heritage. Known to be one of the oldest civilization in the world, the people of Tamilnadu belong to the prestigious Dravidian family. Tamillians also, like other south Indians. Take much pride in their rooted tamil culture and make great effort to protect their 2000 years old history.

## LITERARY WORKS

Tamilnadu literation is a rich as its culture. We have various books written or many topics since ancient times. We have the vedic literature, epic Sanskrit literature, classic Sanskrit literature and pali literature among other kinds of tamilnadu literature.

**J. POOJA VI-F**

Tamilnadu is in the southern part oo India. Its capital city is chennai. Tamilnadu is very well known for its food and temples. From hot idlies to 3d art museums tamilnadu is a must place to visit for tourists.



If there is one thing that tamilnadu is famous for, it is its ancient temples. The great chola temples such as brahadeeshwara temple or the rock cut pallava temples at mahabalipuram. Tamilnadu is an tourist state with so many tourist places.



**V. SAADHYA SRINATH VI-F**



## **LANGUAGE**

Tamil is the official language of tamilnadu state and union territory Puducherry. In 2004, tamil was declared as classical language of India. In the early 21<sup>st</sup> century more than 66 million people spoke tamil. Tamil language is classified into three periods. They are old tamil, middle tamil, model tamil.

## **CULTURE AND HERITAGE**

Hinduism is the main culture of tamilnadu. Tamilnadu is famous for many popular temples. The popular temples are located in mamallapuram, chidambaram, thanjavur and Madurai. Bharatanatyam is a major classical dance form and popular in tamilnadu.

## **LITERARY WORKS**

Tamil is the oldest language source in India. Some inscription were found in third century B.C. but the tamil literature begins around first century A.d., some of the popular literature are cilappattikaram, manimekalai and thriukural. From 19<sup>th</sup> century, tamil literature was influenced by western forms.

## **EDUCATION**

**Introduction:** Education is one of the most important things in our life for survival. Education is important for the development of a country. Let's see about the important of education.

**Important of Education:** Education plays on important role in our life. We gain education from our school days to collage days even after collage we can get education is very vast and there no limit for going education. We can important out knowledge by learning various things. Education helps us get job and earn money. Educated people gain respect wherever the they go in this world.

**Conclusion:** Hence we came to know the value of education and we must not waste the opportunity to get it. Also, we must help others to gain education.

**S KAVIPRIYAN VI-H**

## **CULTURE AND HERITAGE**

Tamilnadu is a southern state of India which is supremely rich in culture and heritage. Hinduism lies at the core of the culture of tamilnadu.

The great living chola temple such as its Brihadeeswara temple on the rock cut temples at Mahapalipuram are listed as world heritage sites.

According to the culture of tamilians the traditional dress of men is Dhoti with Angavastram and a shirt and the women wear traditional sari and blouse. There fore the tamil culture is rooted in the arts and ways of life of tamils in India.

**N. KEERTHANA VI-G**





Tamilnadu is famous for culture and heritage all over the India. The great living Chola temples such as Brihadeeswara temple, the rock-cut Pallava temples at Mahapalipuram are listed as world heritage sites and draw a great number of visitors each year.

The language of the state tamilnadu – tamil is considered to be the oldest living language which is currently in use. Tamil literary works are written in Tamil. Literary works like Thirukkural by poet Thiruvalluvar, poetry by Avvaiyar, poetry by Mahakavi Subramania Bharathiyar, Pavendar Bharathidasan are some which have been acclaimed worldwide and are meaningful even today.

**SRIHARI VI-F**

### **FEW SENTENCES ABOUT PRIDE OF TAMILNADU**

Tamilnadu is one of the state in India. The capital of the state in Chennai. Tamil is the language spoken in tamilnadu. Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Salem, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Thanjavur and Thoothukudi are other large cities of Tamilnadu. It is surrounded “By Bay of Bengal” on the east of Indian ocean on the south and also by Arabian Sea in the west of a smaller area. Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are its neighbouring states. The Tamilians are very proud of their language and heritage in traditional India geography it falls under the South Indian zone.

### **LANGUAGE**

Tamil is the official language of the Indian state of tamilnadu, and an official language of the two sovereign nations Singapore and Srilanka. In India, it is also the official language of the union territory of Puducherry.

<b>Language Family</b>	:	Dravidian > Southern > Tamil
<b>Writing System</b>	:	Tamil (Brahmic); Tamil – Brahmi
<b>Early Forms</b>	:	Old Tamil: Middle Tamil
<b>Clottolog</b>	:	Modern tamil: Old tamil

### **CULTURE AND HERITAGE**

Tamilnadu is a southern state of India which is supremely rich in culture and heritage known to be one of the oldest civilizations in the world, the people of tamilnadu belong to the prestigious duration family. Tamilnadu is a southern state of India which is supremely rich in culture and heritage. Known to be one of the oldest civilization in the world. The people of tamilnadu belong to the precious Dravidian family. Tamilians also, like other south Indians, take much pride in their rooted tamil where and make great effort to protect their 2000 years old history. The state has been ruled by the Cholas, Pandyas and the Pallava has been flourishing since.





## **PEOPLE OF TAMILNADU**



Out of 74million tamil people in the world around 62 million live in tamilnadu. Rest of the Tamilian are scattered in different parts of India and the world mostly in the northeast of srilanka. People who live the state understand the ethnicity of their culture and his morals their identity in the world.

Tamil is the official language of the state. A derivative of Brahms scripts and the letters represent sounds, much like the mandarin language. Not only the people in tamilnadu speak tamil, but it is spoken by many in Sri lanka, Mauritius, Singapore and Malaysia.

### **LITERARY WORKS**

The five tamil epics Seevaga Chintamani, Silappadikaram, Manimekalai, Kundalakesi and Valayapathi are collectively known as “The five great epics of tamil literature”. There were a number of books written on tamil grammar. Yapperungalam and Yapperungalakarigai were two woks on prosody by the Jain ascetic Amirtasagana.

Tolkappiyam its ancient poem is the most ancient extant tamil grammar text and the oldest long work of tamil literature.

### **K. SUBHASHINI VI-F**

Tamil is the official language and writely spoken in tamilnadu. It is a Dravidian language spoken by tamil people. It is one of the classical languages of the world. Tamil is 4000-4500 years old. Other than tamil 10% of peoples residing in tamilnadu speak telugu and other languages such as kannada, urudu, Malayalam. English is also spoken as a subsidiary language in tamilnadu. History of tamil is our nations pride.

Fundamental rights ensure equality and prohibit discrimination on ground of caste, creed, race and religion. Tamilnadu has also been leading in social reform, fighting social briasis and working, where people from all sections would be treated with equal respects.

Tamil language with its extraordinary volume of literature and grammar. Thirukkural written by thiruvalluvar is an remarkable ethics. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to learn tamil to study valluvar’s thirukkural. Literatures Silapathikaramand Manimegalai songs and poems of Bharathi evoked deep feeling of patriotism. Tamil is our identity, culture and pride.

Tamilnadu is rich in culture and heritage. Hinduism lies at the core of culture tamilnadu. Tamilnadu arts of kolam has become more popular. Culture to dress (dhoti, saree). Culture towards food eating their traditional Idli sambar in banana leaf. Monuments are still now engineering wonder UNESCO world heritage sites in tamilnadu are the brihadeeswarar temple, Mahabalipuram etc. Tamilnadu is land of cultural and religion heritage offers every chance to its tourists and pilgrims.



### **DARSHINI K VI-E**





## LANGUAGE

Tamil is one of the scheduled language in the constitution of India. Tamil was the first to be classified as a classical language of India and is one of the longest – swinging classical languages in the world. The variety and quality of classical tamil literature has led it to being described as “one of the great classical traditions and literatures of the world.”

A recorded tamil literature has been documented for over 2000 years. The earliest period of tamil literature, Sangam literature is dated from a 300 BC-AD 300. It has the oldest extant literature among Dravidian languages. The earliest epigraphic records found on roads edicts and ‘hero stones’ date from around the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC.

## CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Tamilnadu is the southern state of India which is supremely rich in culture and heritage. Known to be one of the oldest civilizations in the world, the people of tamilnadu belong to the prestigious Dravidian family. Tamilians also, like other south Indians, take much pride in their rooted tamil culture and make great efforts to predict their 2000 years old history.

## PEOPLE OF TAMILNADU

Tamilians are scattered in different parts of India and the world. Not only the most of the people in tamilnadu speak tamil, but it is also spoken by many in Srilankas, Mauritius, Singapore and Malaysia.

**Religion:** Four-Fifths of the population of the state are Hindus, rest of them are divided in Islam, Christianity and Jainism. The rituals deity worship and animals like tree worship, animal worship and stars and planets worship.

**Cuisine:** Tamil food is popular in both vegetation and non-vegetation contexts. Rice, lentils, grains and vegetables from the main ingredients in tamil cuisine.

**Literary Works:** Tamil literature has a rich and long literary tradition spanning more than 2000 years. The oldest extant works show signs of maturity indicating an even longer period of evolution. The history of tamil literature follows the history of tamilnadu, closely following the social, economical, political and cultural trends of various periods. The early Sangam literature dated before 300 BCE, contain anthologies of various poets dealing with many aspects of life, including, love, war, social values and religion. This was followed by the early epics and moral literature, authored by shavitue vaishnoaute Jain and Buddhist authors and poets lasting up to the 5<sup>th</sup> century CE. From 6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> century CE, the tamil devotional poems written by Nayanmars and Alwars, heralded the great. Bhakti movement which later engulfed the entire Indian subcontinent. It is during this era that some of the greiciest of tamil literary classics like Kamabaramayanam and Periya Puranam were authored and many poets were patronized by the imperial Chola and Pandya empires.

S. SAHANA VI-G





**Tamil nadu is a place with thousands of wonders and now let us talk about a few of them**

**1. Meenakshi Amman temple – Madurai**

Meenakshi Amman temple is one of the most popular tourist attractions of Tamil nadu. The temple architecture in South India is as relevant as that of Taj Mahal in north India. The complex is spread across six hectares of land with 12 gopurams that stand tall.



**2. Kanchipuram for silks**

Kanchipuram sari that's traditionally woven by weavers from Kanchipuram. These saris are known for their intricate designs, colours and the material used like zari and golden thread.



**3. Sunrise at Kanyakumari**

The southernmost tip of India is located in Tamil nadu; Kanyakumari is aptly called as the virgin beauty. From light shades of orange to deeper fierce and brighter shades that appear and disappear on the skies is a sight to behold.



**4. The dolls and paintings in Tanjavur**

The dolls as talaiyatti bommai and the famous Tanjavur paintings make the city of Tamil nadu.



**5. A stroll at marina beach**

Marina beach in Chennai is the world's second longest urban beach. 13 km of serene and fierce waves awaits you. Sinking your feet in the sands as you walk by is truly a refreshing experience to witness at Chennai.







### **6. Pamban Bridge in Rameshwaram**

The Pamban Bridge that's 2.3 km long is one of the places that are not to be missed in Tamil nadu. The bridge is the second longest sea bridge in India. Pamban Bridge connects Rameshwaram to the rest of Tamil nadu.



### **7. Kallanai dam in Trichy**

Kallanai dam in Trichy is one of the oldest dames in the world, which is being used till date. Constructed over river cauvery, the dam is 329 km long and 20m wide. The dam is one of the famous things Tamil nadu is known for.



### **8. Fire crackers from sivakasi**

Even the small kids in Tamil nadu will be familiar with sivakasi fire crackers. the town is popular for its fire crackers and match during festive seasons, people flock in to get authentic and cheap fire crackers from the place.

**JOYCELINE SMYRNA VI-D**

## **LANGUAGE**

Language is a system of communication using gestures, sounds, or written symbols that have significance for those who use the language and the follow its rules. In speech, phonemes are the smallest unit of sound in a language and although they individually have no meaning, they acquire it when combined language is not art but both are forms of humans behavior.

## **CULTURE AND HERITAGE**

Culture heritage is an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expression and values. Culture heritage is often expressed as either intangible or tangible culture heritage (ICOMOS), 2002. We prefer to concentrate on the similarities between the various heritage sectors, instead of their differences.

## **LITERARY WORKS**

Overview literary works includes books, anthologies, journal and newspaper articles, reports, conference papers, working papers, computer software and programs, letters, emails, novels, poetry, song lyrics, databases, talks and compilations.

**B. BHAVYA VI-H**





## **LANGUAGE**





Tamil is one of the oldest living languages in the world. It is thought have been before 500 BC, as Tamil Brahmin inscriptions from 500 BC have been found at Adichanallur, an archaeological site in Tamil Nadu. It is rich in poetry and has contributed more towards ancient of modern literature and its greatness go beyond cultural boundaries. The true essence of this language can best be experienced and left when spoken in pure Tamil. It is one of the longest surviving classical languages is the world. The oldest literary work is Tamil (Tolkaapiyam) has been dated variously between 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC and 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. From this, we can understand how old the language is. Tamil is the official language of Tamil Nadu.

## **CULTURE AND HERITAGE**

Tamil Nadu is supremely rich in culture and heritage. Known to be one of the oldest civilizations in the world, the people of Tamil Nadu belong to the prestigious Dravidian family. The state is also a home to some of the elegant and mesmerizing dance forms prevalent in the world today. Bharatanatyam is the most popular dance form in this state. The costumes worn by the performers are beautiful and vibrant, this along with the ornaments, makes the dance even more beautiful.

It is depicted by bent legs while the feet keeps the rhythm, while mudras and symbolic hand movement tells a story. Music too was prominent in the Sangam era and was a part of people living in Tamil Nadu. Painting and sculpture are less prominent, although there are school that teach the art of sculpture in bronze and stone. Tamil Nadu has a rich tradition of folk arts and crafts which have been handed down from generations. Art is a vital part of Tamil Nadu's culture. For the women of the household, their day begins with the making of a kolam at the entrance of their homes with an intricate and beautiful design. Tanjore paintings are quite famous here due to its use of vibrant colours, dance compositions and surface richness. These works give it a three - dimensional effect. These paintings are embellished with precious stones, glass pieces and pearls. Stone carvings, wood crafts, traditional pottery and stone encrusted jewelry are also popular. Tanjore dolls are quite famous here as they are finished with detailed painted exteriors. The centre of gravity and total weight of the dolls are concentrated at the bottom most point, generating a continuous dance like movements with slow oscillations. The state is also a home to several cultural festivals, which portray the vivid and diverse culture. Pongal is perhaps the most significant and popular cultural festival of the state. The festival takes place in January and is celebrated as an expression of gratitude for the Harvest, and is hence known as the 'Harvest festival' of the state. The festival takes place in a span of 4 days, and each day has its own significance. Other popular cultural festivals include Karthigai Deepam, Thiruvaiyaru festival and so on...





Temples are a marked feature of the landscape of Tamil Nadu. Almost all dynasties that ruled the state valued and promoted art and architecture, which led to the building of countless temples in the state. The rulers of the dynasty built several temples, such as Brihadeeshwara temple, Airavateshwara temple and so on... The Brihadeeshwara temple situated in Thanjavur is one of the largest temples in Southern India. UNESCO has termed the group of temples, built during the Chola dynasty as the “Great Living Chola Temple” and they are recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Mamallapuram is famous for its cost beach, monoliths and temples. Mahaballipuram shore temple is popular for the excellent architectures and sculptures and also has beautiful rock-cut monuments that draws architects and travelers from all around the world. Marina Beach is a natural urban beach in Chennai, Tamil Nadu which is the longest beach in India and the second largest beach in the world.

### **LITERARY WORKS**

Tamil literature has a rich and long literary tradition spanning more than 2000 years. The oldest octant works show signs of maturity indicating an even longer period of evolution. Sangam literature was composed about 2300 years ago. These were the earliest writings in Tamil. Tolkaapiyam is the most ancient existing Tamil grammar text and the oldest existing long work of Tamil literature.

Tamil Nadu is indeed a significant state with a vivid variety of language, customs, culture, art and tradition.

**V. THIVANI VI-D**

India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest and 2<sup>nd</sup> popularist country in the world. One of its prided state is tamilnadu. India's tip is located in tamilnadu called Kanyakumari. Tamilnadu's name is derived from its official spoken language tamil. It was derived more than six thousand years ago that's why it is called as tamilnadu. Tamilnadu has let's of culture and heritage its culture and heritage is mainly interested in the god of agriculture this is their main lively hood. Culture of people in tamilnadu are written in books which are wrote by great authors and poets which were written many years ago this shows the beauty of their culture and heritage these books such as thirukkural and Silapathikaram contain literary works. Literary works of art poem etc. their work mainly praise about nature, creativity, philosophy etc.

**S. SHWETHA VI-B**

### **ARCHITECTURE**

Mahabalipuram also known as Mamallapuram located along Southeastern India's Coramandel coast, was a celebrated port city of the Pallavas. The group of monuments there consists of rock cut cave temples, monolithic temples, bas-relief sculpture, and structural temples as well as the excavated remains of temples. Mid – 20<sup>th</sup> – century Archaeologist A.H. Longhurst described Pallava architecture, including those found at Mahabalipuram, into four chronological styles. Mahabalipuram received world heritage site status in 1984, and attracts visitors from across the country and the world.

**GANYAA SRIKANTH VII-E**



## ARCHITECTURE

The mother of art is architecture. Tamil Nadu has a long history of art and architecture. The ancient dynasties like Cheras, Cholas, Pandiyas and the Pallavas had shown a great interest for art and architecture and they designed many architectural styles in their buildings. For example, the pallava kings were the great builders of temple in stone. The Pallavas displayed many carvings of rock in their period. The Cholas built many monuments and many halls and large Gopurams. Many foreign countries visit these spots because of its beauty. The greatest achievements of the pallava architecture are the temples sculpted on the rocks of Mahabalipuram. Rajaraja Cholan and his son Rajendra Chola built temples such as Thanjavur Brihadeeswarar temple and Gangaikonda Cholapuram's Brihadeeswarar Temple, Daraburama Temple Airavatesvara and Sarabeswara Temple. These temples are considered as the important architectures of those days. Without architecture we have no soul of our own civilization.

## TEXTILES

Tamilnadu is very famous for its textile work. Erode is the famous textile market of tamilnadu. The city of erode is also known as the textile city or text valley. Many dedicated markets are there in erode for textiles, like bed spreads, carpets, dhoties, loom products and knit wears. Tamilians have perfected the art of spinning, weaving and chiseling over the years. Tamil men wear a dhoti known as vesti, panchkattu or panchgacchhe. Pleats in the back known as gochi and front as kosavam. Right side long, pleated and tucked in front. Tamil women wear 'Madisar' which is 9 yards long sari with blouse known as 'ravika'. It is made of silk with zari border and has length till waist & elbow length sleeves. Young girls wear long skirt called 'langa' & half sari called 'oni'. Little girls wear skirt blouse called 'Pattu Pavdai'. We have to learn that each and every piece of cloth express the spirit and skill of an individual weaver.

## FORMS OF MUSIC



There are many forms of music. There are various references to this ancient musical tradition found in the ancient sangam books such as *ettuthokai* and *pathupattu*. The early narrative poem *Silappatikaram*, Belonging to the post-sangam period also mentions various forms of music practiced by the Tamil Peoplepann, which is the classical music form of southern India, has a long history in Tamil nadu. Later the name was changed as Carnatic music. Even today pannisai is sung in temple festivals. Tamil Nadu has hundreds of notable Carnatic singers who spread this music all over the world. Folk music is a form of music of tamilnadu which remains popular, especially in rural areas. Music of Tamil nadu has a long tradition and history going back thousands of years.



## H. ADHARSHA VII-A

## ARCHITECTURE

Our Tamil Nadu is well known for its art, architecture, and literature. Nearly 33,000 ancient temples located in Tamil Nadu are 800 to 2000 years old. Pioneers of South Indian architecture were Pallava kings. The temples sculptured on the rock of Mahabalipuram are the greatest contributions of Pallava architecture.

Pandyas were popularly known as 'Sangam Valartha Pandiyargal'. Srivilliputtur Andal temple is the official symbol of the government of Tamil Nadu. The famous Meenakshi temple in Madurai also witnesses the architectural talents of the Pandyas.





The Cholas followed the Pallava style of architecture. The greatest landmark in the history of south Indian architecture is Brhadeeswarar temple at Tanjore built by king Rajaraja Chola. This is the largest and tallest temple in Tamil Nadu.

Tamil Nadu's architecture emerged thousands of years ago. We must value and protect these divine wonders.

### **TEXTILES**

Tamil Nadu is known as the "Yam Bowl" of the country accounting for 41% of India's cotton yam production. The textile industry plays a significant role in the Indian economy by providing direct employment to an estimated 35 million people, and thereby contributing 4% of GDP and 35% of gross export earnings.

Tamil Nadu has the highest number of handloom weavers in India and is home to many hand-woven garments both in silk and cotton.

Tamil Nadu has emerged as a front-runner in attracting a large amount of domestic and foreign investments. It is one of the major recipients of Foreign Direct Investment. The western part of Tamil Nadu comprising Coimbatore, Tirupur, Erode, Dindigul and Karur has the majority of spinning mills manufacturing cotton, polyester, blended yam and silk yam used by garment units in Tamil Nadu and other states. Tirupur is a dominant player in the knitting garment sector.

### **FORMS OF MUSIC**

The music and dance of Tamil Nadu had their beginnings in from early times, different groups of people were appointed to sing divine songs in the temple.

**a) Carnatic Music**

Carnatic Music is the classical music of Southern India. The basic form is a monophonic song with improvised variations. There are 72 basic scales on the octave, and a rich variety of melodic motion.

**b) Folk Music**

Tamil folk music is remarkable for the tala intricacies. Very ancient classical ragas or melodies like Manji, Sama, Navaroz, Kalyani, Karaharapriya, Thodi, and Nadanam-k-kria are used in the folksongs. Many instruments are used in folk music.

**c) Kulavai**

The Kulavai sound is made by the women engaged in agricultural work with a turn of the tongue which they move swiftly side ward. The Kulavai song is sung in beautiful melody, particularly in Thanjavur where agricultural prosperity and music tradition alike have been kept up.

**d) Nayyandi Melam**

Nayyandi Melam or Chinna Melam is a rustic imitation of the classical melam or Nadaswaram and is intended purely as an accompaniment to folk-dance-drama to cater to the tastes of the unlettered audience.

**SHREENIKAA S VII-D**





## TRADITIONAL SPORTS



Tamil Nadu has many traditional sports like Kabaddi, Seval Sandai, Jalikattu, Rekla, Gusthi, Uriyadi etc.

### **KABADDI**

Kabaddi is the state sport of Tamil Nadu. Kabaddi takes the honor for being the state sport. It's derived from the Tamil word 'Kai-pudi', meaning 'to hold hands'.

Kabaddi is an ancient contact sport which's origins can be traced back to about 4000 years ago in Indian mythology during the Mahabharata period. Buddhist literatures also having citing of Lord Buddha playing Kabaddi as a recreational sport. Kabaddi is played as a mock up practice prior to the traditional sport Jallikattu later it is spread over as a commercial sport.

### **SEVAL SANDAI**

Seval Sandai or Seval Porr (Cockfighting) is a popular rural sport in Tamilnadu. Three or four – inch blades are attached to the cocks feet and the winner is decided after three or four rounds of no holds barred fighting. The sport involves major gambling in recent times. Cockfighting in Tamilnadu is mentioned in ancient literature like Manu Needi Sastiram, Kattu Seval Sastiram and otheor Sangam literature. It is referred to as the favourite pastime for the warriors of Tamil Country and is acknowledged as one amongst the 64 great arts.

### **JALIKATTU**

Jalikattu is a popular bull taming sport practiced particularly during Pongal festival. Jallikattu was a popular sport since the Sangam period Tamil classical period. Jallikattu is a traditional spectacle in which a bull, such as the Pulikulam or Kangayam breeds, is released into a crowd of people, and multiple human participants attempt to grab the large hump on the bulls back with both arms and hang on to it while the bull attempts to escape. Participants hold the hump for as long as possible, attempting to bring the bull to a stop. In some cases, participants must ride long enough to remove flags on the bull's horns.

### **REKLA**

Rekla Race is a bullock cart race that used to be held during Pongal festival.

### **GUSTHI**

Gusthi of Tamilnadu is a derivative of Malyutham of Tamil Nadu. Gusthi also includes Grapplings as well.

### **URIYADI**

Uriyadi is a traditional and famous game that is celebrated in various parts of Tamil Nadu as a part of Pongal celebration. Uriyadi involves smashing a small earthen pot with a long stick usually with a cloth wrapped around the eyes to prevent the participants from seeing the pot.

**ANINA ELIZABETH VERGHESE VII-D**



## HILL STATIONS AND BOTANICAL GARDEN

### **OOTY**

Ooty is famous as the 'queen of the hill stations' and contains of attractive varieties, of the local economy is now controlled by tourism

### **KODAIKANAL**

Kodaikanal is one of the finest beautiful hill stations in Tamil Nadu. Its located about 7,200 feet above the sea level. Kodaikanal is honeymoon destination of several tourist Thalaiyar Falls, as rat-tail falls is unique of the highest (975â€² high) falls. The falls seen although roaming from Ghat road to Kodaikkanal by road.







### **YERCAUD**

An modest hill station, 30 km distance from Salem. Yercaud is settled in the Shevaroy Hills of the Eastern Ghats, some of the places to be visited are the Lake, Lady's Seat, Arthur's Seat, and the Shevaroy temple. Tourists do make a point to pick coffee as well as pears, bananas and jackfruit Yercaud Lake is centrally situated and is the middle of attraction.

### **YELAGIRI KOLLI HILLS**

Yelagiri is a popular hill station characterized by its scenic view Sirumalai Hills, Valparai Top Slip Kalrayan Hills, Pachamalai Hills, Javvadhu Hills.

### **BEACHES**

#### **MARINA BEACH:**

Marina beach is a second largest beach in the world. Its located in chennai marina beach is a most tourist charm of the city

#### **KANYAKUMARI BEACH**

Arabian Sea, Bengal and the Indian Ocean the most exciting residences to go in Kanyakumari and famous for Vivekananda rock, Thiruvalluvar statue

Elidot's Beach	Sottavaala beach
Mudaliarkuppam Beach	Sangutuarrai beach

#### **WATER FALLS**

Hogenakkal Falls	Courtallam Falls	Thirparappu Falls
Papanasam Falls	Akasa Gangai Falls	

#### **CHURCHES**

Santhome	Velankannai	Manappad
Ponnimadha	Panimaya Matha Church	

#### **PALACES**

Thirumalai Naicker Mahal	Thanjavur Palace
Chettinadu Palace	Padmanabhapuram Palance

#### **BIRD SANCTGUARIES**

Vedanthangal	Karikili	Koonthankulam
Karavettai	Pulicat	Vaduvor
Udayamarthandapuram	Chitrangudi	Vettangudi
Pichavaram Mangrove Coast	Vellode	

#### **WILDLIFE SANCTUARIES**

Mudumalai: Mudumalai is a favous for its wildlfe sanctuary			
Mundanthurai	Berijam	Kalakkad	Kodikkarai

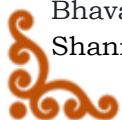
#### **NATIONAL PARKS**

Anaimalai Indira Gandhi National Park	Gulf of Mannar
Marine National Park	Guindy National Park

#### **LIST OF TOURISTS ATTRACT DAM IN TAMIL NADU**

**Tamil Nadu satisfies there are many small and large man – made. Dams**

Amarathi Dam	Mettur Dam	Krishnagiri Dam
Noyyal Orathupalayam	Vaigai Dam	Upper Anaicut
Mukkadal Grand Anicut	Varattu Pallam	Kamaraj Sagar
Bhavanisagar Dam	Perunchani Dam	Perumpallam
Shanmuganagthi Dam	Solaiyar Dam	Sathanur Reservoir



**L. NIKITHA VII-C**





## FORM OF MUSIC



Music of Tamilnadu has a long tradition and history going back thousands of years. Music is a very important aspect of marriage and temple festival tamil people.

Pann, which is the classical music form of Southern India has a long history in Tamil Nadu. Later the name was mistakenly changed as carnatic music. Even today Pannisai is song in temple festivals.

Folk singing remains popular, especially in rural areas. The urumee mellam also remains as one of the more popular forms of folk music in rural Tamilnadu and ensemble is the most often played with an urumee and the nadaswaram as the instrument of choice.

Gaana is a rap-like “collection of rhythms, beats and sensibilities native to the Dalits of Chennai. It evolved over the past two centuries, combining influences from the siddhars (tantric adepts), of ancient Tamilakam, Tamil Sufi saints and more.

## ARCHITECTURE

Nearly 33,000 ancient temples, many at least 800 to 2000 years old, are found scattered all over Tamilnadu. As per Tamil Nadu Hindu Endowments Board, there are 38,615 temples. Most of the largest Hindu temples reside here. Studded with complex architecture, variety of sculptures, and rich inscriptions, the temples remain the very essence of the culture and heritage of tamil land, with historical records dating back to at least 3,000 years.

The state also abounds with a large number of temple tanks. The state has 2,359 temple tanks located in 1,586 temples, and also ancient temples to the Indo – Saracenic style (pioneered in Madras) of the colonial era, churches, mosques to 20<sup>th</sup> century steel and chrome of skyscrapers.

## TEXTILES

### KANCHEEPURAM SAREE

Kancheepuram saree were manufactured as gifts to goddess. Hence, initially they were smaller in width and made of pure gold. The sari is sold depending upon its weight, which is directly related to the amount of silk and gold used.

### SUNGUDI SAREE

Madurai produces very beautiful block printed sarees called sungudi sarees. Good quality is used in this saree.

### COIMBATORI SAREE



Fibers used are cotton or silk, especially mulberry silk and sometimes saree is also used.

### SALEM SAREE

Fiber used is art silk. It's design is similar to Kancheepuram, contrast pattu and border but the border is thicker than the body.

### KALAKSHETRA AND ADIYAR SAREE

The sarees were prepared in Kalakshetra to be used for Bharatanatyam dance form.





### **KOVAI KORA COTTON SAREE**

Kovai Kora Cotton is made from a blend of silk and cotton. A superior quality cotton yarn is mixed with traditional silk to produce kora cotton. The kora cotton saree has a kora silk waxn and cotton weft yarn.

### **KOORAINADU AND KODAMBAKKM SAREE**

These sarees are made in a cotton and silk mixture, often with a cotton body and a mixed silk and cotton border.

### **THIRUBUVANAM SAREE**

The specialty of thirubuvanam silk saree is that they are using filature silk for both wrap and weft, resulting in high quality, shine, uniformity and buster.

### **PAVITHRA BRUGADISH VII-A**

Tamil Nadu's ancient culture is one of the most glorious ones to have existed in the world's history, dating back more than 2,000 years. However, what sets this culture apart is that while most other such cultures of equal antiquity have perished, or are only remembered through ruins and artifacts, Tamil Nadu's history and culture is one of the best-preserved. This is thanks in part to the fact their traditions such as Bharatanatyam and Carnatic music and the glorious body of Tamil literature they produced are still extant and can be seen or experienced first-hand in present day Tamil Nadu. Listening to a recitation of *Thewaram* at the Chidambaram Nataraja Temple, or witnessing a Bharatanatyam performance in a temple is perhaps the closest one can get to experiencing time travel!

### **UNIQUE FESTIVALS**

While Tamil Nadu has its own unique traditions and myths surrounding major Indian festivals such as Diwali, the state is also home to several distinctively Tamil festivals, such as Pongal or Karthigai Deepam, that can only be experienced in the state. Apart from these major festivals, Tamil Nadu is also home to several old festivals associated with different regions and cultures within the state. For example, the Koothandavar festival in Villupuram, which is the largest festival for transgenders and trans-people in India, and the Melattur Bhagavata Mela in Thanjavur, which has been continuously performed every year since the 17th-century.

### **K G MANASVINI VII-B**

### **HANS STEINIGER – A LIMERICK**

A Man Died By Tripping On His Own Beard: 6 Most Unusual Ways to Die

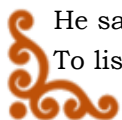
Han's beard was over four feet long



Soon happened something very wrong

Falling on beard so gray

He sadly passed away

To listen tomore, come-along





Tamilnadu is a state in India. Thousands of ancient temples, many centuries' years old, are found all over Tamilnadu. Most of the largest Temples reside here. The temples remain important to the culture of Tamilnadu. The state has many temple tanks. It also has many architectural styles. From ancient temples to churches, mosques and skytcrapers. Tamilnadu is one of the leading states in textiles and it houses the country's largest spinning industry. The tradition of Tamil music goes back to the earliest period of Tamil history. Many poems of the Sangam literature were set to music. There are various references to this ancient musical tradition found in ancient books.

**LOHITAKSH KALIPPAN VII-D**

### **TRADITIONAL SPORTS**

#### **KABADDI**

**Kabaddi** is a contact team sport. Played between two teams of seven players, the objective of the game is for a single player on offence, referred to as a "raider", to run into the opposing team's half of a court, tag out as many of their defenders as possible, and return to their own half of the court, all without being tackled by the defenders, and in a single breath. Points are scored for each player tagged by the raider, while the opposing team earns a point for stopping the raider. Players are taken out of the game if they are tagged or tackled, but are brought back in for each point scored by their team from a tag or tackle.

According to the legend kabaddi was originated in Tamil Nadu 4,000 years ago from the time of Mahabharatha, it become a part of the bejing Asian sports in the year 1990.

**P. ANAND VIII-C**

### **TRADITIONAL SPORTS OF TAMILNADU**

Traditional Sports are part of our culture and identity. If we keep them alive and make sure, our future generations take an interest, we can protect and preserve our national State values.

#### **SILAMBATTAM**

Silambattam is a weapon based Indian martial art Originated in South India in the Indian sub-continent which is being played as a traditional sport even in this modern day. The first stages of Silambam practice are meant to provide a foundation for fighting, and also preparatory body conditioning. This includes improving flexibility, agility, and hand-eye coordination, kinesthetic awareness, balance, strength, and speed, muscular and cardiovascular stamina. This style is mentioned in Tamil Sangam literature since 4th Century.





## **KABADDI**



Kabaddi is the State sports of Tamilnadu. The word “Kabaddi” is derived from the Tamil word “Kai-Pudi” meaning to hold hands. It is also known as sadugudu.

Kabaddi is an ancient contact sport which origins can be traced back to about 4000 years ago in Indian Mythology during the Mahabharata period. Kabaddi can be played outdoors as well as indoors and has two main forms, International and Indian the rules for which differ slightly. Kabaddi first got international exposure at the 1936 Berlin Olympics. It was also introduced at the Indian National Games held in Calcutta in 1938.

## **SEVAL SANDAI**

Seval Sandai or Seval Porr is a popular rural sport in Tamilnadu. Seval Sandai is basically cockfighting. It's referred to as a blood sport due to the wounds the cocks/roosters inflict on each other; further injury is promoted by attaching 2-4 inchlong metal spurs to the natural spurs of the cocks. Some fights end in death of one rooster or at least some serious injuries. Animal rights have often raised objections to this blood sport, and in some countries, it has been outright banned while in other countries, it is still being practiced as a mainstream event.

## **JALIKATTU**

Jalikattu is a popular bull taming sport practiced particularly during Pongal festival. It is a popular sport since Tamil Sangam period. Jalikattu is also known as “Eru Thazuvuthal” and “Manju Viratu” is a traditional spectacle in which a bull, such as Pulikulam or Kangeyam breeds is released into a crowd of people multiple human participants attempt to grab the large hump on the bulls back with both arms and hang on to it while the bull attempts to escape.

## **URIYADI**

Uriyadi involves a smashing a small earthen pot with a long stick usually with a cloth wrapped around the eyes to prevent participants from seeing the pot.

## **KHO- KHO**

Kho- Kho is a tag sport played by teams of twelve players who try to avoid being touched by members of the opposing team, only nine players of the team enter the field.



**HARINI SWAMINATHAN IX-F**





## TRADITIONAL SPORTS



- **Kabaddi:-** Kabaddi is the state sport of Tamil Nadu. The word Kabaddi derived from the Tamil word "kai-pudi" meaning "To hold hands". It is also known as Sadugudu.  
Kabaddi is an ancient contact sport which origin can be tracked back to about 4000years ago in India mythology during Mahabharata period.
- **Seval sandai:-** Seval sandai or seval porr (cock fighting) is a popular rural sport in Tamilnadu. Three or four- inch blades are attached to the cock's feet and the winner is decided after three or four rounds of no holds barred fighting. It involves basically fighting skills of your chicken- now it's widely played in the places of North America and Asia.
- **Rekla:-** Rekla is a port which is a form of bullock cart racing.
- **Jalikattu:-** Jalikattu is a popular bull taming sport practiced particularly during Pongal. Jalikattu (or Sallikattu), also known as eru thazhuvuthal and Manju virattu, is a traditional spectacle in which a bull, such as Pulikulam or Kangayam breeds, is released into a crowd people, and multiple human participants attempt to grab the large hump on the bull's back with both arms and hang on it while the bull attempts to escape. Participants hold the hump for as long as possible, attempting to bring the bull to a stop.

## POLICE FORCE

A Police officers' job is to protect the public, make sure people obey the law and make people feel safe. Not all police officer's wear a uniform and patrol. Some police officer's have specialist jobs, such as being a detective, a traffic officer or a police dog handler. In some countries, not all police carry guns, so a police officer could choose to become an armed police officer after a lot of experience. As a part of their job, police officer's have rights that other people do not have. This might include the power to arrest a person who they think has committed a crime, the power to search a person, the power to stop cars and direct traffic, the power to give out tickets or fines or the power to make a person come to court without these powers the police would not able to gain any sort of control over society.

### EQUIPMENTS:

In different countries, police officer's are given different equipment to deal with the crime that is in their country.

Most police officer's carry these things:-

- ★A gun or baton to injure or in some cases kil criminals if necessary.
- ★A set of handcuffs, for restraining a person.
- ★A flashlight, for lighting dark places.
- ★A two-way radio, to call for help, give information to other officers and to get backup.

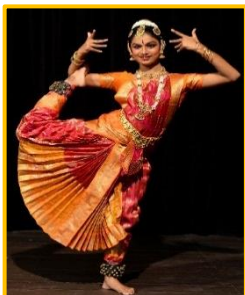


P. MONICA IX-G



## DANCE FORMS OF TAMIL NADU

### BHARATNATYAM



A dance performed by men and women, Bharatnatyam depicts religious themes and spiritual ideas of South India. Being the oldest dance form of India, it includes dance as well as drama.

### MAYIL ALTAM



Women dancers adorned with peacock feathers, Glittering Headdress, and a beak, perform this dance to the tune of folk music. They pay homage to Lord Murugan by dressing as peacocks.

### KAI SILAMBU ATTAM:



Performed in temples during Navratri or Amman festivals, the dancers hold anklets or silambu to give music and dance to please the female deities, especially goddess kali through their dance.

### KAVADI ATTAM



This dance involves balancing a Purasai or teak wood pole with pots of milk or coconut water fixed on either end. It is a religious dance worshipping Lord Murugan.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF TAMILNADU



### YAZH

It is an arched harp used in ancient Tamil music. It was strung with gut strings that ran from a curved ebony neck to a boat or trough-shaped resonator, the opening of which was covered with skin for a soundboard.





### **NADASWARAM**

The Nadaswaram is a double reed wind instrument from South India. It is used as a traditional classical instrument in Tamilnadu. This is among the world's loudest non – brass acoustic instruments. It is a wind instrument partially similar to the North Indian Shehnai but much longer with a hard wood body.

### **THAVIL**

A Thavil or tavil is a barrel-shaped percussion instrument from Tamilnadu. It is used in temples and folk and Carnatic music often accompanying the Nadaswaram. The Thavil and the Nadaswaram are essential components of traditional festivals and ceremonies of South India.



### **PAMBAI**

The Pambai or oamba is a pair of cylindrical drums used in temple festivals and folk music in Tamil Nadu, India. This unit of two drums is held near the waist of the player or put on the floor, and beaten with sticks, or with a hand and stick.

**SAHITYA J S D L S IX-A**

### **DANCE FORMS OF TAMIL NADU**

Tamilnadu has a rich history of art and entertainment. The three modes of entertainment classified as Iyal (Literature), Isai (Music) and Nadagam (Drama) had their roots in the rural folk theatre like Theru Koothu (Street Play). Many forms of group and individual dances with the value. Some of the dance forms are performed by Tribal People. The majority of these dances are still thriving in Tamilnadu today.

### **BHARATANATYAM**

Bharatanatyam is a major genre of Indian classical dance that originated in Tamilnadu. Traditionally, Bharatanatyam has been solo dance that was performed exclusively by women, and expressed South Indian religious themes and spiritual ideals, particularly of Shaivism, but also of Vaishnavism and Shaktism. Bharatanatyam may be the oldest classical dance tradition of India.

### **BOMMALATTAM**

Puppet shows are held in every village during festivals and fairs. Bommalattam is also called as puppet show.

### **CHAKKAI AATTAM**

Chakkai Aattam is among the popular folk dances of Tamilnadu. In this dance, eight to ten dancers stand in a circle or parallel lines.







### **DEVARATTAM**

Devarattam is a pure folk dance still preserved. It was actually performed once a year near the temple.

### **KOOTHU**

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## **MUSICAL FORMS OF TAMIL NADU**

Music of Tamilnadu has a long tradition and history going back thousands of years. Music is a very important aspect of marriage and temple festival Tamil people.

### **PANNISAI**

Pann, which is the classical music form of Southern India, has a long history in Tamilnadu. Later the name was mistakenly changed as Carnatic music. Even today Pannisai is sung in temple festivals. Tamilnadu has produced a number of famous performers, as well as a closely related classical dance form Bharatha Natyam.

### **FOLK MUSIC**

Folk singing remains popular, especially in rural areas; elements of other traditional styles are sometimes used in film music. There are contemporary enthusiasts, like Vijayalakshmi Navaneethakrishnan and Pushpavanam Kuppaswamy, who have worked to revive popular interest in the folk music of Tamilnadu. The urume mellam also remains as one of the more popular forms of folk music in rural Tamilnadu and the ensemble is most often played with an urume and the nadaswaram as the instrument of choice.

### **GAANA**

Gaana is a rap-like “collection of rhythms, beats and sensibilities native to the Dalits of Chennai.” It evolved over the past two centuries, combining influences from the siddhars (tantric adepts) of ancient Tamilakam, Tamil Sufi saints, and more. Gaana songs are performed at weddings, stage shows, political rallies, and funerals. Performers sing about a wide range of topics, but the essence of gaana is said to be “angst and melancholy” based in life’s struggles. In the past few decades, the genre has entered the music of the mainstream Tamil film industry and gained popularity. Contemporary gaana bands like The Casteless Collective are bringing the genre to new audiences while using it for social activism, especially against caste discrimination.



**S. DARSHAN IX-G**





## DANCE FORMS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF TAMIL NADU



### **DANCE**

Tamil Nadu has a rich history of art and entertainment. The three modes of entertainment classified as Iyal (Literature), Isai (Music) and Nadagam (Drama) had their roots in the rural folk theatre like Theru Koothu (Street play). Many forms of group and individual dances with the classical forms for popularity and sheer entertainment value. Some of the dance forms are performed by Tribal people. The majority of these dances are still thriving in Tamil Nadu today.

### **BHARATANATYAM**

Bharatanatyam is a major genre of Indian classical dance that originated in Tamil Nadu. Traditionally, Bharatanatyam has been a solo dance that was performed exclusively by women, and expressed South Indian religious themes and spiritual ideas, particularly of Shaivism, but also of Vaishnavism and Shaktism. Bharatanatyam may be the oldest classical dance tradition of India.

Bharatanatyam style is noted for its sophisticated gestures of hands, eyes and face muscles. The dance is accompanied by music and a singer, and typically her guru is present as the director and conductor of the performance and art. The dance has traditionally been a form of an interpretive narration of mythical legends and spiritual ideas from the Hindu texts.

### **MUSIC**

Music of Tamil Nadu had their beginnings in the temples. Most of the art forms of Tamil Nadu would represent the culture and rich heritage of people and also their rituals. Originated from the most exquisite forms of artistic skill, the melodious music varieties speak of the rich cultural past of the place. The land of Carnatic music, Tamil Nadu is the birthplace of many other music legends as well. Devotional songs in praise of religious deities are commonplace in Tamil Nadu. The main instruments used here are the Violin, Wooden Flute, Veena, Gottuvadayam, Mridangam, Nadaswaram and Ghatam.

There were more than 70 different instruments mentioned in Tamil literature. But many of these have been lost forever.

Other musical instruments are the Thamburas with their wooden bases, the flute or kuzhal, a wind instrument associated with Lord Krishna. It is popularly known as Vangiyan and is made of bamboo, sandalwood, bronze, sengaali and karungaali woods.



**JANIESHREE.P IX-A**





## **DANCE FORMS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF TAMIL NADU**

Tamil Nadu has a rich history of art and entertainment. Dance forms an integral part of the culture of Tamil Nadu. There are totally 14 Folk Dances in Tamil Nadu. The most famous dance form of Tamil Nadu is Bharatanatyam. Some other dance forms of Tamil Nadu are Chakkaiattam, Devaraattam, Silambattam, Kolattam, Karagattam, Oyilattam, Poikkaalkuthirai etc.

Music is a very important aspect of marriage and temple festival of Tamil people. The most famous instrument in Tamil Nadu is Nadaswaram. Some traditional musical instruments of Tamil Nadu are Veena, Yaarl, Pambai, Udukkai, Thavil, Mridangam etc. Thus, the dance forms and musical instruments of Tamil are one of the oldest culture/heritages of India.

**V. MADHUMITHA IX-D**

### **MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF TAMIL NADU**

The Tamils generally use the silappadikaaram which is one of the most ancient Tamil instrument. Moreover you can also come across some of the exquisite Tamil musical instruments like Yaazh which comes in the shapes of boat, fish and crocodile. It is almost similar to a harp or a lute which was much in vogue during the ancient times but now has gradually lost their use. It is synonymous to the versatile veena. It is made up of facts wood and the various parts of this instrument are made up of kudam, top plank, neets and yaali. (There are the various parts of this instruments. There are thamburas made with wooden bases huzhat a wind which is synonymous to lord Krishn's musical instrument. This is renowned as vangiyam and is made up of bamboo, sandalwood, bronze and sengalli and karungaali woods.

**SHIVANI SIVAKUMAR IX-B**





**DR. VISWANATHAN SHANTA**

Dr. Viswanathan Shanta, an Indian oncologist, the chairperson of Adyar Cancer Institute, Chennai and the recipient of Magsaysay Award, Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Vibhushan, the second highest civilian award given by the Government of India.

- "Learn to accept that you are good and that from you a lot of good can happen."
- "From my teachers and family, I learnt the principle 'to give and not take.'"
- "Express yourself without fear."
- "When the sick approach the gates of the institute, full of fear, weak in body and spirit, there is only one approach. One has to become part of them."
- "Myth that cancer is dreadful must be dispelled."



### **Dr. RADHAKRISHNAN**

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the first Vice President and the second President of India, was born on 5th September, 1888 to Sarvepalli Veeraswami and Sita at a village near Thiruttani in Tamil Nadu. His primary education was at K.V High School, Thiruttani. At the age of 17, he joined the Madras Christian College. He was married to Sivakamu. He had written many articles like, the Quest, Journal of Philosophy etc.

He started his political career "rather late in life". After India's independence, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India. In order to commemorate Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Teacher's Day is being celebrated in India on his birthday (Sept 5th). He died on 17 April 1975.

### **Dr. A. P.J ABDUL KALAM**

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, the "Missile Man of India", was born on 15 October 1931 to Jainulabdeen Marakayar and Ashiamma at Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. He was the 11th President of India (2002-2007). He was an Indian aerospace scientist and politician. He completed his education at the Schwartz Higher Secondary School, Ramanathapuram. Then he moved to Madras in 1955 to study aerospace engineering in Madras Institute of Technology.

He played a vital role in India's Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998 and served as a scientist and science administrator at the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). He has received the India's highest civilian award Bharat Ratna, Veer Savarkar Award etc. He died on 27 July 2015.

### **Sir. C. V. RAMAN**

Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, popularly known as Sir C. V. Raman, was born on 7 November 1888 to Chandrasekhara Iyer and Parvati Ammal at Thiruvanaikoil, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu. He passed his B.A. examination in 1904 in first place and won the gold medal in physics, and in 1907 he gained his M.A. degree with the highest distinctions. He was the first Indian scientist to be honored with the prestigious Nobel Award in Physics in the year 1930 for his discovery of 'Raman effect' or 'Raman scattering'.

He died on 21 November 1970. National Science Day is celebrated in India on February 28 each year to mark the discovery of the Raman Effect by him on 28 February 1928.

### **V. MADHUMITHA IX-D**





## Dr. A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM



*“We are all born with a divine fire in us. Our efforts should be to give wings to this fire and fill the world with the glow of its goodness.”*

— *A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, Wings of Fire*

Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam was born on 15<sup>th</sup> October 1931 in the island town of Rameshwaram. As a kid he sold newspapers to add to his family’s modest income. He was a bright and hardworking student with special calibre in Mathematics. His parents and school teachers were instrumental in shaping his character. He went to Madras to continue his studies. A move that forced his sister to part with her jewellery.

He was not selected as a fighter pilot in the IAF. This setback failed to dampen his spirits. In 1960, Kalam joined the Aeronautical Development Establishment of the Defence Research and Development Organisation. Under Vikram Sarabhai’s grooming he became a pioneer in his field.

Dr. Kalam played a critical role in developing the Rohini satellite and the PSLV. He developed many missiles under the Agni and Prithvi mission. Earning him the title of “The Missile Man Of India”. Kalam served as the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister and Secretary of the Defence Research and Development Organisation from July 1992 to December 1999. The *Pokhran-II* nuclear tests were conducted during this period.

Kalam served as the 11<sup>th</sup> president of India. He was fondly called the “People’s President”.

On 27<sup>th</sup> July 2015 Abdul Kalam passed away due to a cardiac arrest.

Abdul kalam will always be remembered as a trailblazer. His story from Rameshwaram to the Rashtrapathi Bhavan will be an inspiration for generations to come.



**DISHA M. BHAT IX- A**







## Sir. C. V. RAMAN





**Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman** FRS (7 November 1888 – 21 November 1970) was an Indian physicist known mainly for his work in the field of light scattering. With his student K. S. Krishnan, he discovered that when light traverses a transparent material, some of the deflected light changes wavelength and amplitude. This phenomenon was a new type of scattering of light and was subsequently termed as the Raman effect (Raman scattering). Raman won the 1930 Nobel Prize in Physics and was the first Asian person to receive a Nobel Prize in any branch of science.

In 1917, he was appointed as the first Palit Professor of Physics by Ashutosh Mukherjee at the Raja bazar Science College under the University of Calcutta. On his first trip to Europe, seeing the Mediterranean Sea motivated him to identify the prevailing explanation for the blue color of the sea at the time, namely the reflected Rayleigh-scattered light from the sky, as being incorrect. He founded the *Indian Journal of Physics* in 1926. He and Krishnan discovered on 28 February 1928 a novel phenomenon of light scattering, which they called "modified scattering," but more famously known as the Raman effect. The day is celebrated by the Government of India as the National Science Day. Every year. Raman moved to the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore in 1933 to become its first Indian Director. There he founded the Indian Academy of Sciences the same year. He established the Raman Research Institute in 1948 where he worked to his last days.

## Dr. SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN

**Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan** (5 September 1888 – 17 April 1975) was an Indian academic, professor, philosopher, and politician who served as the first Vice President of India (1952–1962) and the second President of India (1962–1967).

One of India's most distinguished twentieth-century scholars of comparative religion and philosophy, after completing his education at Madras Christian College in 1911, he became Assistant Professor and later Professor of Philosophy at Madras Presidency College then subsequently Professor of Philosophy at the University of Mysore (1918–1921); the King George V Chair of Mental and Moral Science at the University of Calcutta (1921–1932) and Spalding Professor of Eastern Religion and Ethics at University of Oxford (1936–1952) by which he became the first Indian to hold a professorial chair at the University of Oxford. He was Upton Lecturer at Manchester College, Oxford in 1926, 1929, and 1930. In 1930 he was appointed Haskell lecturer in Comparative Religion at the University of Chicago.







### **Dr. A. P. J. ABDUL KALAM**



**Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam** (15 October 1931 – 27 July 2015) was an Indian aerospace scientist who served as the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. He was born and raised in Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu and studied physics and aerospace engineering. He spent the next four decades as a scientist and science administrator, mainly at the Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) and Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and was intimately involved in India's civilian space programme and military missile development efforts. He thus came to be known as the *Missile Man of India* for his work on the development of ballistic missile and launch vehicle technology. He also played a pivotal organizational, technical, and political role in India's *Pokhran-II* nuclear tests in 1998, the first since the original nuclear test by India in 1974.



Kalam was elected as the 11th President of India in 2002 with the support of both the ruling Bhartiya Janata Party and the then-opposition Indian National Congress. Widely referred to as the "People's President", he returned to his civilian life of education, writing and public service after a single term. He was a recipient of several prestigious awards, including the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian Honour.

**S. VYAS IX-D**

### **Sir C.V. RAMAN**

The Great Indian physicist Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman (C.V Raman) was born on 7<sup>th</sup> November, 1888 at Trichirapalli in Tamil Nadu. He obtained his post-graduation degree in physics in 1907 with the top position. He discovered the "Raman Effect" in 1928. In 1930, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics and he was the first Indian to win this honour. In 1933, he became the Director of the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore. In 1943 he founded the Raman Research Institute at Bangalore. He was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1954 and the International Lenin Prize in 1957. He died on November 21, 1970 at the age of 82 at Bangalore.

**K.S. RACHNAA IX-B**



Tamil Nadu has a perfect ensemble of art, culture, food, literature and language. Being the State in which people speak the oldest living language (Semmozhi) in the world, Tamil Nadu upholds its pride not only on the categories mentioned above, but also for the development in modern technology, education facilities and quality healthcare (Siddha).

TN is well known to the rest of the world mainly for its astounding temples built thousand years ago.

The temples have raised gopurams and carved sculptures. It is still a mystery how our previous rulers built these temples without present-day tools but with an eye for the future and heart for ecology.

Bharathanatyam, Tamil Nadu's classical dance form, Kolam (traditional decorative floor art), Golu (festive display of dolls that signposted female bonding and empowerment), Thirukkural (1330 short couplets of seven words each) - all these are only few samples of TN's glory.

Idly, vada, pongal, dosa, sambar, are some of the popular local delicacies that has entered the worldkitchen.

Although Tamil Nadu is unique because of all these, the language spoken (செந்தமிழ்) showcases the state's pride. Every Tamilian is very proud of his mother tongue and does his best to upkeep and promote the awe-inspiring language.

**N. ADVIK X-E**

#### **MEDICAL FACILITIES**

The Tamilnadu Model of public health is renowned for its success in providing quality health services at an affordable cost especially among rural areas. The state was the very first to exact a 'Public Health Act' in 1939 and the only state with a distinctive health cadre in district level, with its capital city 'Chennai' attracting 45% international and about 40% medical tourists which are domestic, it has been termed as India's health capital.

Tamilnadu has been awarded the best performing state in organ donation and transplantation by the Indian Government for 2015 & 2016. Hence, Tamilnadu is at the forefront of the healthcare delivery system.

#### **CONTRIBUTION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION**

Tamilnadu is one of the most literate states in India with its state literacy rate as 80.33% in 2011, which is above the national average. It is home to many educational and research institutions such as IIT Madras, located in South Chennai, which is considered as the premier centre of engineering education in India. The Anna University and University of Madras are the oldest state-owned universities which are ranked among the best universities in India.

This state has introduced various schemes such as 'computer education', 'Early childhood care and education', Girls Education, Mid-day meal scheme'. Distribution of free textbooks, 'free uniforms' and 'free bus pass' for the welfare of the students.

**TARUNIKA ANAND X-A**

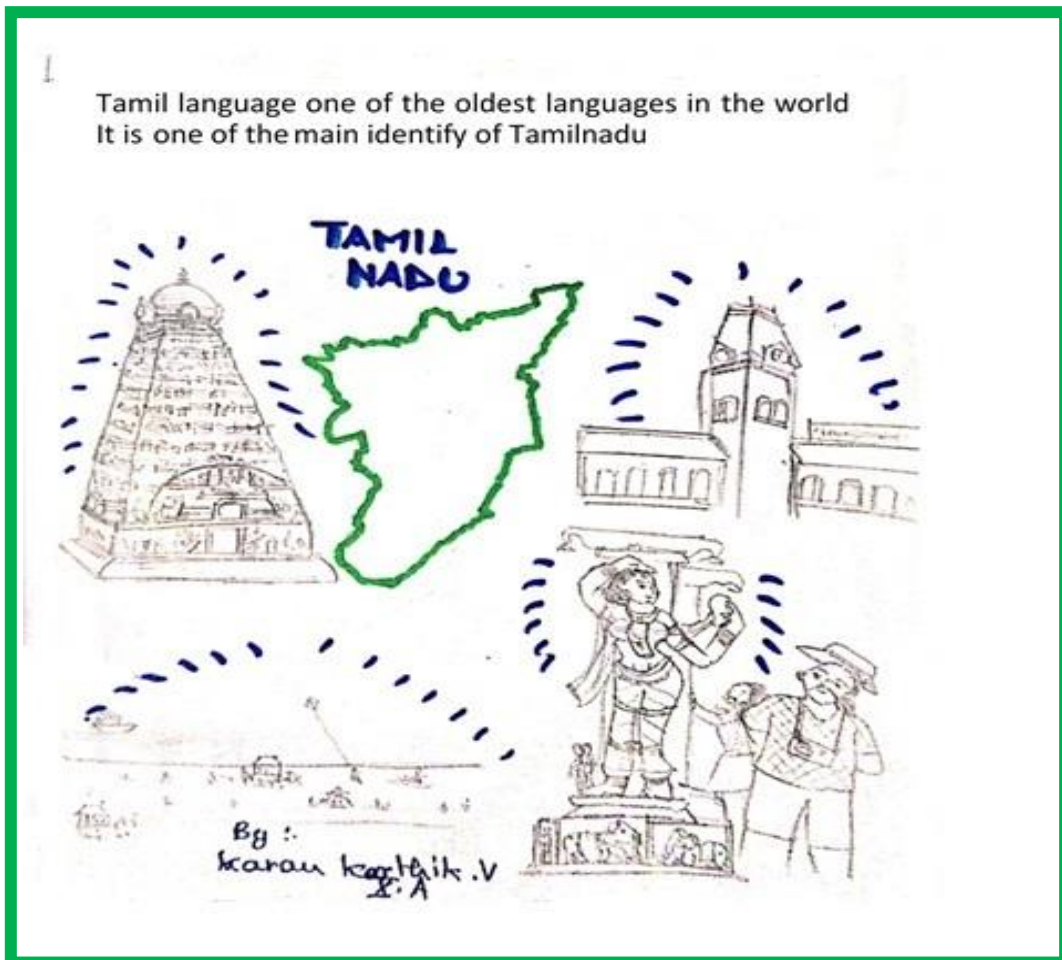


Pride of Tamilnadu is its historic places, Temples, Scoria beauty of the western Ghats, beautiful culture, fine arts etc.,

Tamilnadu is the culturally rich state. Famous personalities like Mahatavi Bharathiyar, APJ Abdul Kalam, Thiruvalluvar, VOChidambaram Pillai, C.V. Raman, M.S. Subbulakshmi etc.,

Tamilnadu is famous for its huge temples like Thanjavur Brihadeshwara Temple, Madurai Meenakshi Amman Temple, Srirangam Ranganatha Temple etc.,

Popular hillstations like Ooty, Kodaikanal, Yerkadu, Kotagiri, Yelagiri etc., and tourist places like Marina Beach in Chennai, Kanyakumari, Kanchipuram, Velankanni, Madurai etc., which attracts the tourists from all over the world. Vedanthangal is the home for the migratory birds from the west.



**KARAN KARTHICK V X-A**

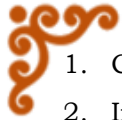


# AMAZING FACTS OF INDIA



Pride of the Nation  
**Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam**





1. Cows are considered sacred.
2. Indian is the wettest inhabited place on Earth.
3. Home of a mysterious skeleton lake.
4. Rajasthan has a temple of rats.
5. India has over 300,000 mosques and over 2 million Hindu temples.

**G K DAKSHITH VI-D**

1. India is the wettest inhabited place in the earth.
2. Chenab bridge is the highest rail bridge in the world.
3. The popular game Snakes and Ladders was invented in India.
4. India was the first country to mine diamonds.
5. During World War II the Taj Mahal was disguised as a bamboo stockpile.
6. In some places in India, coke and pepsi are used as pesticides.
7. The Kumbh Mela is visible from space.
8. Tea is the national beverage of India.
9. Around 70 percent of the world's spices come from India.
10. India has the current largest statue in the world.
11. India was the first country to use sugar.
12. There is a floating post office in India.
13. The first rocket in India was transported by a cycle.
14. India is the world's second largest English-speaking country.
15. Rabindranath Tagore wrote the national anthem for Bangladesh too.

**V. SAADHYA SRINATH VI-F**

1. India took part in the discovery of water on the moon.
2. The first ever rocket was launched from India.
3. The woman nicknamed "the human calculator" is from India.
4. India was the first country to produce sugar.
5. It is the wettest inhabited place in the world.
6. The earliest diamond in the world was mined in India.
7. India introduced shampoo to the world.
8. In India cows are considered sacred.
9. The world's largest sundial is located in India.
10. India has the highest population of vegetation.

**G. NIKHITHA VI-C**









1. India never invaded any country in her last 100000 years of history.
2. When many cultures were only nomadic forest dwellers over 5000 years ago, Indians established Harappan culture in Sindhu Valley (Indus Valley Civilization).
3. The name 'India' is derived from the River Indus, the valleys around which were the home of the early settlers. The Aryan worshippers referred to the river Indus as the Sindhu.
4. The Persian invaders converted it into Hindu. The name 'Hindustan' combines Sindhu and Hindu and thus refers to the land of the Hindus.



5. Chess was invented in India.
6. Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus are studies, which originated in India.
7. The 'Place Value System' and the 'Decimal System' were developed in India in 100 B.C.
8. The World's First Granite Temple is the Brihadeswara Temple at Tanjavur, Tamil Nadu. The shikhara of the temple is made from a single 80-tonne piece of granite. This magnificent temple was built in just five years, (between 1004 AD and 1009 AD) during the reign of Rajaraja Chola.
9. India is the largest democracy in the world, the 7th largest Country in the world, and one of the most ancient civilizations.
10. The game of Snakes & Ladders was created by the 13th century poet saint Gyandev. It was originally called 'Mokshapat'. The ladders in the game represented virtues and the snakes indicated vices. The game was played with cowrie shells and dices. In time, the game underwent several modifications, but its meaning remained the same, i.e. good deeds take people to heaven and evil to a cycle of re-births.
11. The world's highest cricket ground is in Chail, Himachal Pradesh. Built in 1893 after leveling a hilltop, this cricket pitch is 2444 meters above sea level.
12. India has the largest number of Post Offices in the world.
13. The largest employer in India is the Indian Railways, employing over a million people.
14. The world's first university was established in Takshila in 700 BC. More than 10,500 students from all over the world studied more than 60 subjects. The University of Nalanda built in the 4th century was one of the greatest achievements of ancient India in the field of education.



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15. Ayurveda is the earliest school of medicine known to mankind. The Father of Medicine, Charaka, consolidated Ayurveda 2500 years ago.
  16. India was one of the richest countries till the time of British rule in the early 17<sup>th</sup> Century. Christopher Columbus, attracted by India's wealth, had come looking for a sea route to India when he discovered America by mistake.
  17. The Art of Navigation & Navigating was born in the river Sindh over 6000 years ago. The very word Navigation is derived from the Sanskrit word 'NAVGATI'. The word navy is also derived from the Sanskrit word 'Nau'.
  18. Bhaskaracharya rightly calculated the time taken by the earth to orbit the Sun hundreds of years before the astronomer Smart. According to his calculation, the time taken by the Earth to orbit the Sun was 365.258756484 days.
  19. The value of "pi" was first calculated by the Indian Mathematician Budhayana, and he explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem. He discovered this in the 6th century, long before the European mathematicians.
  20. Algebra, Trigonometry and Calculus also originated in India. Quadratic Equations were used by Sridharacharya in the 11th century. The largest numbers the Greeks and the Romans used were 10<sup>6</sup> whereas Hindus used numbers as big as 10<sup>53</sup> (i.e. 10 to the power of 53) with specific names as early as 5000 B.C. during the Vedic period. Even today, the largest used number is Terra:
  21. Until 1896, India was the only source of diamonds in the world
  22. The Bail Bridge is the highest bridge in the world. It is located in the Ladakh valley between the Dras and Suru rivers in the Himalayan Mountains. It was built by the Indian Army in August 1982.
  23. Sushruta is regarded as the Father of Surgery. Over 2600 years ago Sushruta & his team conducted complicated surgeries like cataract, artificial limbs, cesareans, fractures, urinary stones, plastic surgery and brain surgeries.
  24. Usage of anaesthesia was well known in ancient Indian medicine. Detailed knowledge of anatomy, embryology, digestion, metabolism, physiology, etiology, genetics and immunity is also found in many ancient Indian texts.
  25. The four religions born in India - Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism, are followed by 25% of the world's population.
  26. Jainism and Buddhism were founded in India in 600 B.C. and 500 B.C. respectively.
  27. Islam is India's and the world's second largest religion.
  28. The oldest European church and synagogue in India are in the city of Cochin. They were built in 1503 and 1568 respectively.
  29. Jews and Christians have lived continuously in India since 200 B.C. and 52 A.D. respectively.
  30. The largest religious building in the world is Angkor Wat, a Hindu Temple in Cambodia built at the end of the 11th century.
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31. Sikhism originated in the Holy city of Amritsar in Punjab. Famous for housing the Golden Temple, the city was founded in 1577.
  32. Varanasi, also known as Benaras, was called "the Ancient City" when Lord Buddha visited it in 500 B.C., and is the oldest, continuously inhabited city in the world today.
  33. His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, the exiled spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhists, runs his government in exile from Dharmashala in northern India.
  34. Martial Arts were first created in India, and later spread to Asia by Buddhist missionaries.
  35. Yoga has its origins in India and has existed for over 5,000 years.

**JOYCELINE SMYRNA VI-D**

1. It is home to a floating post office.
2. The highest cricket ground can be found here.
3. India took part in the discovery of water on the moon.
4. India sets up a voting pole booth for one.
5. It is home to floating post office.

**S. SAHANA VI-G**

1. The name 'India' derives from the ruler Indus.
2. India has the second largest population in the world.
3. India is the 7<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world.
4. Thousands of languages are spoken all over India.
5. The national symbol of India is the endangered Bengal tiger.

**V. CHARAN KUMAR VI-B**

1. India introduced shampoo to the world.
2. The earliest diamond in the world.
3. The highest cricket ground can be found here.
4. India took part in the discovery of water on the moon.
5. The first ever rocket launched from India.
6. The women nicknamed "The human calculators in from India".
7. India sets up a voting poll booth for one.
8. It was the first country to produce sugar.
9. It is home to a floating post office.
10. It is the wettest inhabited place in the world.

**B. BHAVYA VI-H**





1. India is the first century that will rich in agriculture.
2. India is also rich in cotton.
3. India's national bird peacock.
4. India's national games hockey.
5. Gandhiji was the nation father of India.



**N.S.P LOHITH VI-B**

**1. A FLOATING POST OFFICE**

The floating post office in Dal Lake, Srinagar, was inaugurated in August 2011.

**2. THE HIGHEST CRICKET GROUND IN THE WORLD**

At an altitude of 2,444 meters, the Chail Cricket Ground in Chail, Himachal Pradesh, is the highest in the world.

**3. THE INDIAN NATIONAL KABBADI TEAM HAS WON ALL THE WORLD CUPS**

**4. MYSTERIOUS ANTI GRAVITY HILL IN LADAKH, MAGNETIC HILL**

With the anti-gravitational effect, this is the only magnetic hill in India. Landmarked by a yellow notice board that spells out instructions and asks you place your car on neutral gear right on the spot marked by white paint, this one will leave you in awe as your car will begin to move uphill on its own.

**5. MAWSYNRAM IS THE WETTEST PLACE ON EARTH WITH 11,873 MILLIMETERS OF RAIN ANUALLY**

**6. WORLD'S HIGHEST RAIL BRIDGE IN JAMMU**

About 35 metres taller than the effil, the arch-shaped Chenab Bridge in Jammu and Kashmir is the world's tallest rail bridge. It stands at the height of 1,178 feet over the river Chenab.

**7. THE TEMPLE OF RAJASTHAN**

The Karni Mata Temple in Rajasthan is home to thousands of rats.

**8. ROOPKUND – THE SKELETON LAKE**

Locally was known as the mystery lake or the skeleton lake. Uttarakhand's Roopkund is infamous for hundreds of human skeletons found at the bottom of the lake and in the surrounding areas.



**S. RAMASUBRAMANIAN VII-C**





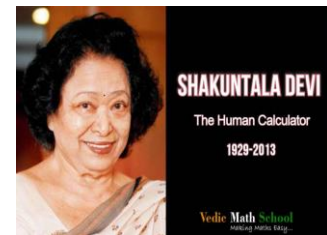
## THE NAME 'INDIA'

The name 'INDIA' is derived from the River Indus, the valleys around which were the home of the early settlers. The Aryan worshippers referred to the river Indus as the Sindhu.



## THE HUMAN CALCULATOR

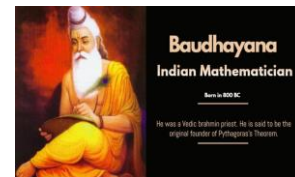
The human calculator Shakuntla Devi was given this title after she demonstrated the calculation of two 13 digit numbers:  $7,686,369,774,870 \times 2,465,099,745,779$  which were picked at random. She answered correctly within 28 seconds.



## CALCULATION OF VALUE OF PI

The value of "pi" was first calculated by the Indian Mathematician Budhayana. He first explained the concept of what is known as the Pythagorean Theorem in the 6th century, long before the European mathematicians.

$\pi$



## MYSTERIOUS SKELETON LAKE

A mysterious skeleton lake is located in the Himalayas at about 16,470 feet, the glacial Lake Roopkund has become famous for the human skeletons found in the lake and surrounding areas. It is thought that the skeletons are the remains of people from the 9th century who perished during a severe hail storm.



## KUMBH MELA GATHERING

Kumbh Mela gathering visible from space The 2011 Kumbh Mela was the largest gathering of people with over 75 million pilgrims. The gathering was so huge that the crowd was visible from space.





### **HIGHEST RAIL BRIDGE IN THE WORLD**

Chenab Bridge is the highest rail bridge in the world. Not all of India's famous monuments are religious. The jaw-dropping bridge spanning the Chenab river in Jammu is 1,178 feet above the water. If you're afraid of heights, you might want to skip this one!



### **IONIC STEP WELL**

India is Famous for its Iconic Step Wells India's abandoned step-wells, known as vavs in Gujarat and baolis (or baoris) elsewhere in northern India, are an important part of its history and architecture. While information about them is scarce, they're believed to have started appearing mostly between the 2nd and 4th centuries to supply water from the country's deep water tables – especially in the hot, dry states in northern India. Beyond their primary use, they were often used to provide shade, as temples, community centers, and layovers on trade routes. Among the most stunning step wells is the Rani ki Vav (the Queen's Step Well), which is undoubtedly India's most awe-inspiring step well. It's crazy to think that this UNESCO World Heritage site was just recently discovered.



### **HIGHEST MOTORABLE ROAD**

You can drive on the world's highest motorable road. At over 19,300 feet, the Ladakh road is the highest motorable road in the world. Make sure you pack a warm jacket on before embarking on this particular adventure!



### **LARGEST CRICKET GROUND**

The world's highest cricket ground is in Chail, Himachal Pradesh. Built in 1893 after leveling a hilltop, this cricket pitch is 2444 meters above sea level.



**ANIRUDH. B VII-C**







- ☺ India is third in world for billionaires
- ☺ India is the wettest inhabited place on earth
- ☺ Chenab bridge in india is the highest rail bridge in the world
- ☺ There is a temple of rats in rajasthan
- ☺ India is the home of mysterious skeleton lake
- ☺ The popular game snake and ladders originated in india
- ☺ India is the first country in mining diamonds
- ☺ Indian food is one of the most widespread cuisines in the world
- ☺ India has the highest population Of vegetarians
- ☺ The world's largest sun dial is located in india
- ☺ In some places in india, coke and pepsi are used as pesticides

**MANASVINI KG VII-B**

- 9 of 10 world's highest peaks are in the Himalayas in India.
- The image of 'Kumbh Mela' gathering is visible from space.
- India is the world's largest milk producer.
- First rocket in India was transported in Bicycle.
- First satellite was transported on a bullock cart.
- India is the second largest English speaking nation the world.
- India has the largest numbers of vegetarians in world
- In 11<sup>th</sup> century India built a granite temple which took 5 years to complete.
- India has a place named 'Varanasi', which is 5000 years old.
- India gave the world 'Yoga' which existed for more the 500 years old.

**GANYAA SRIKANTH VII-E**

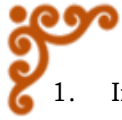
1. Rajasthan has a temple for rats.
2. Kashmir has a floating post office.
3. Uttar Pradesh has a village called Snapdeal.com Nagar, praising the company, snap deal, who installed hand-pumps there so the villagers, wouldn't have to travel a lot to fetch water. The logo is branded everywhere in the village.
4. The village of Shani Shingnapur is famous for not having a door or lock on a single house: Nothing criminal has happened there for a number of centuries.
5. Like old books, the Taj Mahal is believed to be slowly becoming yellow.
6. In Varanasi, frogs are sometimes married to each other.
7. There is a spa only for elephants located in Kerala.
8. There is an Indian voting booth that is only ever used by one person
9. Within 30 years, India is estimated to become the most populated country in the world, beating China.



**LOHITAKSH KALIPPAN VII-D**







1. India introduced shampoo to the world.
2. The earliest diamond in the world was mined in India.
3. The highest cricket ground can be found here.
4. India took part in the discovery of water on the moon.
5. The first ever rocket launched from India.
6. It was the first country to produce sugar.
7. The woman nicknamed 'the human calculator' is from India.
8. The popular game "snakes and Ladders" originated in India.

#### **U. NAREN VIII-G**

1. 5000 years old, Varanasi is one of the oldest inhabited places in the world.
2. A meteor formed the Breathtaking Lonar Lake in Maharashtra.
3. World's only floating post office is in Dal lake in Srinagar.
4. Mawsynram is the wettest place on Earth with 11873mm of rainfall annually.
5. India is the only country with a bill of rights for cows.
6. Shania shingnapur is a village whose houses dont have doors.
7. India is the second largest English speaking nation.
8. The first rocket of India was transported by a bicycle.
9. India is the world's largest milk producer.
10. There are over 3,00,000 mosques in India.

#### **V. VIDHYUTHA IX-D**

- ❖ The Himalayas grow taller by two inches every year. The tectonic plates that created the Himalayas are still shifting thereby making it taller. So as the mountain ranges grow in height it also falls down under its own weight. This allows the mountain ranges to grow sideways as well.
- ❖ The wires that hold the Bandra-Worli sea link of Mumbai is equal to the circumference of earth.
- ❖ There are three Anti-Gravity Hills in India-Magnetic hill in Ladakh, Tulsishyam road in Amreli and Kalo Dungar in Gujarat.
- ❖ The world's only floating post office is in Dal Lake Srinagar.
- ❖ India was the first country to Identify the properties of sugarcane and produce sugar.
- ❖ The world's most visited place is the Golden Temple of Punjab. It has received the World Book of Records Recognition for the same.





- ❖ Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose's contribution to radio and microwave optics gave him the title of "Father of Radio Sciences" by the IEEE.
- ❖ The USB was invented by Ajay Bhatt.
- ❖ There is an experimental township in India called Auroville where citizens from all over the world live together and there is no money or religion.
- ❖ India has never invaded any other country in the past 10,000 years.

**DISHA M. BHAT IX-A**

### **1. INDIA HAS THE SECOND HIGHEST POPULATION IN THE WORLD**

- India currently has the second highest population in the world, with China having the highest. The country is estimated to have a population of around 1.3 billion people, with the highest populated cities being Delhi and Mumbai; each with a population of over 10 million.

### **2. INDIA HAS THE THIRD HIGHEST AMOUNT OF BILLIONAIRES IN THE WORLD**

- India is a country that has a huge amount of wealth inequality. In 2019, it was estimated that the richest 10% of the Indian population owned around 80.7% of the wealth, and that the top 1% of the population (in regards to wealth) earned 21% of the country's total income.

### **3. THE CITY OF VARANASI IS BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF THE OLDEST LIVING CITIES IN THE WORLD**

- The city of Varanasi in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh is not only regarded as the spiritual capital of India, but also one of the oldest cities in the world.

- With a population of over 1 million people, Varanasi dates back to 11 BC.

India's oldest city sits on the Ganges River where Hindu pilgrims travel to bathe in the sacred water and to perform traditional funerals. Found along the river are over 2,000 temples including the famous Golden Temple.

Once a bustling trading city, Varanasi is now a hugely popular tourist destination with millions of people from all over the world visiting every year.

### **4. THE GAME 'SNAKES AND LADDERS' ORIGINATED IN INDIA**

- The board game 'snakes and ladders' originally came from ancient India. The game was known back then as Mokshapat or Moksha Patamu. It's believed that it was played as early as 2nd century BC, although it's not known exactly who invented the game.

### **5. INDIA IS HOME TO THE WETTEST INHABITED PLACE ON EARTH**

- The state of Meghalaya is found in Northeast India, and is home to the wettest inhabited place on earth. The village of Mawsynram has an average rainfall of around 12,000mm (470 inches) of rain every year. That works out at nearly 33mm of rain per day!

- It is so wet here, that the people who work outdoors tend to wear full body umbrellas made from banana leaf and bamboo.





## **6. ABOUT 70% OF THE WORLD'S SPICES COME FROM INDIA**

- A spice is a plant substance that is mainly used for colouring food or making it more flavourful. India uses plenty of spices throughout the country for their mouth-watering curry recipes, which is probably part of the reason this cuisine has become so popular across the world.

## **7. INDIA IS HOME TO ONE OF THE NEW WORLD WONDERS – THE TAJ MAHAL**

- When we think of India; especially as travellers, the first thing that comes to mind is the majestic Taj Mahal! Millions of people visit this incredible site each year (pre-pandemic of course), and it isn't hard to see why! This beautiful mausoleum was commissioned by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1632.

### **V. DEEPAKKUMAR IX-G**

1. Cows are considered sacred.
2. India is the wettest inhabited place on earth.
3. India has over 3,00,000 mosques and over 2 million Hindu temples.
4. Chenab bridge is the highest rail bridge in the world.
5. Rajasthan has a temple of rats.
6. The popular game "Snakes and Ladder" originated in India.
7. India is the first country to mine diamonds.
8. India has 22 recognized languages.
9. India ranked the second most populous country in the world.
10. Most of the Indians eat with only fingers.
11. "Indian Food" is one of the most wide spread cuisines in the world.
12. India has the highest population of vegetarians.
13. The world's largest sun dial is located in India.
14. Varanasi is the most ancient surviving city in the world.
15. India is the first country to refine and consume sugar.

### **HARINI SWAMINATHAN IX-F**

- 1) INDIA is the wettest inhabitant place on Earth
- 2) Chenab Bridge is the highest rail bridge in the world
- 3) INDIA is the home of a mysterious skeleton lake.
- 4) INDIA was the first country to mine diamonds
- 5) INDIA has the highest population of vegetarians
- 6) The world's largest sundial is located in INDIA
- 7) North sentinel Island is one of the last "untouched" places on Earth
- 8) INDIA has one of the lowest divorce rates in the world.
- 9) Varanasi is the most ancient city in the world.
- 10) INDIA was the first country to refine and consume sugar.

### **P.S. SAI VAISHNAVI X-B**





# *POEMS*





## MOTHER POEM



The day I was small, you walked before me.  
The day I become tall, you walked beside me.  
Love you a lot. Love you.  
Since I began understanding things, till the day I got my own wnings.  
Your care is endless, your love is reathers.  
You have been my only support; I wish to build a fort.  
Love you a lot. Love you.  
I want to hold you tight and hug you and say thank you.  
Your sacrifice is endless, so I am speechless.  
Love you a lot. Love you.

**J. POOJA VI-F**

## THE SCHOOL BOY

I love to rise in a summer morn,  
When the birds sing on every tree;  
The distant huntsman winds his horn,  
And the skylarks sing with me:  
O! what sweet company!

But to go to school in a summer morn,  
O! It drives all joy away!  
Under a cruel eye outworn,  
The little ones spend the day.  
In sighing and dismay.

Ah! then at times I drooping sit,  
And spend many an anxious hour.  
Neither in my book can I take delight,  
Nor sit in learning's bower,  
Worn through with the dreary shower.

How can the bird that is born for joy  
Sit in a cage and sing?  
How can a child, when fears annoy?  
But droop his tender wing,  
And forgot his youthful spring!

**E. SUDHARSHINI VII-D**





### **THE MOON**

I am the moon and I play a game  
My shape will always change  
Sometimes I am round  
As a silver sphere  
Sometimes a half of me  
Will only be there  
Sometimes I surprise you  
Without giving you a clue  
Look up in the sky  
For my shiny light  
What shape will I have  
When you see me tonight??

**MANASVINI KG VII-B**

### **FRIEND SHIP**

Oh what joy it is  
To have a friend like you  
For giving me strength  
The way you do.  
For lifting me up  
When i'm feeling down  
And putting a smile on my face  
When i'm wearing a brown.  
Thanks for being there  
And helping me grow  
Your friendship means a lot  
This i'd like you to know.

**H. JAYASHREE MALLYA VII-H**

### **DIWALI**

Diwali est un festival qui est célébré en Inde. Il est surtout célébré par les hindous. Elle est célébrée au mois de novembre. Diwali est une fête des lumières. Ce festival est célébré avec des lampes, des bougies et des feux d'artifice. Pendant le diwali, nous distribuons des bonbons à nos amis et nos voisins. Nous nous levons tôt le matin et prenons un bain d'huile. Nous portons de nouveaux vêtements.

**S. ABINAYA VII-B**







Le poème - Le Cancre

Il dit non avec la tête  
Mais il dit oui avec le coeur  
Il dit oui à ce qu'il aime  
Il dit non au professeur  
Il est debout  
On le questionne  
Et tous les problèmes sont posés  
Soudain le fou tire le prend  
Et il efface tout.



**S. KRUTHIKA VIII-D**

**PRENDS TON TEMPS... (TAKE YOUR TIME)**

**(AUTEUR INCONNU)**

Prends ton temps pour travailler,  
C'est le prix du succès

Prends ton temps pour réfléchir,  
C' est la source de la force.

Prends ton temps pour jouer,  
C'est le secret de la jeunesse.

Prends ton temps pour lire,  
C' est la base du savoir.

Prends ton temps pour être amical,  
C' est la porte du bonheur.

Prends ton temps pour rêver,  
C' est le chemin qui mène aux étoiles.

Prends ton temps pour aimer,  
C'est la joie de vivre.

Prends ton temps pour être content,  
C' est la musique de l' âme!



**F. JOANNA KEZIA VIII-H**





### VIRELANGUES



1. Si mon tonton tond ton tonton, ton tonton sera tondu.
2. Je suis ce que je suis, et si je suis ce que je suis, qu'est-ce que je suis?
3. As-tu vu le vert vers le verre en verre vert?
4. Les chaussettes de l'archiduchesse sont-elles sèches? Archi-sèches
5. Cinq chiens chassent six chats.

**F. JOANNA KEZIA VIII-H**

### NOUVELLE ANNÉE

Une nouvelle année sonne  
Et je repense  
Sur tout ce qui s'est passé  
Depuis que celui-ci a sonné.

Je ne sais pas  
Si c'était de la bravoure ou de la lâcheté  
Cela m'a conduit sur cette route mais,  
Je suis là, j'ai survécu  
Et je survivrai à nouveau.

**H.S. SUNANDA IX-C**

### LONELY

Sitting by the window  
I stare at the meadow  
Looking back on  
the days of mellow.

Four walls, no calls  
To share my thoughts  
Like seagulls  
being trapped in a box

**KASHIKAA IX-C**





## L'ALACRITÉ



Un jour, ma prof nous a donné  
un devoir très important.  
Elle disait, <<Ce devoir doit être complété  
dans un mois, ou avant. >>  
Le devoir, vous voyez, était, en fait,  
un projet; on devait faire  
une présentation à propos des fêtes  
et ce devait être extraordinaire.  
En plus, le projet valait vingt pour cent  
de nos notes pour l'année.  
<<Alors, >> je pensais, <<je vais travailler pendant  
cette nuit, et je vais le compléter>>  
Mais, le soir, mes amis m'ont appelé  
pour voir un film fameux.  
Je ne voulais pas dire non, alors je suis allée,  
et j'ai perdu le temps précieux.  
Le lendemain, j'ai eu un cours de musique.  
le jour après ça, je me suis promenée dans la ville.  
Et les jours passeraient... Oh là là! Comme magique,  
le mois a presque fini!  
Donc, le jour avant la fin du mois,  
j'ai fait le devoir, enfin.  
Ce n'était pas bon, mais je n'avais pas de choix,  
et je savais que ma note n'était pas vingt.  
Et c'est comment j'ai appris cette leçon,  
mais c'était trop tard, quand j'ai compris  
que, les travaux que je peux faire demain,  
je dois les faire aujourd'hui!



SHANMATHI VASUDEVAN IX-B





## SCHOOL



Building with loads of happiness and memories,  
Made the joiners to cry in the  
Beginning and Ending of the era.  
Educated to upskill our knowledge, ended in tons of results.  
Enlightened in our lives in a unique way  
guarded by the god in the paradise bay –  
teacher picked up a small rival with other classes  
in the honor of our class.

YET,

Congregates and shared the joys of other classes at the time of lunch.  
Sharing meals, enjoying with hearts, Fighting for foods.  
Haunting for stuffs Peeping the time, tossing the heads,  
Being captive for talkative, hugged each other Running wild for P.T,  
all walk-in my memories, crying like a baby, soothing all my pain,  
while standing before my SCHOOL...!!  
Yearning for the extra days,  
mega precious than money making friends for the lives carving to be a student!  
But time flies away, ages too grow shedding with tears stepping out the school  
even harder to say 'GOODBYE' Celebrating in the farewell,  
letting us to say 'we will meet up together soon'..!

**PROUD TO BE A JAWAHARITE !!..**

**VB. ROSHINI X-D**





# *IDIOMS*





1. Fuddy-Duddy: Refers to a person who is fussy in this work.
2. Topsy-Turvy: Describing a situation which is confusing.
3. Mombo-Jumbo: When you understand what is written in English but cannot understand when written in legalistic language.
4. Wikshy-Washy: When a person is unable to make a decision.
5. Hugh-Hush: To keep something very secretive.

**A. SRIHARI VI-F**

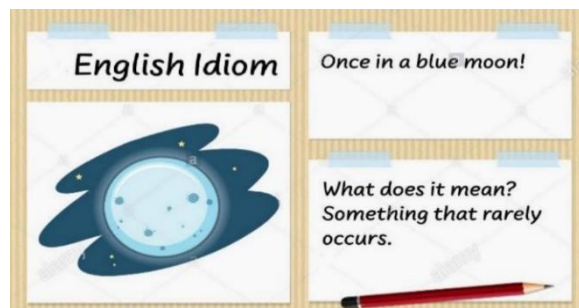
1. Fuddy-Duddy: The refers to a person who is overly fussy in the actions.
2. Topsy-Turvy: Used to describing a situation when everything is confused or untity or un sure.

**V. CHARAN KUMAR VI-B**

1. As red as a cherry.
2. Cool as a cucumber.

**B. BHAVYA VI-H**

Idiom is an expression whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words in it.



**V. THIVANI VI-D**





# தமிழ்



எல்லாரும் ஓர்குலம்  
எல்லாரும் ஓரினம்  
எல்லாரும் இந்திய மக்கள்  
எல்லாரும் ஓர்நிறை  
எல்லாரும் ஓர்விலை  
எல்லாரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர் – நாம்  
எல்லாரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர் – ஆம்  
எல்லாரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர் – மகாகவி பாரதியார்.

எத்தனை தடைகள் குறுக்கிட்டாலும்,  
உள்ளத்தில் நம்பிக்கை மட்டும் இருந்து விட்டால்  
ஒருவனின் வெற்றியை யாராலும் தடுக்க முடியாது.

- மகாகவி பாரதியார்.

## சாதனை

விழுதல் என்பது  
வேதனை!  
விழுந்த இடத்தில்,  
மீண்டும் எழுதல் என்பது,  
சாதனை!

N. KEERTHANA VI-G

## உடல் நலனுக்கான நவீன ஆத்திசூடி

அகம் காக்க நேர்மறை சிந்தனை  
ஆரோக்கியமாய் வாழ தினமும் நடைபயிற்சி  
இதயம் காக்க முறையான உணவு பழக்கம்  
ஈரல் நலனுக்கு மதுவைத் தவிர்  
உடற்பயிற்சி ஒரு நாளும் தவறேல்  
ஊரடங்கை மதிப்போம்  
எண்ணங்களை மேம்படுத்துவோம்  
ஏகப்பட்ட எடையே எல்லா நோய்க்கும் அடித்தளம்  
ஐயம் தீர்க்க மருத்துவரை அணுகு  
ஒருநாளும் முகக்கவசத்தை மறவாதே  
ஓட்டப்பயிற்சி உடலுக்கு புத்துணர்ச்சி  
ஒளடனம் நுரையீரல் காக்கும்  
அஃதே வாழ்வோம்!

SHREENIKAA S VII-D

## மரம்

மண்ணை நேசித்து மண்ணிற்குள்  
உறங்கிய முத்தான வித்தே!  
மழை நீரைப் பெற்று மண்ணைப்  
பிளந்துக் கொண்டு சிறு செடியாய்  
முளைத்து இன்று மரமாய் வளர்ந்து  
எல்லோருக்கும் பயனளிக்கும் மரமே!  
உன்னை நேசிக்கும் மனமே!  
இயற்கையை நேசிப்போம்!  
வளமான வாழ்க்கை வாழ்வோம்!

L. NIKITHA VII-C

## அம்மா

நான் இந்த உலகிற்கு  
வரும் முன்னரே  
கேட்டு இரசித்திட்ட  
அழகான இசை  
அம்மாவின் இதயத்துடிப்பு மட்டுமே!  
காயங்கள் ஆறப்போகும்  
கற்பனைகள் மாறிப்போகும்  
கனவுகள் களைந்து போகும்  
என்றுமே மாறாமல் இருப்பது  
தாய் நம் மீது கொண்ட பாசமும்  
நாம் தாய் மீது கொண்ட பாசமும்....

**S. TEJASWINI IX-F**

## செம்மொழித் தமிழ்

நமது தமிழ் மொழி திராவிட மொழிக் குடும்பத்தின் முத்த மொழி ஆகும். இன்று தனிச்சிறப்புடன் கூடிய ஒரு மொழியாகத் திகழும் மலையாளம் ஒன்பதாம் நூற்றாண்டு வரை தமிழின் ஒரு பிரிவாகத் தான் இருந்தது. அதாவது மதுரைத்தமிழ் கொங்குத்தமிழ், நெல்லைத்தமிழ் போல இருந்து நேரடியாகப் பிரிந்த ஒரு மொழிதான் மலையாளம் இன்று உலகில் எத்தனை மொழிகள் எழுத்தளவிலும், பேச்சளவிலும் உயிர்ப்புடன் இருப்பது சில மொழிகளே ஆகும். அதிலும் தனக்கென்று ஒரு தனி அடையாளத்தைக் கொண்ட மொழிகள் வெகு சிலவே அதில் ஒரு மொழிதான் நமது செம்மொழியாம் தமிழ் ஆகும்.

இன்று உலக அளவில் வலுவான வரலாற்றுடனும் மிக வீரியமான உயிர்ப்புடன் கூடிய ஒரே மொழியாகத் தமிழ் மட்டுமே திகழ்கிறது என்பது மிக உண்மையான செய்தியாகும். இப்பாராட்டு தமிழுக்குக் கிடைத்துள்ள மிகப்பெரிய ஒரு பெருமை என்பதில் எள்ளளவும் ஐயமில்லை.

**V.C. SATHANYA IX-D**



## பாரதியார் கவிதை

மனதில் உறுதி வேண்டும்,  
வாக்கினிலே இனிமை வேண்டும்;  
நினைவு நல்லது வேண்டும்,  
நெருங்கின பொருள் கைப்பட வேண்டும்;  
கனவு மெய்ப்பட வேண்டும்,  
கைவசமாவது விரைவில் வேண்டும்  
தனமும் இன்பமும் வேண்டும்  
தரணியிலே பொருமை வேண்டும்;  
கண் திறந்திட வேண்டும்,  
காரியத்தில் உறுதி வேண்டும்;  
பெண் விடுதலை வேண்டும்,  
பெரிய கடவுள் காக்க வேண்டும்;  
மண் பயனுற வேண்டும்,  
வங்கமிங்கு தென்பட வேண்டும்;  
உண்மை நின்றிட வேண்டும்!

ANIKA M.B IX-A

### உலகை ஆளும் உன்னத சக்தி

நீர்ன்றி அமையாது உலகு – பெண்ணே  
நீயின்றி அழகில்லை இவ்வுலகு  
எழுந்து நடந்தால்  
இமையமலையும் நமக்கு வழிகாடுக்கும்  
உறங்கிக் கிடந்தால்  
சிலந்தி வலைகூட நம்மைச் சீறை பிடிக்கும்  
முயற்சிகள் தோற்றுப் போகிறதா?  
தளர்ந்து விடாதே  
மீண்டும் கடந்து வா! நம்பிக்கையுடன்  
வீதைகூட இங்கே  
விழுந்துதான் எழுகிறது.





தோல்விகள் கூட ஒருநாள்  
தோற்றுப் போகும் நம்பிக்கை இருந்தால்  
துன்பப் பறவைகள் உன்மேலே வந்து  
வட்டமிடுவதை நீ தவிர்க்க முடியாது - ஆனால்  
அவை உன் கூந்தலிலே உட்கார்ந்து  
கூடுகட்டிக் கொள்ளாமல் தடுக்க முடியும்  
பெண்ணே! நீ சமையல் செய்ய மட்டும்  
சமைக்கப் பட்டவள் அல்ல.  
சாதனை செய்வதற்காகவும் படைக்கப்பட்டவள்!  
எவ்வலிமை ஆடவனும் வெல்ல முடியுமா பிரசவத்தை  
ஏன் பிரசவம் எனும் பெயர் தெரியுமா?  
இன்னும் ஓர் உயிர் தவமாய்ப் பிறக்கலாம்  
அல்லது இருக்கும் உயிர் சவமாய்த் துறக்கலாம்  
கிடைத்த ஓரே வாழ்வையும்  
தனக்கென வாழா  
உன்னத உயிர் பெண்  
உவமைகள் உண்டு ஏராளம்  
தேவதை, தெய்வங்களை  
கோவிலில் மட்டும் தேடாதீர்கள்  
ஓவ்வொரு வீட்டிலும் அவர்கள்  
தாயாய், தாரமாய், மகளாய்  
தமக்கையாய் மற்றும் தோழியாய்  
பெண்ணுரிமைக்குக் குரல் கொடுப்போம்  
வாழும் தெய்வங்களான பெண்களைப்  
போற்றி ஆராதிப்போம்!!  
பெண்ணே! உன்னை நீ நம்பு  
உலகை ஆளும் சக்தி  
உனக்குள்ளும் உண்டு.....

**HARITHA K X-E**





हिन्दी







## पर्यावरण



आओ पृथ्वी का श्रृंगार करें,  
पर्यावरण को स्वच्छ रखें ।  
इस अनमोल बात को समझाएँ,  
सब मिलकर पेड़ लगाएँ।  
हरियाली जब पर्यावरण हो,  
स्वच्छ हवा का तुष्टीकरण हो ।  
इस रमणीय दृश्य को हम दिखाएँ  
फिर संजोकर अगली पीढ़ी तक पहुँचाएँ ।  
पृथ्वी को जब आलय जैसे समझाएँगे,  
इस बचाने का राज़ तब सुलझाएँगे ।

SHARMISTHA DEVI VII-B

## देश हमारा

भारत देश हमारा है,  
सब देशों से न्यारा है।  
शीश उठाए खड़ा हिमालय,  
करता इसकी रखवाली,  
गंगा यमुना की धाराएँ,  
धरती को बनाती हरी-भरी,  
कल-कल बहते सुंदर झरने,  
मीठे गीत सुनाते हैं।  
झम-झम बरसकर बादल,  
धरती की प्यास बुझाते हैं।  
शीतल मंद पवन के झोंके,  
खेतों को लहराते हैं।  
भाँति - भाँति के सुंदर पक्षी,  
मीठी तान सुनाते हैं।



B. BHAVYA VII-H



## महान गणितज्ञ

गणित का इतिहास है बहुत लम्बा,  
अब हम देखेंगे इसके इतिहास का पन्ना।  
शून्य का आविष्कार आर्यभट्ट ने किया,  
तभी किसको नहीं पता था शून्य की क्या थी आवश्यकता।  
सारी दुनिया लौटी है वैदिक गणित को,  
ये तकनीक कर देते हैं आसान अपने हिसाबों को।  
विद्यालय में पढते हैं हम, घटाव और योग,  
हर चीज में करते हैं इन दोनों का उपयोग।  
यूक्लिड ने रेखागणित का किया आविष्कार,  
पूरी दुनिया के लिए ये था बड़ा चमत्कार।  
रामानुजम ने नए सूत्र बनाये,  
जिस देख कर पूरी दुनिया दंग रह गए।  
शकुंतला देवी थी एक मानव कंप्यूटर,  
पाया विश्व अभिलेख करके तेरे अंकों का गुणाकार  
भानु प्रकाश हमारा गौरव, है दुनिया का सबसे तेज कैलकुलेटर,  
इसके सामने फीके पैड गये दुनिया के सारे उन्नत कंप्यूटर।  
"जग सहस्त्र जोजन पर भानू।  
लील्यो ताहि मधुर फल जानू॥"  
हनुमान चालीसा में वैदिक ज्योतिष जोस्वामी तुलसीदास ने पहले यह बात  
बताई,  
सूर्य और पृथ्वी के बीच की दूरी कई सालों बाद बैज्ञानिकों की समझ में  
आई।  
ऐसे महान गणितज्ञ करते हैं हमें प्रेरित,  
उनका उदाहरण देखकर होते हम उत्तेजित।

N. SAIPRANAV VII-C

## विवेकानंद केंद्र

नमस्ते। मैं 7H कक्षा का विजय राघव हूँ। मैं साझा करना चाहता हूँ विवेकानंद केंद्र की मेरी यात्रा के बारे में कहता हूँ।

विवेकानंद केंद्र, चेन्नई, मरीना सागरतट पर स्थापित हैं। वहाँ स्वामी विवेकानंद के जीवन इतिहास और हमारे देश के अनेक राज्यों और साधु संतों के बारे में प्रदर्शित हैं। उनमें स्वामी विवेकानंद के जीवन का कुछ वास्तविक प्रतिमा बहुत सुंदर हैं। वहाँ पत्थरों और पेड़ों के टुकड़े हैं जिसके नीचे स्वामी अमेरिका में ध्यान कर दिया था। उसके पीछे ध्यान करने के लिए ध्यान मंडप है। वह जगह नीरव है इसलिए बहुत शांत होता है।

इस केंद्र में नवीनतम संस्करण ऐसी जगह हैं जहाँ आप स्वामी विवेकानंद से निश्चित रूप से बात कर सकते हैं। वहाँ स्वामी और हम एक ही स्क्रीन पर आयेंगे। यहाँ एक किताब की दुकान की दुकान भी है, वहाँ आप कई किताबें खरीद सकते हैं।

इस भवन पहले पहल बर्फ का घर कह जाता है और अमेरिका से आए हुए आइस संग्रह करने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता था। आप अभी भी उस स्थान देख सकते हैं। दीवारों में छेद हैं जिनमें तो जिनमें चरकी जो आइस को ऊपर और नीचे करने के लिए इस्तेमाल की जाती थी।

विवेकानंद केंद्र प्रेरित होने और आनंद होने के लिए और सीखने के लिए एक महान स्थान हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेरे सभी दोस्तों वहाँ जाकर प्रबुद्ध बनें। धन्यवाद।

VIJAY RAGHAV VII-H

## महात्मा गांधी

महात्मा गांधी को हमारे समय के सबसे महान नेताओं में से एक माना जाता है। पेशे से वकील, उन्होंने दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रंग भेद नीति के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी। महात्मा गांधी ने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य से भारतीय स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई का नेतृत्व किया। गांधीजी कई बार जेल गए लेकिन उन्होंने हार नहीं मानी और अंततः भारत को आज़ादी दिलायी। वे राष्ट्रपिता के रूप में जाने जाते हैं। उन्होंने दुनिया को अहिंसा का महत्व सिखाया और प्रत्येक पुरुष, महिला और बच्चे को स्वतंत्रता, समानता और न्याय के पाठ भी पढ़ाया। ऐसा करके गांधी जी ने अन्य महान नेताओं जैसे मार्टिन लूथर किंग और अन्य देशों को इन नैक कार्यों के लिए लड़ने के लिए प्रेरित किया।

S. ABINEYA - VII G

### कहानी: दो दोस्त और भालू

विजय और राजू दोस्त थे। छुट्टी के दिन वे एक जंगल में गए। वे प्रकृति की सुंदरता का आनंद ले रहे थे। अचानक उन्होंने देखा कि एक भालू उनके पास आ रहा है। वे डरे हुए थे। राजू जो पेड़ों पर चढ़ना जानता था, एक पेड़ पर चढ़ गया और जल्दी से ऊपर चढ़ गया। उसने विजय के बारे में नहीं सोचा। विजय पेड़ पर चढ़ना नहीं जानता था। विजय डर गया और जल्दी ऊँची डाली पहुँच गया। विजय को मालूम है कि भालू लाशों को छोड़ देगा। भालू उसे मरा हुआ समझकर चला गया। उसके बाद राजू के पूछने पर वह मुस्कुराकर कहा कि भालू ने मुझे तुम जैसे दोस्तों से दूर रहने को कहा और चला गया।

नीति: मुश्किल घड़ी में साथ न रहनेवाले साथी की संगति छोड़ो।

RM. SAICHITTU VII-H

## कविता: हे ईश्वर

एक लड़का ईश्वर को अपना  
दोस्त बनाता है और आगे देखिए.....  
है ईश्वर.....  
गाऊँ मैं तेरे गुण, दिन हो या रात,  
हे ईश्वर, तू कभी न छोड़ना मेरा हाथ।  
माफ़ करना कुझे, अगर करूँ मैं मस्ती,  
दंड देना प्रभु, पर मत तोड़ना दोस्ती।  
अगर मैं फाँस जाऊँ, कोई भी माया से,  
मुझे बचा लेन प्रभु, देकर ठंडी छाया।  
बात सुनना मेरी, जब हो मेरा मरन,  
ऐसा जीवन देना, कि हर रोज़ लगू तेरे चरण।

R. NITHYAM JAIN VIII-A

## जटाशंकर

एक समय की बात है, सुरेल नगर नाम के गाँव में जटाशंकर और उसके पिताजी घटाशंकर रहते थे। जटाशंकर मूर्ख और अनपढ़ था तो उसकी 27 उम्र होने पर भी उसका विवाह नहीं हुआ था। घटाशंकर इस बात से बहुत चिंतित थे। एक दिन जटाशंकर से कहा कि आज मैं लड़कीवालों को घर लाऊँगा तो तभी तुम बस एक किताब लेकर उसके पन्ने पलटते रहना। जटाशंकर ने अपने पिता की बात मानी और और बस किताब के पन्ने पलट रहा था। लड़कीवालों को लगा कि जटाशंकर ।

पढ़-लिखा है और इतने ध्यान से पढ़ रहा है। तभी अचानक जटाशंकर अपने पिता से पूछता है कि सारे लिखे हुए पन्ने पलट लिए हैं। अभी कोरे पन्ने पलटने हैं क्या? तो लड़कीवालों ने समझ लिया कि जटाशंकर पढ़ा-लिखा नहीं है।

संदेश: अपनी गलतियों को कि तना भी छिपाने का प्रयास कि या जाय, आखिर रमें वह प्रकट हो ही जाता है।

धन्यवाद

R. NITHYAM JAIN VIII-A

## दादी का प्यार

सूरज सो गया, रात जग गई। एक अच्छी रात में राम के घर में पिकनिक के लिए हर दोस्त इकट्ठा हुआ राम के हर दोस्त अपने माता-पिता के साथ आए लेकिन सीता और मुहम्मद के माता-पिता नहीं थे इसलिए वे अपनी दादी को ले आए। लेकिन सीता और मुहम्मद बहुत शरारती हैं और वे बड़ों का सम्मन नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए वे अपनी दादी को पसंद नहीं करते थे और वे अपनी दादी की बात नहीं मानेंगे। वे अपनी स्वच्छता और रंग के कारण गरीब लोगों से नफरत करते हैं।

सीता मुहम्मद अपनी दादी से उसकी झुरियों और बदसूरत गालों के कारण नफरत करते हैं। वे बहुत कठोर भाई और बहन हैं। हालाँकि वे उससे नफरत करते हैं लेकिन उनकी दादी उन्हें बहुत प्यार करती हैं। वह अपने सभी आँसुओं को नियंत्रित करेगी और वह हमेशा एक बच्चे की तरह उनकी देखभाल करेगी। राम के घर के पिछवाड़े में एक नदी थी जो पहाड़ों और चट्टानों तक जाती थी। रात का समय होने के कारण सभी सामने के आँगन में बैठे खुशी से बातें कर रहे थे। लेकिन सीता और मुहम्मद नाव से नदी के किनारे यात्रा करने के लिए बहुत उत्सुक थे। उन्होंने राम से अपनी नाव लेने की अनुमति माँगी और वे यात्रा शुरू करने के लिए नाव के पास गए।

उनकी दादी ने उनका पीछा किया और उन्हें रोका। उसने उनसे कहा कि अभी यात्रा न करें क्योंकि बहुत अंधेरा है और नाव बहुत पुरानी दिखती है ताकि वह कभी भी रुक सके। लेकिन उन्होंने अपनी दादी की बात नहीं मानी। उन्होंने अपनी यात्रा शुरू की और सब कुछ सुचारू रूप से चल रहा था कि अचानक नाव केंद्र पर रुक गई। इतना अंधेरा था और वे रास्ता भूल गए। अचानक उन्होंने फुफकारने की आवाज़ सुनी यह एक साँप था जो नाव के पास आया था। अचानक एक प्रकाश चमका यह उनकी दादी थी वह साँप



को पीटा और उन्हें घर ले आई। सीता और मुहम्मद को बहुत बुरा और दोषी महसूस हुआ। उन्होंने अपने दादी से उनके लिए किए गए हर काम के लिए खेद व्यक्त किया।

कहानी का नीति यह है। कि हमें कभी बड़ों का अनादर नहीं करना चाहिए और किसी को भी उनके रंग से नहीं आंकना चाहिए।

H. ADHARSHA VIII-A

### चुटकुले

मास्टर जी - बताओ, कुतुब मीनार कहाँ है?

चिंटू - पता नहीं।

मास्टर जी - फिर बेंच पर खड़े हो जाओ।

चिंटू बेंच पर खड़ा हो जाता है और कुछ देर बाद कहता है, मास्टर जी यहाँ से भी नहीं दिख रहा है।

अध्यापक - बच्चों बताओ, गणित की किताब देखकर अक्सर सब लोग मायूस क्यों हो जाते हैं?

छात्र - क्योंकि, इसमें किसी भी सवाल का हल नहीं होता है।

पापा ने चिंटू को डाँटते हुए कहा - तुम्हें पुदीना लाने के लिए कहा था, तुम धनिया क्यों ले आये हो। तुम जैसे बेवकूफ को तो घर से निकाल देना चाहिए।

चिंटू - पापा चलो हम दोनों ही घर से निकल जाते हैं, क्योंकि मम्मी कह रही थी यह मेथी है।

मेहमान - और बताओ चिंटू बेटा, आगे क्या सोचा है?

चिंटू - बस अंकल, आपके जाते ही बिस्कुट खाऊँगा मैं। अब नमकीन तो आप ही सारी खा गए हैं।



B. HANSINI IX-B





## सेवा ही पूजा है



एक शहर में एक बहुत पुराना शिव मंदिर था। शिवरात्री के दिन हज़ारों भक्तों इस मंदिर में भगवान के दर्शन करने के लिए आते थे।

ऐसा एक शिवरात्री में शिवमंदिर की तरफ़ हज़ारों भक्तों और यात्रियों आ रहे थे। उसी रास्ते में एक कमज़ोर और बूढ़ा भिखारी बैठा हुआ था। वह भूखा-प्यासा था और लोगों से भीख माँग रहा था। पर किसी ने भी उसकी तरफ़ ध्यान नहीं दिया। सभी लोग दर्शन करने की जलदी थी।

उन यात्रियों में एक दयालु व्यक्ति था। उसका ध्यान भिकारी की ओर गया। उसने भिखारी को खाना खिलाया और उसकी मदद की। जब वह यात्री मंदिर की तरफ़ आगे बढ़ने लगा, तब वहाँ भिखारी की जगह भगवान शिव प्रकट हो गए। उन्होंने आशीर्वाद दिया और कहा, "मेरे प्रिय भक्त, अब तुम्हें मंदिर तक जाने की कोई ज़रूरत नहीं। जहाँ दिन-दुखियों की सेवा होती है वहाँ भगवान का वास होता है।

सीख: दिन दुखियों की सेवा ही भगवान की सच्ची पूजा है।

SAMYUKTHA S X-A

## जिहवा संभाली जीवन संभला

जिहवा पर सरस्वती का निवास होता है इसलिए संयमपूर्वक बोली गई वाणी सरस्वती के समान सर्वत्र प्रेम, प्रतिष्ठा और साद्भाव बढ़ाती है। जुबान को ताले की नहीं लगाम की ज़रूरत है। शब्द काल के बंधन से स्वतंत्र है अतः खूब विचारकर बोलो।





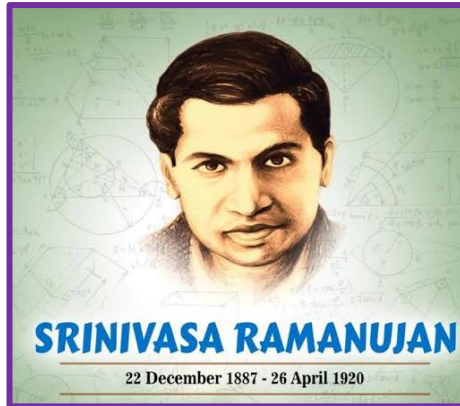
पानी की अनियंत्रित प्रवाह बाढ़ बनकर कई गाँवों को डुबो देती है तो जिहवा का अनियंत्रित प्रवाह कई जीवन को छिन्न-भिन्न कर देता है। जिसकी आँखों में वात्सल्य हो उसे सारी दुनिया अच्छी लगती है पर जिसकी वाणी में माधुर्य हो वह सारी दुनिया को अच्छा लगता है।

"एक शब्द सुखरास है, एक शब्द दुःख रास।  
एक शब्द बंधन काटे, एक शब्द गल फांस।।"

**B. PREETHAM X-A**



# RIDDLES



An equation means nothing to me unless it expresses a thought of God.

Ramanujan number

# 1729

Is the smallest number expressible as the sum of two cubes in two different ways.


$$1729 = 1^3 + 12^3 = 9^3 + 10^3$$

**Mathematics is not about numbers, equations, computations, or algorithms, it is about UNDERSTANDING**

**RAMANUJAN'S MAGIC SQUARE**

[www.facebook.com/EXAMS.CORNER](http://www.facebook.com/EXAMS.CORNER)

22	12	18	87
88	17	9	25
10	24	89	16
19	86	23	11



Sum of numbers of any column = 139.  
Sum of Diagonal elements = 139.  
Sum of any (2x2) square = 139.  
What an interesting Square by Srinivasa Ramanujan!



# *RIDDLES* *QUESTIONS*



## Word Search Puzzle

M	T	G	Y	H	U	J	U	P	I	T	E	R	M	N
S	G	H	N	M	R	O	R	H	I	O	P	Q	G	E
Q	Y	K	L	I	A	R	A	N	J	I	L	P	K	U
R	D	F	V	B	N	K	N	H	I	T	D	F	G	T
S	R	S	U	N	U	P	T	U	J	U	P	O	L	R
T	D	Y	T	N	S	R	S	Y	A	Q	T	P	S	I
H	V	F	I	G	Y	L	J	U	L	T	U	V	H	N
N	H	D	O	L	U	N	M	N	M	O	L	K	N	O
M	B	A	P	N	E	R	I	S	D	Y	H	N	B	S
K	S	U	N	D	C	F	G	N	M	K	U	D	E	R
L	O	E	B	N	O	M	K	T	Y	U	B	D	O	G
M	L	S	X	V	N	Z	V	B	N	J	B	H	O	L
K	A	N	R	G	S	X	W	S	D	I	O	O	K	J
Q	R	W	R	F	T	Y	H	H	J	V	E	N	U	S
W	P	B	A	S	E	S	G	O	O	B	R	O	D	N
E	H	C	B	A	L	H	Y	U	P	O	Y	N	M	S
R	Y	E	C	V	L	G	T	T	R	H	U	O	I	J
U	S	D	F	B	A	S	T	R	O	U	A	I	T	Q
T	I	A	C	B	T	W	E	T	C	B	F	R	N	M
U	C	W	D	F	I	X	Z	D	K	B	P	O	L	K
N	S	S	M	O	O	N	Z	M	E	L	I	O	P	L
M	A	B	R	F	N	E	E	T	T	E	H	N	H	J

- a) Largest planet in the solar system.
- b) Subatomic particles which is very similar to an electron.
- c) Branch of astrophysics that specializes in the study of the Sun.
- d) Group of stars that appears to form a definite pattern or picture.
- e) Natural satellite of the Earth.
- f) Space telescope that was launched into low Earth orbit in 1990
- g) Source of energy for life on Earth
- h) Planet which has fourth-largest planetary mass in the Solar System.
- i) One of the dwarf planets.
- j) Constellation which is named after a hunter in Greek mythology.

**V. THIVANI VI-D**

## PUZZLES

B	Y	I	O	D	S	L	J	X	T	S	A	O
Q	W	P	U	F	T	R	E	D	G	F	B	N
N	Z	A	L	K	Q	C	N	I	O	B	K	Y
I	V	R	S	C	H	I	N	C	H	O	N	A
C	K	S	P	H	O	Q	W	E	R	G	T	U
P	F	T	N	J	I	K	L	T	P	O	I	Y
I	B	M	H	G	F	N	I	D	S	T	A	E
T	Q	M	N	B	V	G	G	C	X	A	C	N
B	O	X	I	N	G	U	H	T	I	R	X	Z
U	W	E	R	N	T	Y	T	T	O	O	P	L
L	Z	A	I	S	D	F	G	F	H	N	J	K
L	X	R	C	H	U	Y	G	E	N	S	V	B

### QUESTIONS

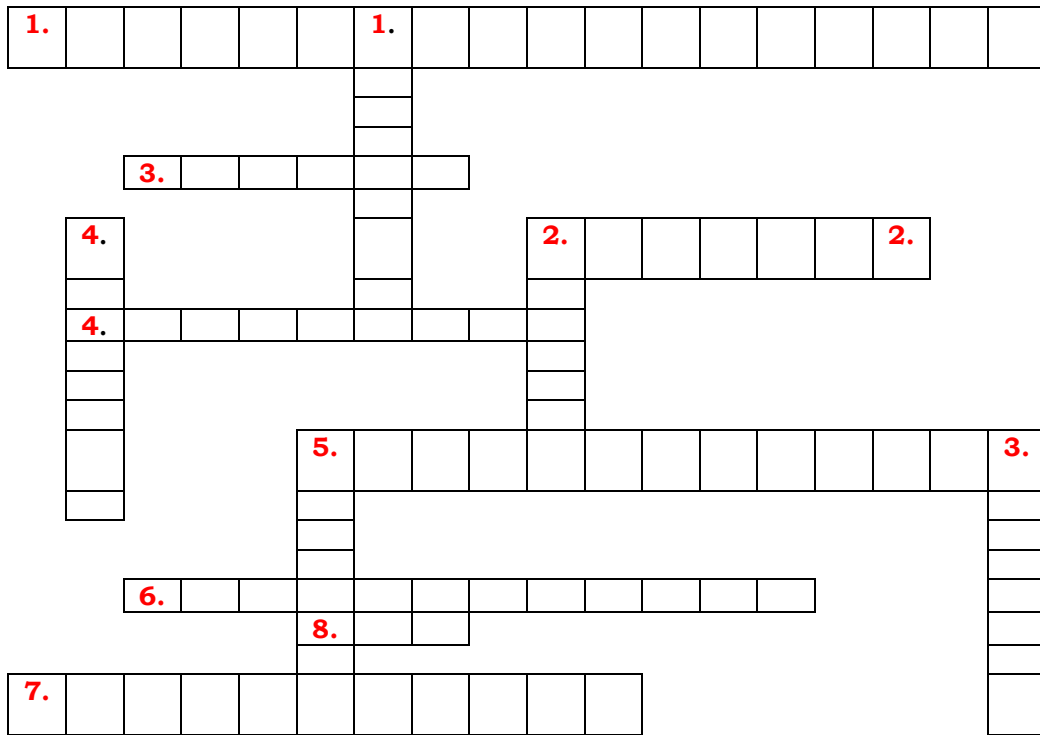
1. The plant that cures Malaria (9)
2. Founder of Clock (7)
3. Currency used in Malaysia (7)
4. Proxima Centuri is a \_\_\_\_\_ Giant Star (3)
5. Currency used in Japan (3)
6. Val Barker Cup is Awarded to which sports (6)
7. Capital of USA (10)
8. Newton is the unit of \_\_\_\_\_ (5)
9. The most dangerous breed of dog (3,4)
10. Capital of Colombia (6)

**JOYCELINE SMYRNA VI-D**

1. Imagine you are in a dark room. How to get out?
2. You answer me but I never ask you a question?
3. I can travel around the world staying in a corner?
4. If there are three apples and you took two away how many apples do you have?
5. What is so delicate that when we say its name it will break?
6. What grows when its eats and dies when it drinks water?
7. What word is spelt incorrectly?
8. What has no beginning, end or middle?

**RN PRAVENN KUMAR VI-B**

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE



### ACROSS

1. One of the four fundamental forces that holds us to the earth
2. Light is made up of discrete packages called
3. The process in which, two hydrogen atoms combined or fuse to form a helium atom
4. Distance travelled by light in a year
5. First man to walk on moon
6. Galaxy type of messier 31
7. Collapsed core of a massive supergiant star
8. Modular station in low earth

### ORBIT DOWN

1. Study of space science
2. Brightest star in the night sky
3. Largest moon of Jupiter
4. Name of our galaxy
5. Ghost particles that interacts only with weak nuclear force

V. THIVANI VI-D



## PUZZLES









1. The sentences below describe games and sports. Guess what the answer is from the description:
  - a) In this game, two players or two pairs of players use rackets to hit a ball across a net.
  - b) This is a team game where the players kick a ball across a pitch aiming to land it in the opposing team's goal.
  - c) This is a game played on a court, where two teams of 5 players score by shooting a ball into a net.
  - d) This martial art originated in Japan. It is a form of self-defense using blows and kicks and famous chopping movements of the hands.
  - e) Played on a course, the object of the game is to hit a small ball into a series of nine or 18 holes using a long club.
  
2. The answer is given to each question below, but some letters are missing. Guess the missing letters to make the answer complete.
  - a) These regions of space form when a large star collapses in on itself. Their gravitational pull is so strong that not even light can escape. **B \_ AC \_ \_ OL \_**
  - b) A star that has exploded and has become brighter. **S \_ \_ ER \_ OVA**
  - c) Instrument that uses sunlight to tell the time. **S \_ ND \_ \_ L**
  - d) Light band consisting of all colors. **\_ PE \_ \_ R U \_**
  - e) First artificial satellite orbiting around the Earth. **\_ P \_ T \_ \_ K**
  - f) These are small objects in space consisting of frozen gas, dust and rock. They have trailing tails. They follow an orbit around the sun. **C \_ \_ ET**
  - g) First space probe to reach the surface of the Moon. **\_ UN \_ 2**

V. THIVANI VI-D

1. The thing that will come down but not go up. What is that?
2. "I will help to close fire". I will be in everywhere. Who I am?
3. I will do very red and I am a fruit. Who I am?

N.S.P LOHITH VI-B

## MENU MATHS

	- Ice cream = RS 70
	- Cup cake = RS 50
	- cake = 1 kg = RS 650
	- Coffee = RS 50
	- Juice = RS 65
	- MILKshake = RS 150
	- French Fries = RS 85
	- Biscuit = RS 45
	- Chocolate = RS 80
	- Burger = RS 99

S SHWETHA VI-B



## ஓரே எழுத்தை கொண்டு நிரப்பவும்



1. \_\_\_ ப் \_\_\_
2. \_\_\_ ரங் \_\_\_
3. \_\_\_ ளிப் \_\_\_
4. அ \_\_\_ த \_\_\_
5. ச \_\_\_ பள \_\_\_
6. \_\_\_ ந் \_\_\_ ம்
7. \_\_\_ ளங் \_\_\_ ம்
8. \_\_\_ ஞ் \_\_\_ லம்
9. சி \_\_\_ கிழு \_\_\_ கி
10. தா \_\_\_ பர \_\_\_
11. \_\_\_ ம் \_\_\_ ரம்
12. ந \_\_\_ மாட் \_\_\_ ம்

KAIVALYA VI-B

### விடுகதைகள்

1. ஒன்றும் இரண்டும் கலப்பு, உள்ளங்கையால் பிடிப்பு, ஆவியலே நடப்பு, ஆண்டவனுக்குப் படைப்பு. அது என்ன?
2. குண்டோதரன் வயிற்றிலே குள்ளன் நுழைகிறான். அவன் யார்?
3. ஒன்பது பிள்ளைக்கு ஓரே குடும்பம். அது என்ன?
4. சூடுபட்டுச் சிவந்தவன் வீடுகட்ட உதவுவான்?
5. பச்சை பெட்டிக்குள் வெள்ளை முத்துக்கள். அது என்ன காய்?
6. அள்ள முடியும் ஆனால் கிள்ள முடியாது. அது என்ன?
7. அள்ளவும் முடியாது ஆனால் கிள்ளவும் முடியாது. அது என்ன?
8. கசக்கிப் பிழிந்தாலும் கடைசிவரை இனிப்பான்?
9. ஒற்றைக்கால் மனிதனுக்கு ஒன்பது கை?

K. DHARSHINI VI-E





1. I follow you all the time and copy your every move, but you can't touch me or catch me. What am I?
2. I am an odd number. Take away a letter and I become even. What number am I?
3. Two fathers and two sons are in a car, yet there are only three people in the car. How?
4. What begins with an "e" and only contains one letter?
5. What can run but never walks, has a mouth but never talks, has a head but never weeps, has a bed but never sleeps?
6. I am always hungry and will die if not fed, but whatever I touch will soon turn red. What am I?
7. What breaks yet never falls, and what falls yet never breaks?

**KAVYA SINGH VII-E**

1. The more you take, the more you leave behind. What am I?
2. A boy and his father get into a car accident. When they arrive at the hospital, the doctor sees the boy and exclaims "that's my son!" How can this be?
3. What can you catch but not throw?
4. What begins with T, finishes with T, and has T in it?
5. If a brother, his sister, and their dog weren't under an umbrella, why didn't they get wet?
6. What goes up but never comes back down?
7. What five-letter word becomes shorter when you add two letters to it?
8. What travels around the world but stays in one spot?
9. What is full of holes but still holds water?

**VEDANT BALAJI VII-H**

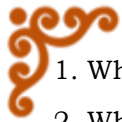
1. I have branches, but no fruit, trunk or leaves. What am I?
2. What can't talk but will reply when spoken to?
3. I 'am light as a feather, yet the strongest person can't hold me for five minutes. What am I?

**ANIRUDH. B VII-C**

1. I have a tail and a head, but no body. What am I?
2. What 2 things can you never eat for breakfast?
3. Where can you find cities, towns, shops and streets but no people?
4. I am an odd number. Take away a letter and I become even. What number am I?
5. What does not live but can die?
6. What room can no one enter?

**A V JOSHITHA VII-A**





1. Where can you find cities, towns, shop, streets but no people?
2. Which letter of the alphabet has the most water?
3. We buy it to eat but we never eat it. What is it?
4. Poor people have it. Rich people need it. If we eat it, we will die.
5. Five Apples were hanging in the tree five men passed by, each took. One apple but there were four apples left how is it possible?
6. When does  $11 + 3 = 2$ ?
7. During which month do people sleep the least?
8. It is the beginning of the end and end of the time and space. It is in everything.
9. What is at the end of an ocean?
10. What kind of tree can you carry by your hand?
11. What do you answer even though it never asks you questions?
12. What belongs to you but people use it more than you?
13. A truck driver is going opposite traffic on a one-way street. A police officer sees him, but doesn't stop him. Why didn't the police officer stop him?
14. A boy fell off a 100-foot ladder. But he did not get hurt. Why not?
15. A grandmother, 2 mothers, and 2 daughters went to the movies and bought 1 ticket each. How many tickets did they buy in total?
16. A pet shop owner had a parrot with a sign on its cage that said "Parrot repeats everything it hears." A young man bought the parrot and for two weeks he spoke to it but it didn't say a word. He tried to return the parrot but the shopkeeper said he never lied. How can this be?

#### **H. ADHARSHA VII-A**

1. What has one eye, but can't see?
2. What has many teeth, but can't bite?
3. What has words, but never speaks?
4. I turn once, what is out will not get in. I turn again, what is in will not get out.  
What am I?
5. I have lakes with no water, mountains with no stone and cities with no buildings.  
What am I?

#### **F. JOANNAKEZIA VII-H**





### CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1	6		2						12	3
9										
	10					13				
17	8									
		7				11				
	14									
							5			
			16							4
								15		
19					20			18		

#### Left to Right

1. Found everywhere – 10 letter word
7. First Satellite launched by India
8. Generally worn over the clothes
9. To lessen the strength word
10. State popular for beaches
13. Sudden fear
14. To make a hole through
17. Short period of sleep

#### Top to bottom

2. Fight -7 letter word
3. Father of western philosophy
5. Rain containing ice
6. Nick name for New York – 8 letter
11. Comparative of Good
12. Person acknowledge as holy
16. Symbol of boredom

#### Right to left

4. Lonely – Synonym
15. To make way into something – 9 letter word
18. A tropical fruit eating bird – 6 letter word
20. Informal photograph

#### Bottom to top

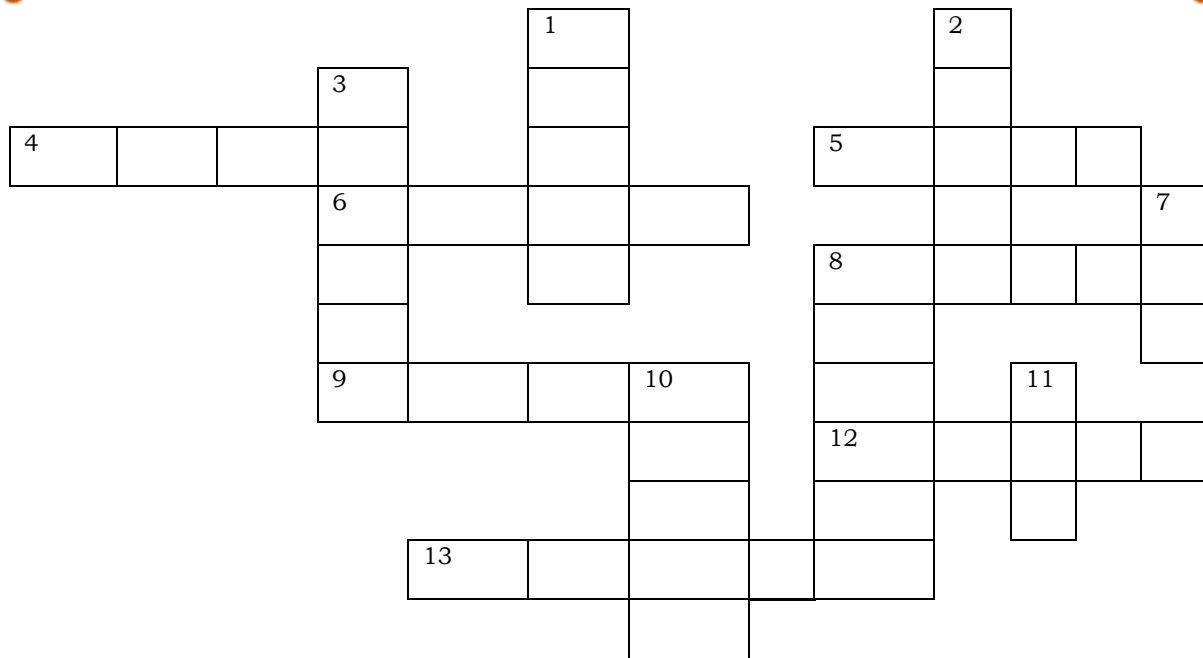
19. Reduction in rank

SHREENIKAA S VII-D





## SYNONYMS CROSSWORD



### DOWN

- 1 Synonym of Eat
- 2 Synonym of go away
- 3 Synonym of run
- 7 Synonym of finish
- 8 Synonym of dance
- 10 Synonym of talk
- 11 Synonym of auto mobile

### ACROSS

- 4 Synonym of Hop
- 5 Synonym of Hot
- 6 Synonym of stone
- 9 Synonym of throw
- 12 Synonym of Big
- 13 Synonym of fire
- 8 Synonym of start

**K.S. NIKITHA VIII-E**

1. What month of the year has 28 days?
2. You see a boat filled with people, yet there isn't a single person on the board. How is that possible?
3. You walk into a room that contains a match, a kerosene lamp, a candle and a fire place. What would you light first?
4. I'm an odd number. Take away a letter and I become even. what number am I?
5. Two fathers and two sons are in a car yet there are only 3 people in the car. how?

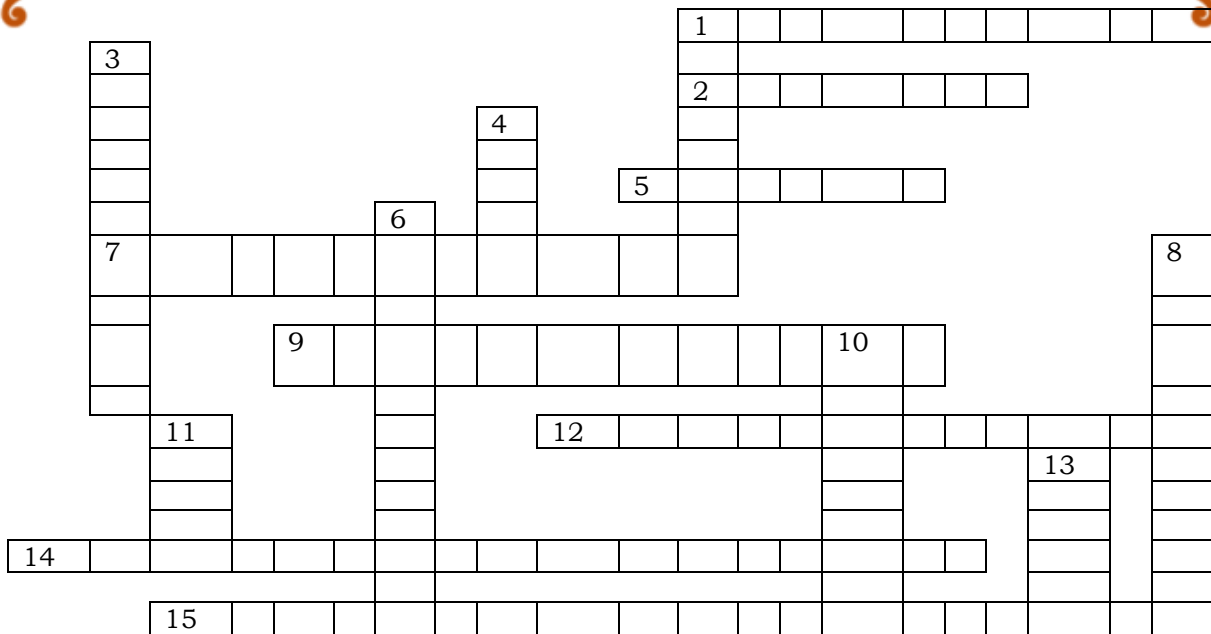


**P. ANAND VIII-C**





**TOPIC: ABOUT INDIA**



**ACROSS:**

1. First satellite launched by India.
2. The Place from where the Prime Minister of India addresses the Nation on Indian Independence Day.
5. National sport of India.
7. Southernmost point of India.
9. The first Indian woman to climb Mount Everest.
12. National Anthem of India.
14. India's first Grandmaster.
15. Oldest stock exchange in Asia.

**DOWN:**

1. This historical monument was built by Akbar and improved by Shahjahan.
3. World's tallest brick Minaret.
4. National fruit of India.
6. Highest Mountain peak in India.
8. Currency of India.
10. India's first talkie film.
11. Mother temple of the Indian sub-continent.
13. Number of union territories in India.

**SUREKHA. PA VIII-E**



1. I'm not alive, but I have 5 fingers. What am I?
2. Which word is written incorrectly in a dictionary?
3. Which can see all colours, but looks black in colour?
4. What has a bank but no money?
5. What does not live but can die?

**P.R. DEESHANTH VIII-E**

**SUDOKU**

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

**J. YUVANRAJ IX-F**

**MATHS RIDDLES**

1. I am an odd number. Take away a letter and I become even. What number am I?
2. If two's company, and three's a crowd, what are four and five?
3. What three numbers, none of which is zero, give the same result whether they're added or multiplied?
4. May has four daughters, and each of her daughters has a brother. How many children does May have?
5. Which is heavier; a ton of bricks or a ton of feathers?

**J. YUVANRAJ IX-F**





**QUESTIONS:**

1. What is common between a comet star and a Racing car?
2. What is the favourite exercise for the Tornado?
3. What is the 7<sup>th</sup> letter in the the Alphabet?
4. Why did the mobile phone travel faster than the car?
5. Why can't we see bears hiding on trees?
6. Why did the scarecrow got the Noble Prize?



**R. ASHWIN IX-F**

**FLAGS USED BY WARRIORS IN MAHABHARATA**

- |   |   |       |
|---|---|-------|
| 1. Kapiladhvaja, Flag of Hanuman            | - | _____ |
| 2. Hastikakshya (golden colour)             | - | _____ |
| 3. Sitadhvaja                               | - | _____ |
| 4. Varaha (white colour)                    | - | _____ |
| 5. Nagadhvaja (serpent)                     | - | _____ |
| 6. Chakradhvaja (chariot-wheel)             | - | _____ |
| 7. Taladhvaja (palmyra tree)                | - | _____ |
| 8. Kamandalu (pot covered with deerskin)    | - | _____ |
| 9. Simhadhvaja (lion)                       | - | _____ |
| 10. Sarangapakshi (heron, golden in colour) | - | _____ |

**ANANDH MADHAV IX-C**

**SUDOKU**

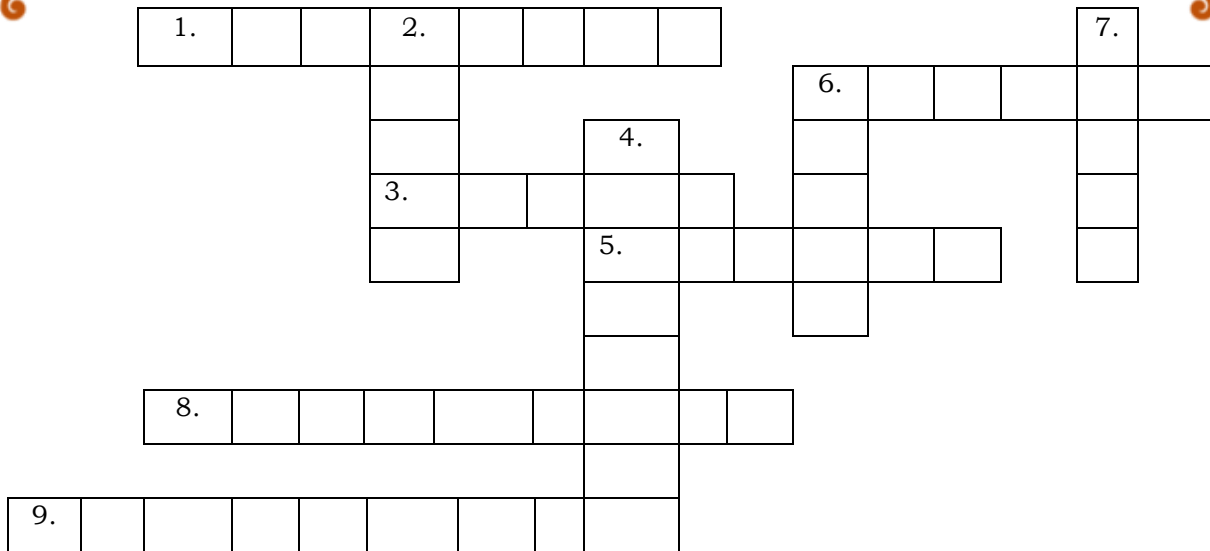
1		9		4				7
6	4		3		8	1	5	
		3				4		2
	3	1		2			9	6
9		5	1	8		2		
	8					5		3
	2		8	5		7		1
7	1			6	4		3	
5			7			6		8



**JANIESHREE P IX-A**



## CROSSWORD PUZZLE - ASTRONOMY



### ACROSS

- 1) Rocky object that revolves around the sun, mostly in the area between Mars and Jupiter.
- 3) Largest moon of Saturn.
- 5) Enormous cloud of dust and gas, which acts as a nursery of stars.
- 6) The name of the space craft that enabled Yuri Gagarin to orbit the Earth.
- 8) The nearest big galaxy to the Milky Way.
- 9) Even light can't escape this!

### DOWN

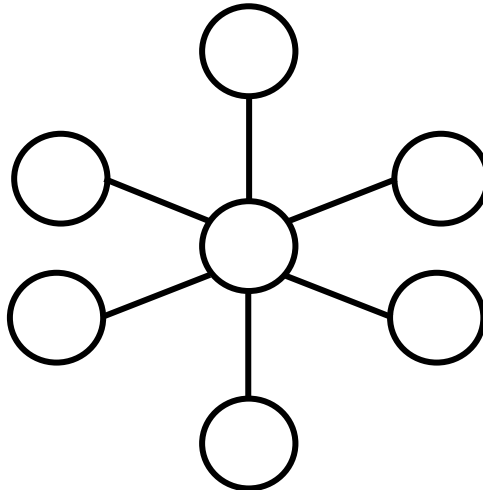
- 2) The only planet that wasn't named after a Greek or Roman God/Goddess.
- 4) Largest moon of our solar system.
- 6) The only planet that spins clock-wise in its axis.
- 7) Cosmic mass of snow and ice with a tail that revolves around the sun.

**SAHITHYA J S D L S IX-A**

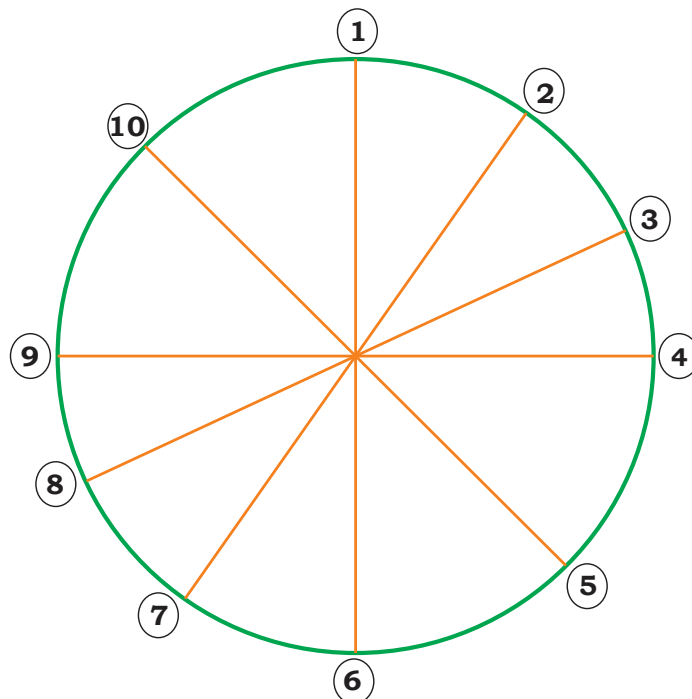


### MATHS PUZZLES

Can you place the numbers 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17- each number in one circle so that any three circles has numbers which total the same sum?



Here is a circle with marked numbers. Can you alter the numbers so that sum of any two adjacent numbers is equal to sum of pair of numbers at the other ends of the diameters?



SAMYUKTHA.S IX-A



## TRICKY PUZZLES



- 1) What has 13 hearts, but no lungs or stomach?
- 2) This vehicle is spelled the same from the front as well as from the back.  
What is it?
- 3) What has no beginning, end, or middle?
- 4) A cowboy rode into town on Friday. He stayed in town for three days and  
Rode out on Friday. How was that possible?
- 5) It has four fingers and a thumb but isn't alive. What is it?
- 6) What can go through glass without breaking it?
- 7) Here's a list of sports: golf, darts, tennis, cricket, football, badminton.  
Which should come next: archery, boxing, squash, gymnastics, or baseball?
- 8) I am a ball that rolls but can't bounce or be thrown.
- 9) I am the only organ that named myself. What am I?
- 10) Which word is least like the others? Third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, or  
ninth?

### DIVYADARSHINI X-E

1. I am not alive, but I grow; I don't have lungs, but I need air; I don't have a mouth,  
but water kills me. What am I?
2. I am something people love or hate. I change people's appearances and thoughts. If  
a person takes care of themselves, I will go up even higher. To some people I will fool  
them. To others I am a mystery. Some people might want to try and hide me, but I  
will show. No matter how hard people try I will Never go down. What am I?
3. Only one color, but not one size, stuck at the bottom, yet easily flies. Present in sun,  
but not in rain, doing no harm and feeling no pain. What is it?
4. Why can we never trust atoms? It is because they make up everything.

### S. ANANYA X-G



## CROSSWORD PUZZLES

C	O	L	O	R	L	E	S	S	Q	D	F	L	K	R
C	I	J	D	G	C	I	J	B	W	S	V	U	A	U
S	H	S	O	N	K	E	Q	D	F	L	S	D	S	T
X	N	D	R	I	J	B	V	S	V	K	I	N	C	H
E	M	P	L	V	H	A	W	I	T	A	E	M	H	E
D	S	R	E	I	G	C	C	L	T	N	D	Y	E	R
C	S	O	S	G	F	X	O	I	D	C	C	J	E	F
R	E	T	S	E	D	Z	O	T	D	J	A	K	L	O
E	L	O	Q	F	S	N	A	M	H	I	F	L	E	R
H	E	P	W	I	M	I	U	U	V	N	C	U	L	D
T	T	L	E	L	N	D	T	S	B	S	T	I	P	E
A	S	A	R	O	Z	O	N	E	N	B	E	O	W	R
E	A	S	M	I	V	G	Y	C	M	V	B	S	I	T
R	T	M	V	F	V	U	H	V	W	F	T	I	A	E
B	A	G	C	G	B	Y	G	C	T	R	E	N	I	G

- |             |               |             |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| • ACIDIC    | • LIFE GIVING | • SCHEELE   |
| • ACTIVE    | • LITMUS      | • TASTELESS |
| • AMMONIA   | • ODORLESS    |             |
| • BREATHE   | • OZONE       |             |
| • COLORLESS | • PROTOPLASM  |             |
| • GASES     | • RADIATION   |             |
| • INERT     | • RUTHERFORD  |             |

**V. SRIDEVI X-H**





### SUDOKU PUZZLE

6				1				9
5		1			3			8
	4			2			7	
		3		5	6			
			8			3	1	
8	9	7		4		2		
1				7			5	
	5				9	6		2
	3	2		8			4	

**SRIDEVI X - H**





# *RIDDLES*

# *ANSWERS*



## WORD SEARCH PUZZLE ANSWERS

M	T	G	Y	H	U	J	U	P	I	T	E	R	M	N
S	G	H	N	M	R	O	R	H	I	O	P	Q	G	E
Q	Y	K	L	I	A	R	A	N	J	I	L	P	K	U
R	D	F	V	B	N	K	N	H	I	T	D	F	G	T
S	R	S	U	N	U	F	U	G	J	U	P	O	L	R
T	D	Y	T	N	S	R	S	Y	A	Q	T	P	S	I
H	V	F	I	G	Y	L	J	U	L	T	U	V	H	N
N	H	D	O	L	U	N	M	N	M	O	L	K	N	O
M	B	A	P	N	E	R	I	S	D	Y	H	N	B	S
K	S	U	N	D	C	F	G	N	M	K	U	D	E	R
L	O	E	B	N	O	M	K	T	Y	U	B	D	O	G
M	L	S	X	V	N	Z	V	B	N	J	B	H	O	L
K	A	N	R	G	S	X	W	S	D	I	O	O	K	J
Q	R	W	R	F	T	Y	H	H	J	V	E	N	U	S
W	P	B	A	S	E	S	G	O	O	B	R	O	D	N
E	H	C	B	A	L	H	Y	U	P	O	Y	N	M	S
R	Y	E	C	V	L	G	T	T	R	H	U	O	I	J
U	S	D	F	B	A	S	T	R	O	U	A	I	T	Q
T	I	A	C	B	T	W	E	T	C	B	F	R	N	M
U	C	W	D	F	I	X	Z	D	K	B	P	O	L	K
N	S	S	M	O	O	N	Z	M	E	L	I	O	P	L
M	A	B	R	F	N	E	E	T	T	E	H	N	H	J

- a. Jupiter   b. Neutrino   c. Solar Physics   d. Constellation   e. Moon.  
 f. Hubble.   g. Sun   h. Uranus   i. Eris   j. Orion.

### V. THIVANI VI-D

#### PUZZLES ANSWER:

B	Y	I	O	D	S	L	J	X	T	S	A	O
Q	W	P	U	F	T	R	E	D	G	F	B	N
N	Z	A	L	K	Q	C	N	I	O	B	K	Y
I	V	R	S	C	H	I	N	C	H	O	N	A
C	K	S	P	H	O	Q	W	E	R	G	T	U
P	F	T	N	J	I	K	L	T	P	O	I	Y
I	B	M	H	G	F	N	I	D	S	T	A	E
T	Q	M	N	B	V	G	G	C	X	A	C	N
B	O	X	I	N	G	U	H	T	I	R	X	Z
U	W	E	R	N	T	Y	T	T	O	O	P	L
L	Z	A	I	S	D	F	G	F	H	N	J	K
L	X	R	C	H	U	Y	G	E	N	S	V	B

1. Chinchona   2. Huygens   3. Ringgit   4. Red   5. Yen  
 6. Boxing   7. Washington   8. Force   9. Pitbull   10. Bogota

### A. JOYCELINE SMYRNA VI-D



**ANSWERS:**

- 1) Stop imagining      2) Telephone      3) Stamp      4) 2
- 5) Silence      6) Fire      7) incorrectly      8) Doughnut

**R N PRAVENN KUMAR VI-B**

**CROSSWORD PUZZLE ANSWERS**

1. G R A V I T A T I O N A L F O R C E										1. A T I O N A L F O R C E									
										S									
										T									
										R									
										N									
3. F U S I O N															2. S N O T O H 2. P				
										O									
										M									
4. M																			
I																			
4. L I G H T Y E A R																			
K																			
Y																			
W																			
										S									
A										5. N E I L A R M S T R O N G									
Y																			
										E									
										U									
										T									
										A									
										N									
										Y									
										M									
										E									
										D									
										E									
										3. A N Y M E D									
										D									
										E									
7. N E U T R O N S T A R																			

**ACROSS**

- 1. Gravitational Force      2. Photons      3. Fusion      4. Light year
- 5. Neil Armstrong      6. Barred Spiral      7. Neutron Star      8. ISS

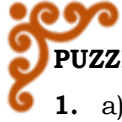
**ORBIT DOWN**

- 1. Astronomy    2. Sirius A    3. Ganymede      4. Milky way    5. Neutrino



**V. THIVANI VI-D**





### PUZZLES ANSWERS

1. a) Tennis b) Football c) Basketball d) Karate e) Golf

2. a) Black hole b) Supernova c) Sundial d) Spectrum  
e) Sputnik f) Comet g) Luna 2

**V. THIVANI VI-D**

### ANSWERS:

1. Rain 2. Fire extinguisher. 3. Apple

**N.S.P LOHITH VI-B**

### ANSWERS:

1) பாப்பா 2) குரங்கு 3) புளிப்பு 4) அடிதடி  
5) சம்பளம் 6) தந்தம் 7) களங்கம் 8) சஞ்சலம்  
9) சிக்கிழுக்கி 10) தாம்பரம் 11) பம்பரம் 12) நடமாட்டம்

**KAIVALYA P VI-B**

### ANSWERS:

1. கொழுக்கட்டை 2. பூட்டு சாவி 3. பூண்டு 4. சொங்கல்  
5. வெண்டைக்காய் 6. தண்ணீர் 7. காற்று 8. கரும்பு  
9. குடை.

**K. DHARSHINI VI-E**

### ANSWERS:

1. Your shadow 2. Seven 3. They are a grandfather, father and son  
4. An envelope 5. A river 6. Fire 7. Day and Night

**KAVYA SINGH VII-E**

### ANSWERS:

1. Footsteps 2. The doctor is the boy's mother 3. The cold!  
4. A teapot 5. It wasn't raining 6. Your age!  
7. Shorter. (Short + 'er) 8. A stamp 9. A sponge

**VEDANT BALAJI VII-H**

### ANSWERS:

1. A bank, 2. An echo 3. Your breath

**ANIRUDH. B VII-C**

### ANSWERS:

1. A coin 2. Lunch and dinner 3. A map  
4. Seven 5. A battery 6. A Mushroom

**A V JOSHITHA VII-A**



**ANSWERS:**

1. A map                      2. The 'C'                      3. A plate                      4. Nothing
5. Each" was the name of one of the five men passing by.
6. On a clock                      7. February [There are fewer days compared to the other months]
8. The letter 'E'.                      9. W                      10. Palm Tree.                      11. Phone.                      12. Your name
13. Because he is walking.                      14. He was only on the first step.
15. 3 tickets. (The grandmother is also a mother and the mother are also a daughter.)
16. The parrot was deaf!

**H. ADHARSHA VII-A****ANSWERS:**

1. Needle                      2. A comb                      3. A book                      4. A key                      5. A map

**F. JOANNAKEZIA VII-H****CROSSWORD PUZZLE ANSWERS:**

<b>1</b> U	<b>6</b> B	I	<b>2</b> Q	U	I	T	O	U	<b>12</b> S	<b>3</b> S
<b>9</b> D	I	L	U	T	E				A	O
	<b>10</b> G	O	A			<b>13</b> P	A	N	I	C
<b>17</b> N	<b>8</b> A	P	R	O	N				N	R
O	P	<b>7</b> A	R	Y	A	<b>11</b> B	H	A	T	A
I	<b>14</b> P	I	E	R	C	E				T
T	L		<b>16</b> Y	R	A	T		<b>5</b> S		E
O	E								<b>4</b> S	
M	E	T	A	R	T	E	N	E	<b>15</b> P	
E			W			R		E		
<b>19</b> D	I	D	N	A	<b>20</b> C	U	O	<b>18</b> T		

**Left to Right**

1. Ubiquitous
7. Aryabhata
8. Apron
9. Dilute
10. Goa
13. Panic
14. Pierce
17. Nap

**Top to bottom**

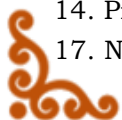
2. Quarrel
3. Socrates
5. Sleet
6. Big Apple
11. Better
12. Saint
16. Yawn

**Right to left**

4. Solitary
15. Penetrate
18. Toucan
20. Candid

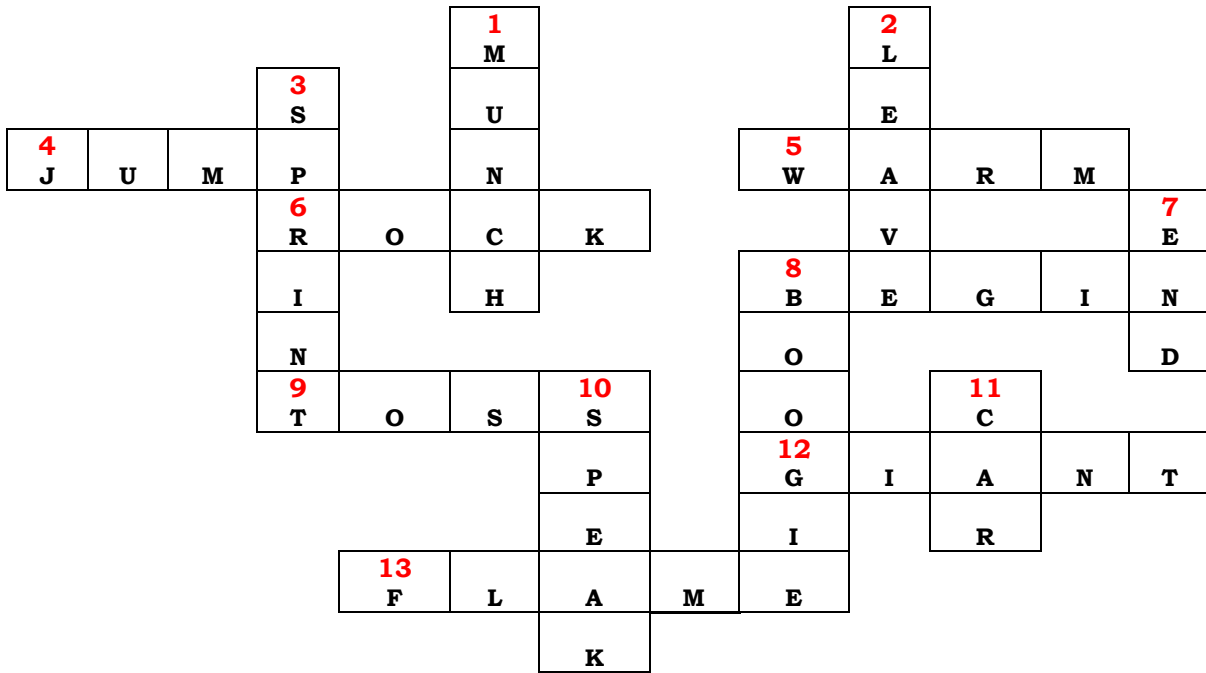
**Bottom to top**

19. Demotion

**SHREENIKAA S VII-D**



**SYNONYMS CROSSWORD ANSWERS**



**DOWN**

1 Munch    2 Leave    3 Sprint    7 End    8 Boogie    10 Speak    11 Car

**ACROSS**

4 Jump    5 Warm    6 Rock    9 Toss    12 Giant    13 Flame    8 Begin

**K.S. NIKITHA VIII-E**

**ANSWERS:**

1) Every month    2) Everyone on the boat is married    3) Match

4) Seven    5) They are Grandfather, Father, Son

**P. ANAND VIII-C**









### SUDOKU ANSWERS



5	3	4	6	7	8	9	1	2
6	7	2	1	9	5	3	4	8
1	9	8	3	4	2	5	6	7
8	5	9	7	6	1	4	2	3
4	2	6	8	5	3	7	9	1
7	1	3	9	2	4	8	5	6
9	6	1	5	3	7	2	8	4
2	8	7	4	1	9	6	3	5
3	4	5	2	8	6	1	7	9

**J. YUVANRAJ IX-F**

### MATHS RIDDLES ANSWERS:

1. Seven
2. Nine
3. One, two and three
4. Five – each daughter has the same brother
5. Neither – they both weigh a ton.

**J. YUVANRAJ IX-F**

### ANSWERS:

1. When we blink our eyes, we will miss them.
2. Twister (Because Tornado will always spin)
3. H (The 7<sup>th</sup> letter in “The Alphabet”)
4. Because it is on “Aeroplane mode”. (Usually Aeroplane’s travel faster than any vehicles, including cars)
5. Because they are good at hiding. (If bears are good at hiding. We can’t see them)
6. Because he was outstanding in his field. (Usually scarecrows stand outside of the field)

**R. ASHWIN IX-F**

### FLAGS USED BY WARRIORS IN MAHABHARATA ANSWERS

1. Arjuna
2. Karna
3. Shalya
4. Jayadratha
5. Duryodhana
6. Ghatotkacha
7. Bhishma
8. Drona
9. Bhima
10. Abhimanyu



**ANANDH MADHAV IX-C**





**CROSSWORD PUZZLE - ASTRONOMY ANSWER**

1. A	S	T	2. E	R	O	I	D											7. C
			A							6. V	O	S	T	O	K			
			R				4. G			E								M
			3. T	I	T	A	N			N								E
			H			5. N	E	B	U	L	A							T
							Y			S								
							M											
			8. A	N	D	R	O	M	E	D	A							
									D									
9. B	L	A	C	K	H	O	L	E										

**ACROSS**

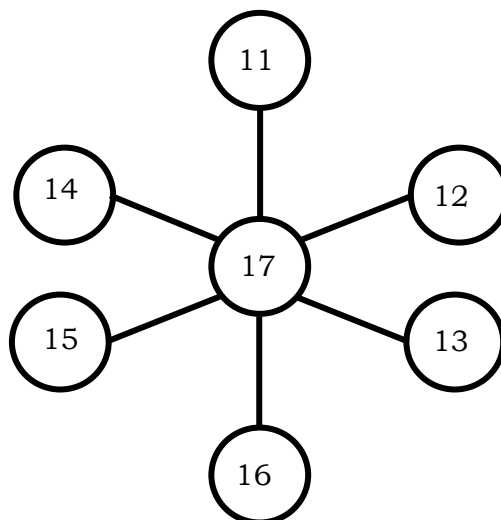
- 1) Asteroid    3) Titan    5) Nebula    6) Vostok    8) Andromeda    9) Black hole.

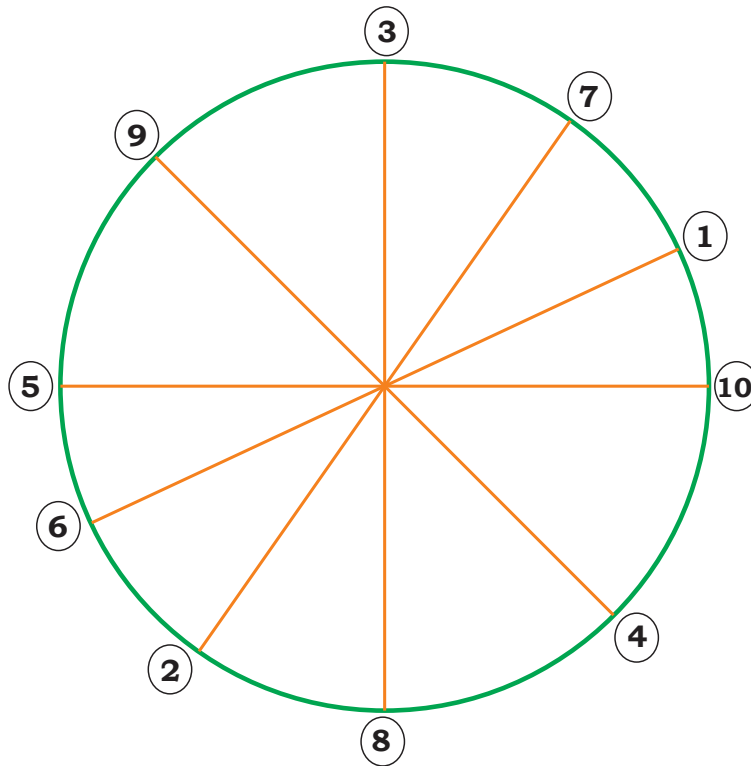
**DOWN**

- 2) Earth    4) Ganymede    6) Venus    7) Comet

**SAHITHYA J S D L S IX-A**

**MATHS PUZZLES SOLUTION**





**SAMYUKTHA S IX-A**

**TRICKY PUZZLES ANSWERS**

- |  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. A deck of cards   | 2. Race Car                 |
| 3. A doughnut  | 4. Friday is his horse name |
| 5. A glove   | 6. Light                    |
| 7. Gymnastics (it has 10 letters)  | 8. An eyeball               |
| 9. The brain of course   |                             |
| 10. Third (All the others end in "th" whereas "third" begins with "th"). |                             |

**G DIVYADARSHINI X-E**

**ANSWERS:**

- |         |        |           |   |
|---------|--------|-----------|---|
| 1. Fire | 2. Age | 3. Shadow | 4. It is because they make up everything. |
|---------|--------|-----------|---|

**S. ANANYA X-G**



### CROSSWORD PUZZLES ANSWER



C	O	L	O	R	L	E	S	S	Q	D	F	L	K	R
C	I	J	D	G	C	I	J	B	W	S	V	U	A	U
S	H	S	O	N	K	E	Q	D	F	L	S	D	S	T
X	N	D	R	I	J	B	V	S	V	K	I	N	C	H
E	M	P	L	V	H	A	W	I	T	A	E	M	H	E
D	S	R	E	I	G	C	C	L	T	N	D	Y	E	R
C	S	O	S	G	F	X	O	I	D	C	C	J	E	F
R	E	T	S	E	D	Z	O	T	D	J	A	K	L	O
E	L	O	Q	F	S	N	A	M	H	I	F	L	E	R
H	E	P	W	I	M	I	U	U	V	N	C	U	L	D
T	T	L	E	L	N	D	T	S	B	S	T	I	P	E
A	S	A	R	O	Z	O	N	E	N	B	E	O	W	R
E	A	S	M	I	V	G	Y	C	M	V	B	S	I	T
R	T	M	V	F	V	U	H	V	W	F	T	I	A	E
B	A	G	C	G	B	Y	G	C	T	R	E	N	I	G

V. SRIDEVI X-H

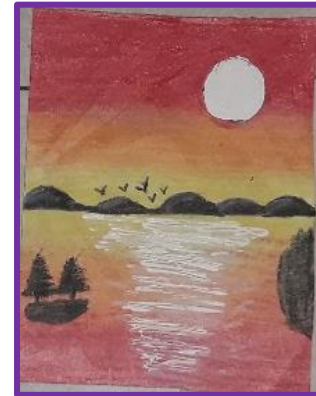




# *STUDENTS ART & CRAFT*



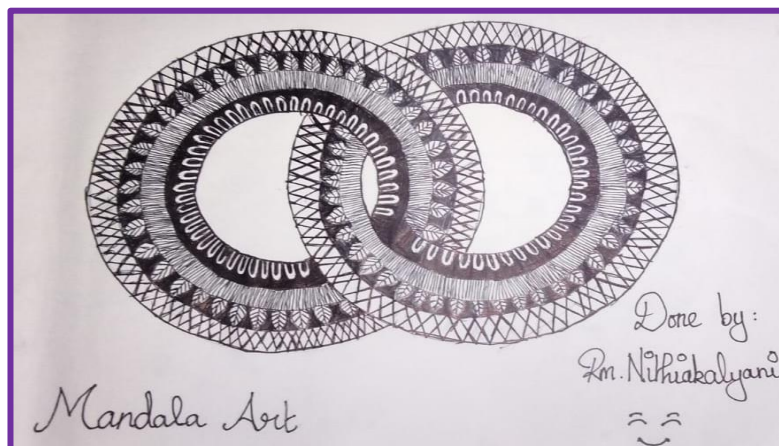
**S. SEETHALAKSHMI VI-C**



**SAI SMRITI N VI-E**



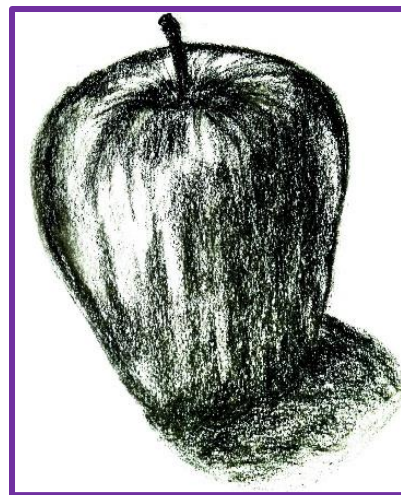
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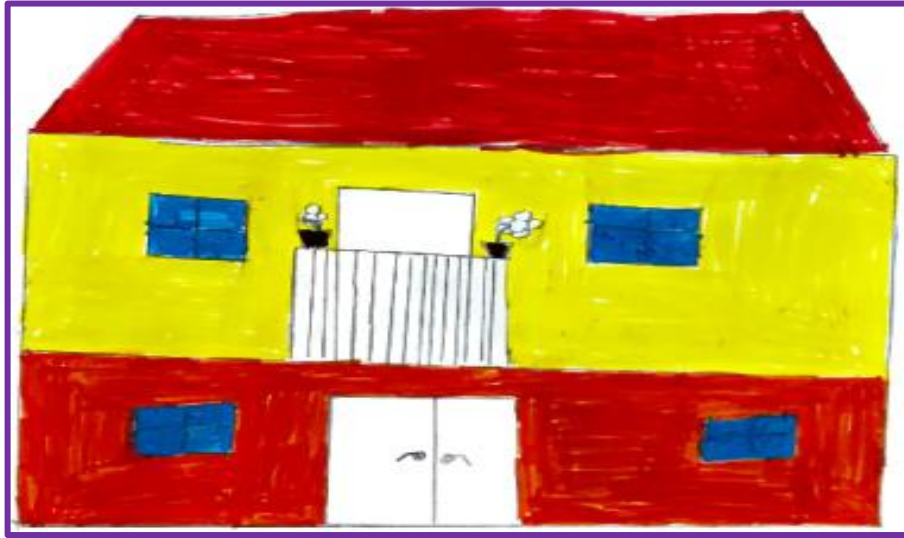




G K DAKSHITH VI-D



**S KAVIPRIYAN VI-H**



**B. MIRUNALI VI-A**

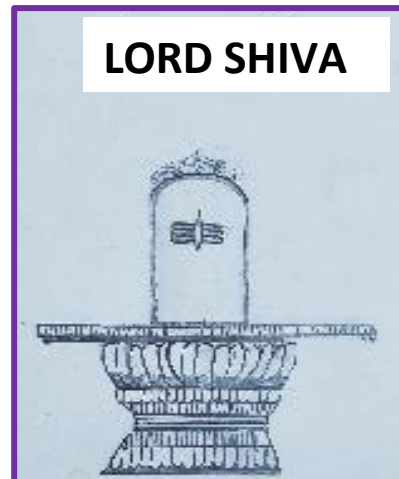




**K. SUBHASHINI VI-F**



**DARSHINI. K VI-E**



**A. JOYCELINE SMYRNA VI-D**

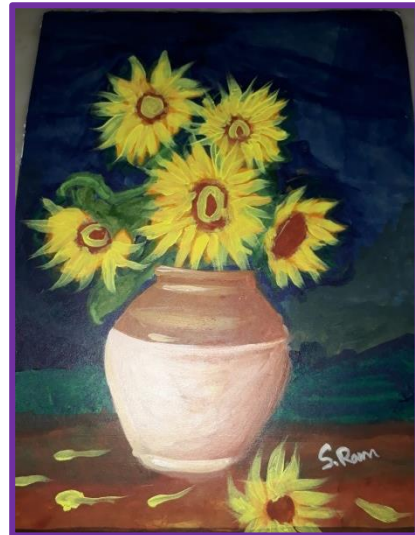




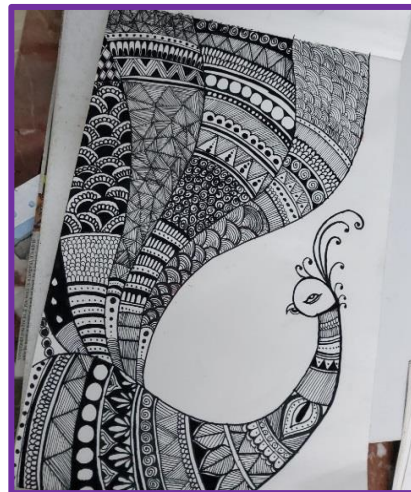
**VIBHAV TT VII-D**



**S RAMASUBRAMANIAN VII-C**



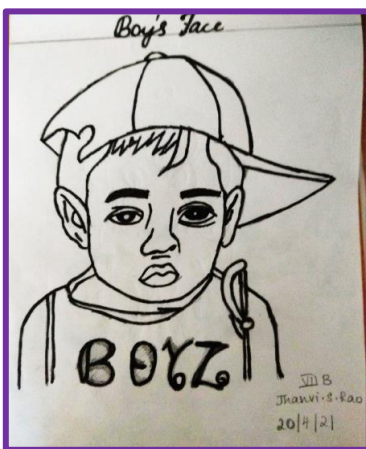
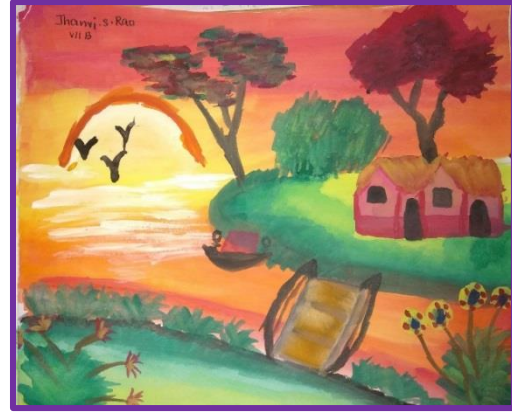
**K G MANASVINI VII-B**







JHANVI S RAO VII-B

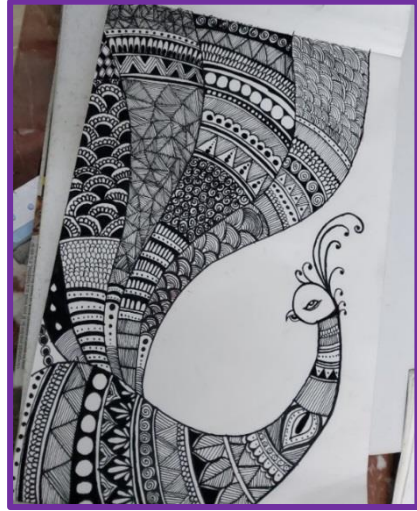




**L. DHANYAA VII-A**



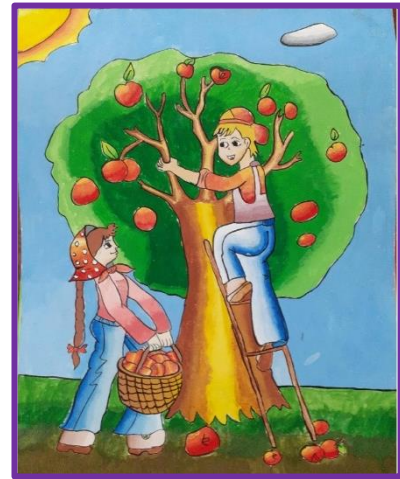
**MANASVINI KG VII-B**



**H. ADHARSHA VII-A**



**MOUSIKA. P VII-F**



**K. SHAISTA AZEEMA VII-A**



**GANYAA SRIKANTH VII-E**

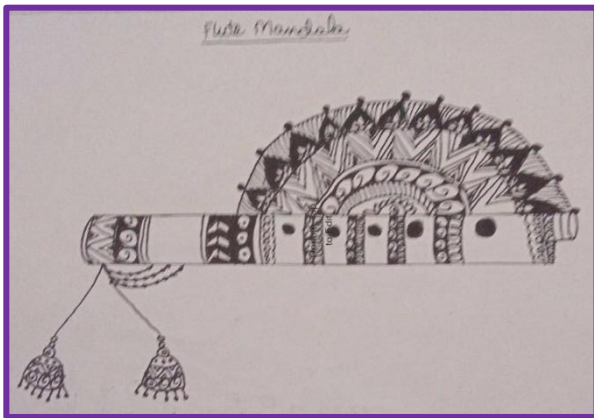




**G. TANUSHRI VII-B**



**H. JAYASHREE MALLYA VII-H**



**ANANYA.K VII-D**



**A.A. ABHINAYA VII-A**

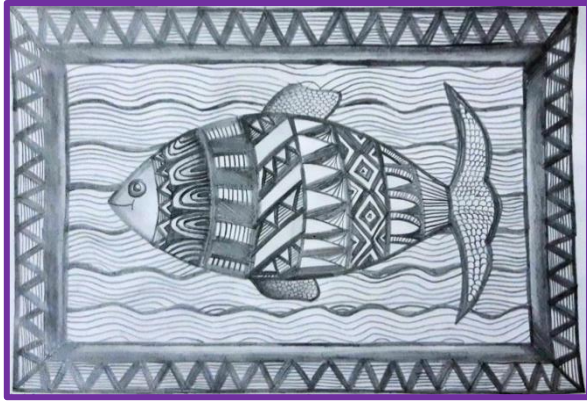


**PAVITHRA BRUGADISH VII-A**





**M VAISHNAVI VII-B**



**R. SHRUTHI VIII-G**



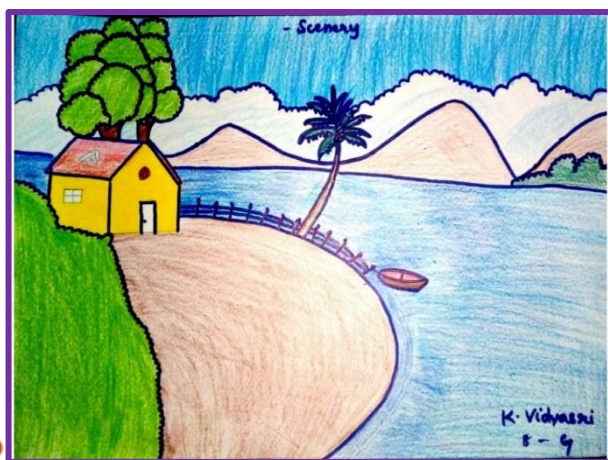
**P.R. DEESHANTH VIII-E**

**B. DIVYA VIII-G**



**K. VIDYASRI VIII-G**

**S. ARADHANA VIII-G**







**M. AKSHITA VIII-F**



**C. ALAMELU VIII-G**



**ABISHA VARGHESE VIII-E**



**G. SAI MANASA VIII-A**



**A. ARCHANA VIII-B**



**K. MAANASA VIII-E**



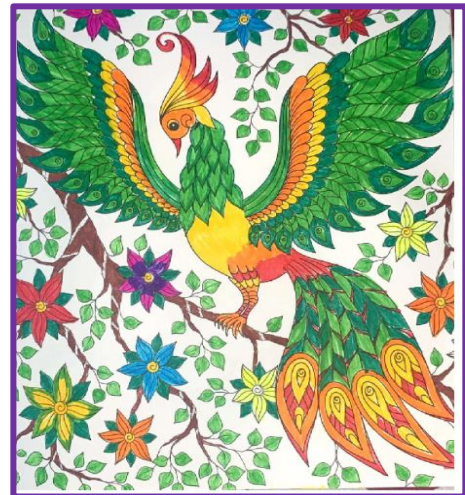
**ANIKA. M.B IX-A**



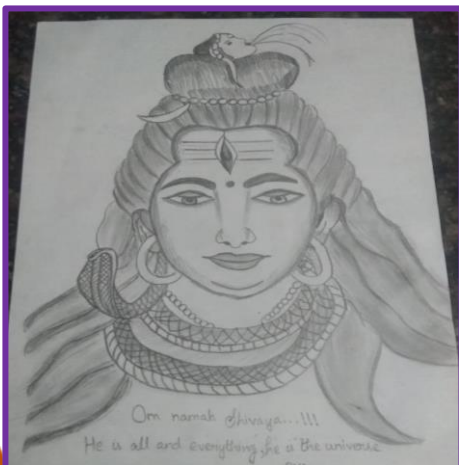
**EDISON RAJ J IX-F**



**P. SHREYA PRINCY IX-G**



**S. MADHUMITHRA IX-D**





**K. S. RACHNAA IX-B**



**S SHIVAANI IX-B**



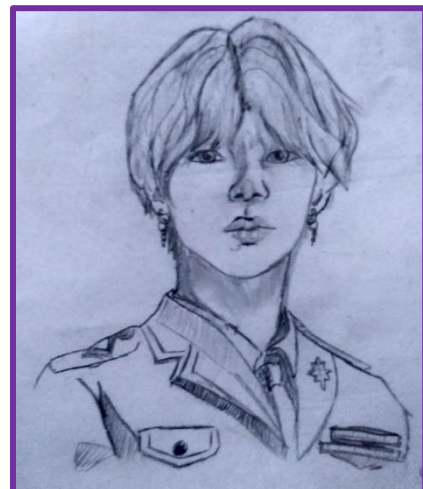
**S SANJITHA IX-F**



**NISHA AKSHARA IX-B**



**ESHA SUNKARA IX-B**



SAHITYA J S D L S IX-A



R. VASUNDHRA IX-D



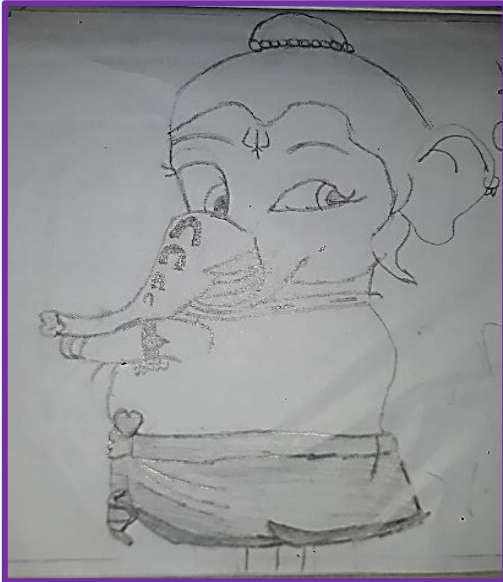
SAHITYA J S D L S IX-A







**SRIDEVI X-H**



**JANIESHREE P IX-A**



**SAI VAISHNAVI X-B**

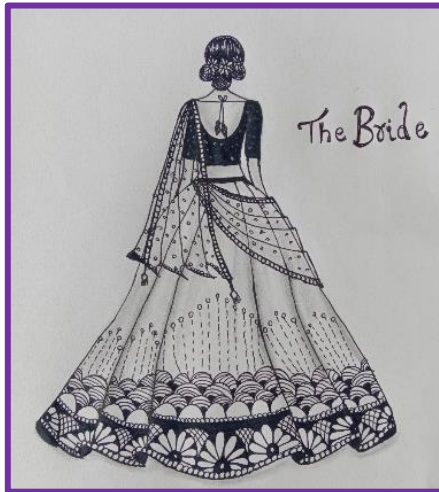




**KARAN KARTHIK V X-A**



**G DIVYADARSHINI X-E**



**A.M. KRISHNAN X-G**



**HARITHA KARNAN X-E**

