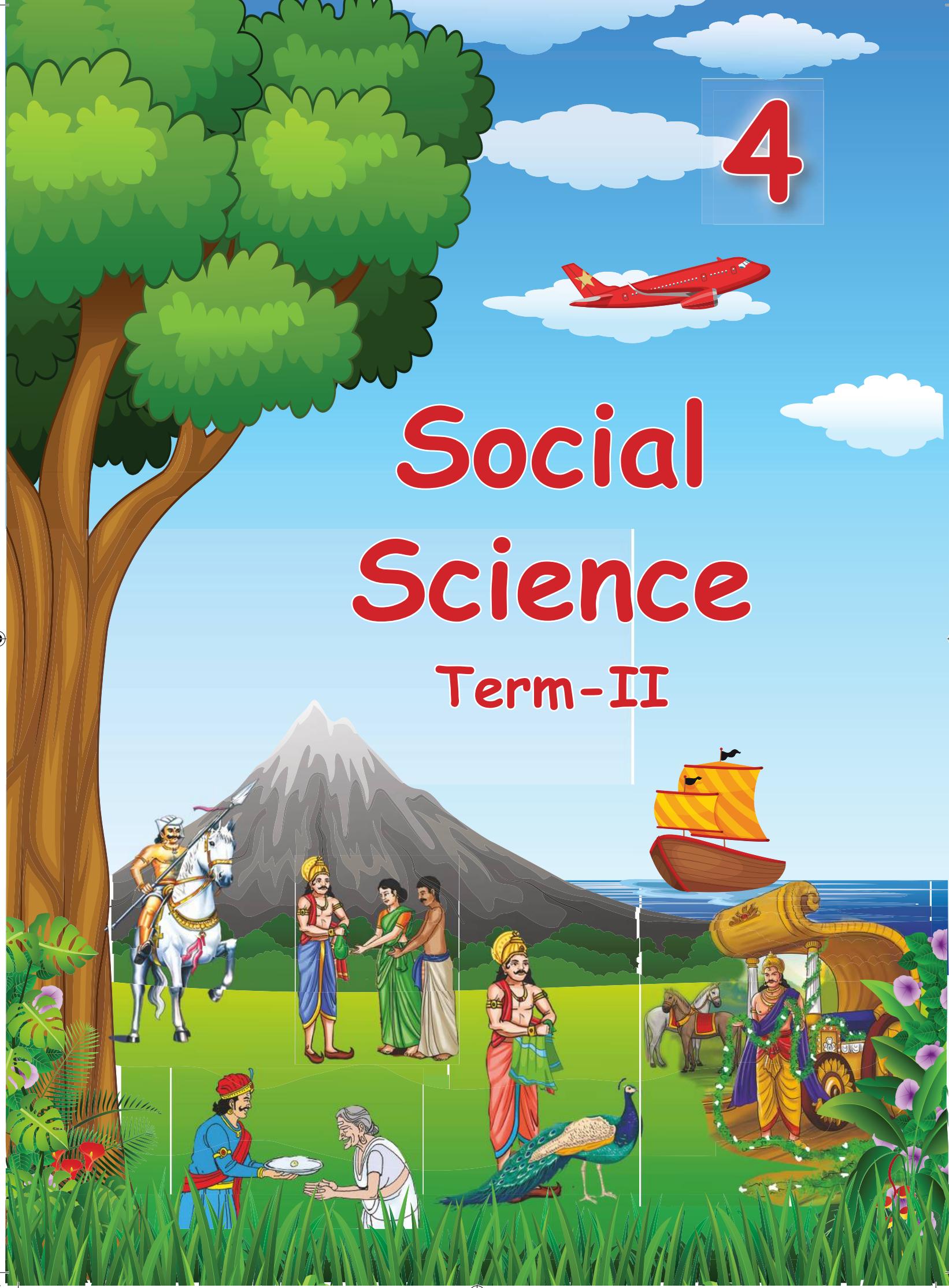


4

Social Science

Term-II





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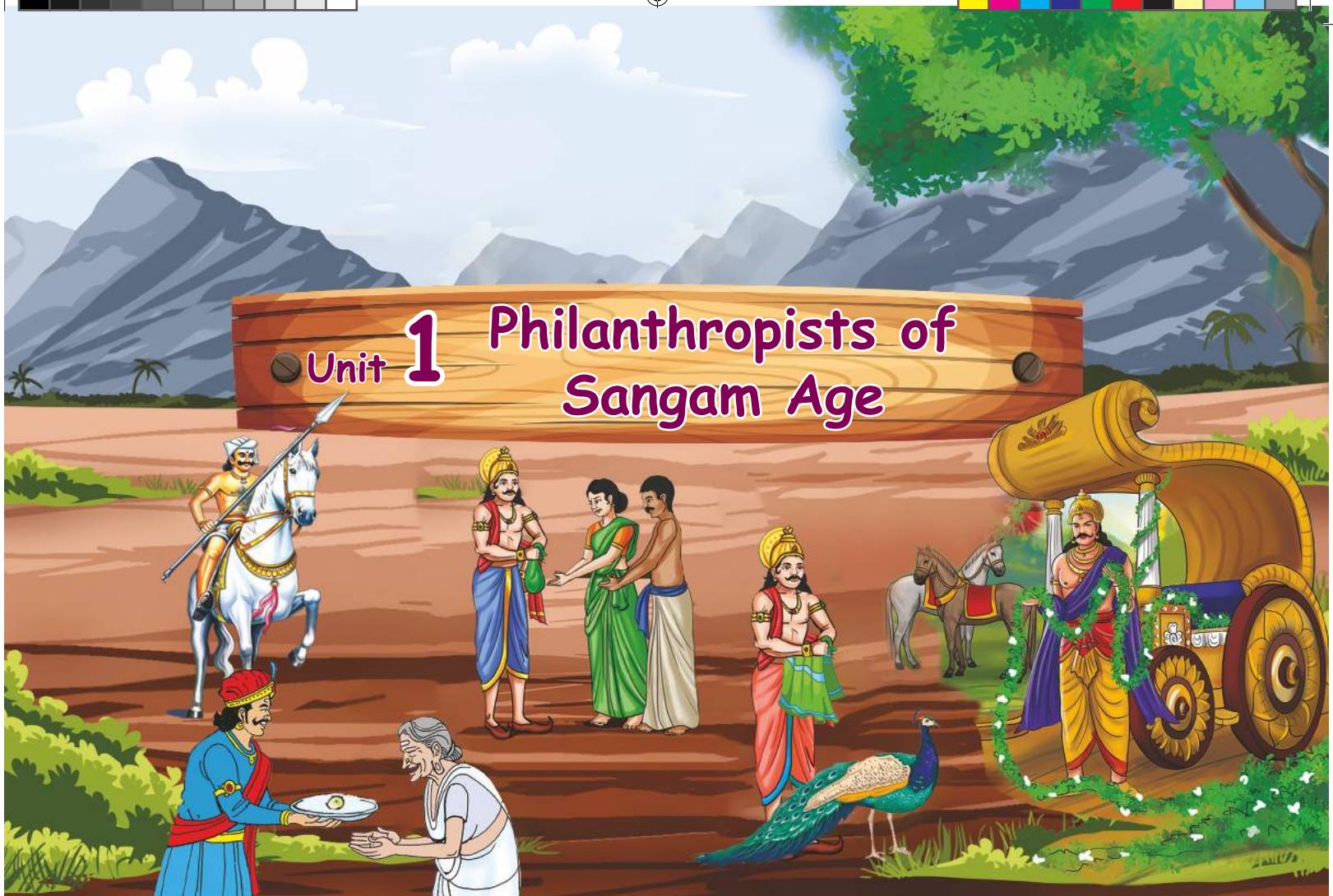
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Assessment



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Unit 1

Philanthropists of Sangam Age





Geetha and her Grandpa are on a trip during summer holidays. They are on their way to Kodaikanal the hill station in Tamil Nadu. This is the first time that Geetha is travelling up a steep hill in a bus.

Grandpa, how did people come to these hills before buses and cars were used?



They would have used horses and donkeys to climb up the hill.

Who ruled these regions?



In the Sangam Age, many philanthropists ruled the hilly regions. But, seven of them were very famous.

Why only seven were famous? Who were they?



DO YOU KNOW?

Sangam literature, consisting of several classical poetry is the main sources of the Sangam Age.



Those seven philanthropists were Pegan, Pari, Nedumudi kari, Aay, Adhiyaman, Nalli and Valvil Ori. They ruled different hilly regions at different periods during the Sangam Age. They were all powerful, kind and cared for nature and the people.



Is that! why there are more trees in the hills than in Chennai?



Hills usually have lot of trees. It is important for people to take care of them. Shall I tell you a few stories about how those philanthropists and the people protected nature and how in turn nature protected them?



I would love that!



Wee 'Try to Answer'



1. Name any three philanthropists.
2. During which age did the seven famous philanthropists rule the hilly regions?





Pegan



Are you ready for the first story?

Yes!



Okay. This story is about **Pegan**. Pegan ruled **Palani hills (Dindigul district)** – the very same hill range that we are visiting today. Isn't it cold here?

Yes, grandpa. That's why Amma has packed sweaters for us.



Correct. One day, while Pegan was on his walk, he saw a peacock shivering. He assumed that the peacock was shivering due to cold and he covered the peacock with shawl.

Can a peacock use a shawl?



May be not. The point is that Pegan treated the peacock just like his own child. How many people now a days show such kindness towards animals?



Grandpa, one day I saw a boy throwing stones at a dog. I stopped him. May be, if he knew about Pegan, he would find a way to love animals.



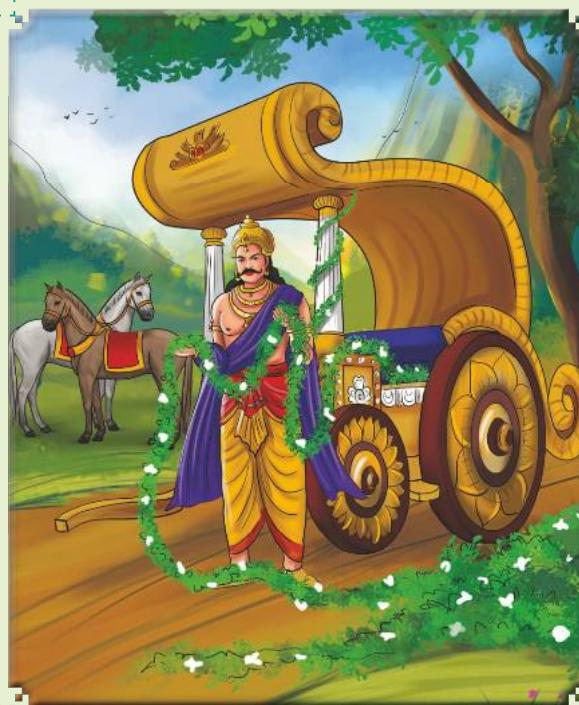
True. It's not just kindness towards trees and animals. It is also about valuing people. We should treat all living things equally.



Three Try to Answer



1. Which hilly region did Pegan rule?
2. What did Pegan see when he was taking a walk?
3. What did Pegan use to cover the shivering peacock?



Pari



Okay, the next story is nearly 2,000 years old. A wise and kind philanthropist called **Pari** ruled **Parambu Nadu**. This was located in Parambu malai, a hill range that starts in Sivaganga district in Tamil Nadu and extends all the way to Palakkad in Kerala.



The Moovendhars - the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas - wanted to make Parambu Nadu a part of their kingdom. They were not able to win the battles against Pari and his army individually. So, they attacked Parambu Nadu together.

In the thick forests inside the hills, they were not able to defeat Pari's army. Instead, they made sure that Parambu Nadu could not get water or food from below the hill. They thought that Pari would surrender, after he ran out of food and water.

Grandpa, did Pari surrender?



No, Pari did not surrender. Few months passed, the Moovendhars later realised that the forests in Parambu malai were so rich that they provided people with a lot of jackfruit, edible bamboo and other wild nuts. The hill also had a lot of streams that provided them with fresh, clean water.

So they didn't need food or water from any other place?



Yes. Their forests took care of them, just as Pari, the people in his region also took care of nature.

There is even a famous story that tells his generosity.

One day Pari was passing a young jasmine climber. He saw that there was no tree to help the climber to grow. He offered his golden chariot to give support for the climber.



This is so interesting. Do you know that we planted a few trees in our school? I will make sure that they grow well, just like Pari did.



Would you like to hear more stories about some of the other philanthropists?

Yes!

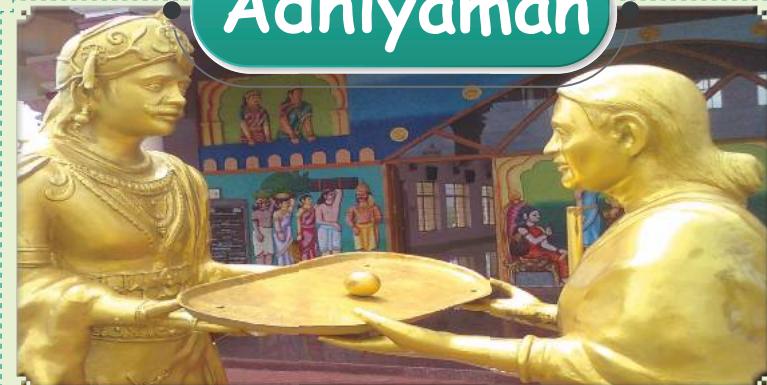


Three Try to Answer

1. Which was the region ruled by Pari?
2. What were stopped from the lower regions to Parambu Nadu?
3. What did Pari give to support jasmine climber?



Adhiyaman



There was another philanthropist called **Adhiyaman**. He also ruled a hilly region **Thagadur** in **Dharmapuri district**. One day he was presented with a very rare type of **gooseberry**. He was told that anyone who ate that rare fruit, would be immortal. Do you know what did he do?

He offered that fruit to an old Tamil poetess **Avvaiyar**.



The same Avvaiyar I read about her in my Tamil textbook?



Yes, Geetha. Avvaiyar was shocked and asked Adhiyaman why he was offering her the gooseberry. She said that he should eat this fruit as he was the chieftain. Adhiyaman told her that there would be many chieftains after him, but there would not be many poets, to teach people how to live life better, like her.

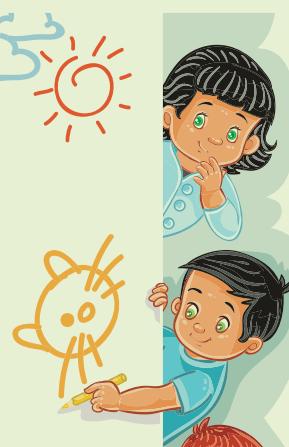
Can you imagine a powerful chieftain offering such a valuable gift to an old poetess? This shows how people valued each other in the Sangam Age. Don't you agree?

Yes, grandpa. We should always value people around us.



Try to Answer

1. What did Adhiyaman receive as a present?
2. Who was Avvaiyar?
3. Why did Adhiyaman give the gooseberry to Avvaiyar?



List the things given by these philanthropists.

1. Pari: _____
2. Pegan: _____
3. Adhiyaman: _____



Let me tell you a story of another chieftain Valvil Ori who ruled a hilly region in Kolli hills (Namakkal district).

Does the 'Vil' in his name mean bow?



How smart you are! Yes, it does. 'Val' means powerful and 'Vil' means bow. He got his name as he was an expert archer.

Amazing! what did he do for the people?





Ori was not only known for his skill in archery, but also hailed as a kind ruler. He used to reward bards, musicians, dancers and other artisans for their skills.

Grandpa, I like Valvil Ori. What about the other three philanthropists?



K2P5R3



Aay also ruled a hilly region in the Pothigai hills, South of Madurai.

Nedumudi kari ruled the region of Thondaimandalam at Tirukkoyilur. Nalli ruled the region of Thottimalai under the king Cheran.

They were all known for their kindness. That's why even after so many years, they are still fondly remembered by us.

Nedumudi kari



Thank you for the interesting stories. I will share these with all my friends.



Match the following.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Pari | - kind towards animals |
| 2. Pegan | - reward skilled people |
| 3. Adhiyaman | - kind towards nature |
| 4. Valvil Ori | - valued people |



Wee Try to Answer

1. Which hilly region did Valvil Ori rule?
2. What is the meaning of Val and Vil?



List the name of the seven Philanthropists and their regions.

Philanthropists	Regions

Glossary

Sangam Age	- A period in the history of ancient Tamil Nadu.
Philanthropist	- A person who seeks to promote the welfare of others.
Steep hill	- A very tall hill.
Immortal	- Living forever.
Bards	- A poet.
Artisan	- A worker in a skilled profession.

Recap

- ❖ There were many philanthropists in Sangam Age. Seven of them were famous.
- ❖ The Moovendhars were the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas.
- ❖ Philanthropists were known for the kindness towards the people and nature.
- ❖ The seven philanthropists were Pegan, Pari, Nedumudi Kari, Aay, Adhiyaman, Nalli and Valvil Ori.



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer

1. _____ is one among the Moovendhars.
a. Aay b. Pari
c. Cheran d. Nalli
2. The seven philanthropists ruled in the _____.
a. plains b. deserts
c. rivers d. hilly regions
3. Parambu Nadu was located in _____ district.
a. Dharmapuri b. Dindigul
c. Sivaganga d. Namakkal
4. Pegan ruled a hilly region in the _____ hills.
a. Palani b. Kodaikanal
c. Pothigai d. Kolli
5. Adhiyaman gave a _____ to Avvaiyar.
a. shawl b. gooseberry
c. gift d. chariot

II. Match the following.

- | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Aay | - | Dharmapuri district |
| 2. Adhiyaman | - | Pothigai hills |
| 3. Valvil Ori | - | Sivaganga district |
| 4. Pari | - | Kolli Hills |

III. True or False.

1. Pari did not care for nature at all.
2. Sangam Age had seven famous philanthropists.
3. We should value the people and animals.
4. Nedumudi kari ruled the region of Thottimalai.



IV. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

1. Write about Sangam literature?
2. What did the Moovendhars do when they couldn't win battles against Pari?
3. Why did Adhiyaman give the gooseberry to Avvaiyar?
4. What was Valvil Ori famous for?

Project

Collect pictures of any one ruler you like the most & describe why do you like him. (Do it here)



Stick the picture here



Unit 2 Physical Features of Tamil Nadu



Learning Objectives



J6C1F7



Children will be able to:

- ❖ understand the physical features of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ locate mountain, plateau, plain and coastal regions in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ describe the features of mountains, plateaus, plains and coast.
- ❖ explain the types of forests found in Tamil Nadu.





Our state

Tamil Nadu is located in the South of India. It is the **eleventh largest** state in India. It shares boundaries with

- Andhra Pradesh on the North
- Karnataka on the North west
- Indian Ocean on the South
- Kerala on the West
- Bay of Bengal on the East

Tamil Nadu extends upto Kanniyakumari which forms the southern most tip of India. It is the meeting point of Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal.

The **Pulicat lake** is situated at the northern end of Tamil Nadu.



Tamil Nadu had 32 districts. Recently, government announced 3 more districts namely Kallakurichi, Chengalpattu and Tenkasi. At present(2019) there are 35 districts.



Tamil Nadu and its neighbours



1. On the political map of India shade any two neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu.
2. Mark the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal on the map.



The Madras Presidency called as Tamil Nadu comprised of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Odisha. Later in 1953, Telugu speaking region of the state was split to form Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, in 1956, Malayalam and Kannada speaking regions of the state were split into Kerala and Mysore.



Landscape of Tamil Nadu

The landscape of Tamil Nadu can be divided into four categories namely:

1. Mountains
2. Plateaus
3. Plains
4. Coast



1. Mountains

Tamil Nadu is the only state in India which has both the Western ghats and Eastern ghats. They meet at the Nilgiri hills in Tamil Nadu. Doddabetta is the highest peak in Nilgiri hills. Tamil Nadu has various hill stations like Ooty, Kodaikanal, Kolli hills, Kothagiri and Yercaud.

The Eastern ghats do not get enough rainfall unlike the Western ghats which receives lot of rainfall. The plantations grown in these ghats include tea, coffee and spices.



Ghats of South India

Tamil Nadu has rich flora and fauna. **Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary, Indira Gandhi wildlife sanctuary and National park in Anaimalai** are in the Western ghats of the state. There are a variety of plant species found in them. The Kurunji shrub is the most special of them all. **Kurunji flowers** blossom once in 12 years.

Three 'Try to Answer'

1. Where do the Western ghats and Eastern ghats meet?
2. Name any two wildlife sanctuaries in the Western ghats of Tamil Nadu.



2. Plateaus

There are three plateaus in Tamil Nadu namely Bharamahal plateau, Coimbatore plateau and Madurai plateau. There are many small hills between these plateaus. Chennimalai is one among those hills in Erode.

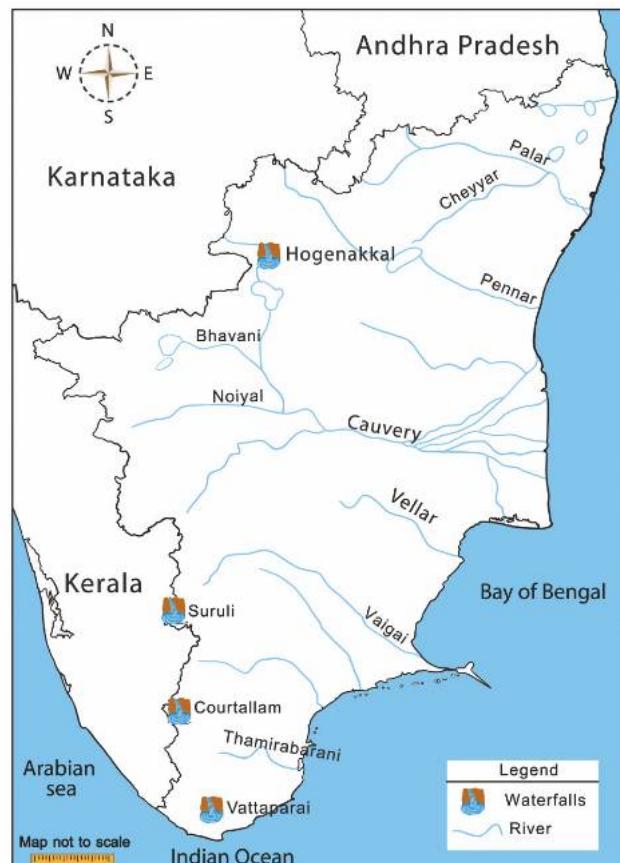
3. Plains

Plains in Tamil Nadu can be divided into river plains and coastal plains.

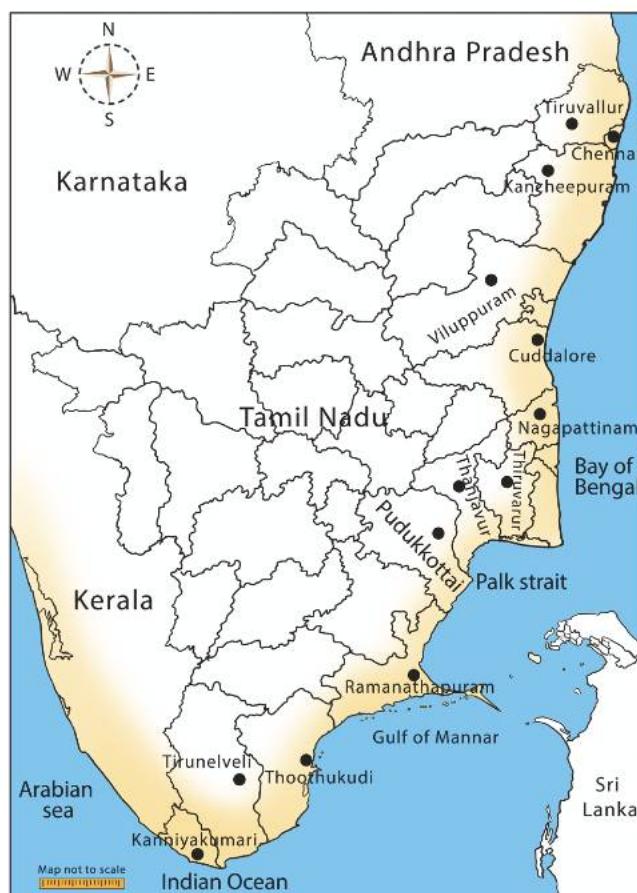
a) River plains

Rivers Palar, Cheyyar, Pennar and Vellar form the Northern plains. The middle river plain is formed by Cauvery and its tributaries. River Vaigai and Thamirabarani form the Southern plains.

River Cheyyar is a tributary of River Palar. It is a seasonal river that flows through the district of Tiruvannamalai.



Rivers and waterfalls of Tamil Nadu



Coastal areas of Tamil Nadu

b) Coastal plains

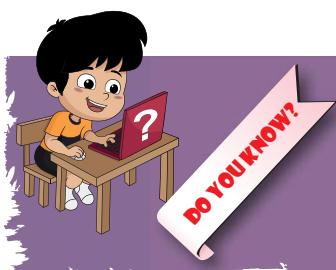
Coastal plains of Tamil Nadu are also called Cholamandalam plains which extend from Chennai to Kanyakumari.

4. Coasts

Tamil Nadu has the third longest coastline in India. The coastal region extends from Chennai to Kanyakumari. Pamban island forms a part of Ramanathapuram. It separates Gulf of Mannar and Palk strait. 13 districts share the coastline.

The notable beaches of Tamil Nadu are:

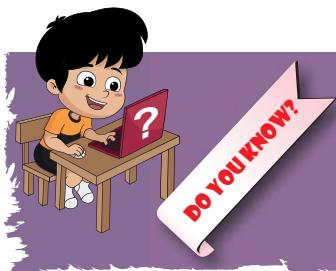
- Marina Beach, the second longest urban beach in the world.
- Rameswaram beach is famous for its beautiful view.
- Kanyakumari beach is famous for its beautiful views of sunrise and sunset over the water.



Pamban bridge in Rameswaram is India's first sea bridge opened in the year 1914.



On the district map of Tamil Nadu shade any three coastal districts of Tamil Nadu.



Droogs are steep rocks. Rock fort is a famous droog in Tiruchirapalli (Tamil Nadu).



Waterfalls of Tamil Nadu

Waterfalls is an area where the river water flows down from a mountain. Tamil Nadu has several waterfalls. Some of them are:

- a) **Hogenakkal waterfalls** is located in Dharmapuri on the River Cauvery. It is known for bathing areas, boat rides and attracts many tourists all round the year.



Courtallam - Aintharuvி



Hogenakkal falls

- b) **Courtallam waterfalls** is located in Tenkasi. It is in the Western ghats on the river Chittar. There are a total of nine falls of which Peraruvi, Aintharuvி and Puli Aruvி are the most prominent.

- c) **Suruli waterfalls** is located in Theni. Here the water falls from a series of rock steps.

- d) **Vattaparai waterfalls** is located in Kanyakumari. The falls is surrounded by forest on all sides. People are allowed to take a natural bath here.



Three & Try to Answer



1. Name some important rivers in Tamil Nadu.
2. Where is Courtallam waterfalls located?



Climate of Tamil Nadu

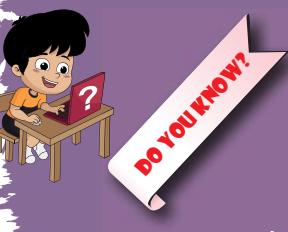
Tamil Nadu experiences tropical climate and there is very little difference between summer and winter. The temperature during summer can rise up to 40°C (40 degree celsius). Due to its location, Tamil Nadu experiences hot and humid weather almost throughout the year with mild winter. Tamil Nadu is dependent on monsoon rains and often faces droughts if monsoon fails.

Seasons of Tamil Nadu:

1. Winter season (January - February)
2. Summer season (March - May)
3. South West monsoon (June - September)
4. North East monsoon (October - December)



1. During which months does the State receive rain fall from South West monsoon?
2. Describe the weather of Tamil Nadu in a sentence.



Thiruthani recorded the all-time highest temperature of 48.6°C in May 2003.

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD).



Forests

There are many types of forests across Tamil Nadu. Most of these forests are found in the areas near the ghats. These forests have so many types of trees. The topmost branches of the trees form a continuous chain such that little or no sunlight hits the ground, this is called **canopy**. The forests are divided based on the canopy cover:

Very Dense Forest	The Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Erode,
Moderate Dense Forest	The Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Erode, Krishnagiri
Open Forest	Salem, Vellore, Dharmapuri

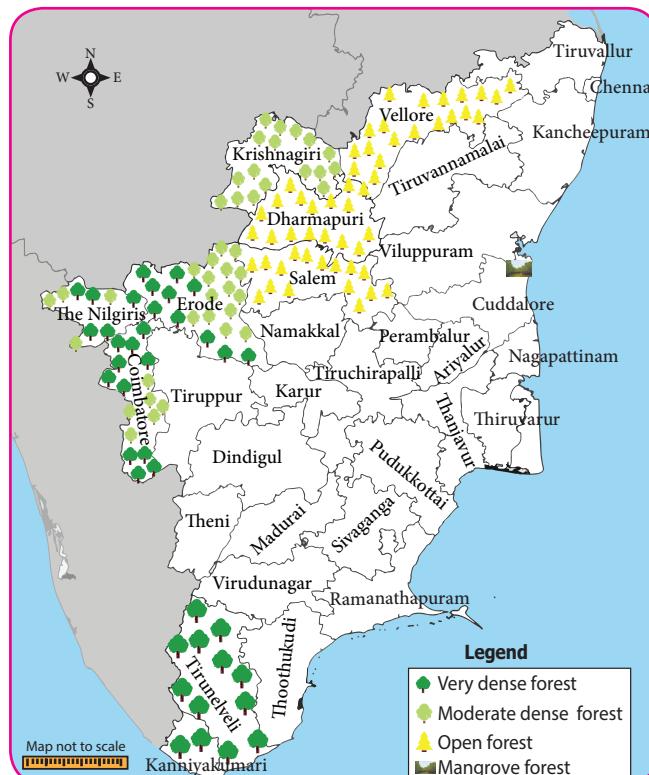
The forests can also be grouped as:

a) Evergreen forests:

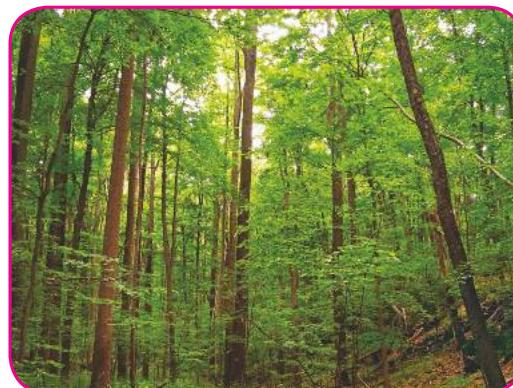
The word evergreen means:

Ever (always) + green = Always green

The trees in these forests have leaves that are always green. In Tamil Nadu we find evergreen forests in the Western ghats of Tirunelveli, Kanniakumari, The Nilgiris and Coimbatore.



Forests in Tamil Nadu



Deciduous forest

b) Deciduous forests:

The trees in these forests **shed their leaves** during the dry season.

These forests are usually found near the evergreen forests. They generally grow in the lower regions of the hills.



Mangrove forest

c) Swamp (Mangrove) forests:

The word swamp means areas that are low where water gets collected easily. These forests are usually found near the beaches and river beds.

The **Pichavaram mangrove forest** is located near Chidambaram in Tamil Nadu.



Glossary

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Flora and fauna | - The plants and the animals of an environment. |
| 2. Ghat | - A mountain pass / mountain range. |
| 3. Drought | - A prolonged period of very low rainfall. |
| 4. Weather | - The daily state of the atmosphere, or air, in any given place. |
| 5. Climate | - The average of weather conditions in an area over a long period. |

Recap

- ❖ Tamil Nadu is located in the South of India.
- ❖ Landscapes can be divided into four categories namely mountains, plateaus, plains and coasts.
- ❖ Plains are found along the rivers and the coasts.
- ❖ The coastline of Tamil Nadu is shared by 13 districts.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu has a tropical climate.
- ❖ Forests can be grouped as evergreen forests, deciduous forests and swamp forests.



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which wildlife sanctuary is located in Tamil Nadu?
a. Mudumalai wildlife sanctuary b. Corbett national park
c. Sunderbans national park d. Ranthambore national park
2. Western ghats and Eastern ghats meet at _____.
a. Aravalli range b. Nilgiri hills
c. Himalayan range d. Vidhyas range
3. The topmost branches of trees form a chain called _____.
a. sunlight b. canopy
c. forest d. mangrove
4. Tamil Nadu experiences _____.
a. extreme winters b. highest rainfall
c. tropical climate d. snow fall



5. _____ are found in the places where there is heavy rainfall.
- Deciduous forests
 - Swamp forests
 - Evergreen forests
 - None of them

II. Match the following.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mountain ranges in Tamil Nadu | - Pamban bridge |
| 2. Suruli waterfall | - Western and Eastern ghats |
| 3. India's first sea bridge | - Theni |
| 4. Pichavaram | - Third longest in India |
| 5. Tamil Nadu's coastline | - Mangrove forest |

III. True or False.

- Tamil Nadu is the eleventh largest state in India.
- Tamil Nadu is located in the west of India.
- Kurunji flowers blossom once in 2 years.
- Tamil Nadu experiences hot and humid weather throughout the year.
- Deciduous forests do not shed leaves.

IV. Answer in brief.

- Name the states that Tamil Nadu shares boundary with.
- What are the different landscapes of Tamil Nadu?
- What are the different plains in Tamil Nadu?
- Name the waterfalls in Tamil Nadu.
- Describe the climate of Tamil Nadu.
- Differentiate evergreen forests and deciduous forests.

Project

Mark the following features of Tamil Nadu on the map.

- Mountain
- Plateau
- Plain
- Coast
- Waterfall





Unit 3 Transport



W6L8T5



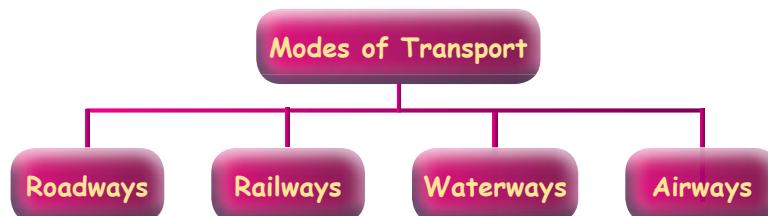
Transport

Transport is the movement of people, animals and things from one place to another.



Modes of Transport

There are different modes of transport in India.



Before the invention of wheels, humans used to walk everywhere. They used bullock carts to cover distances. Even today, many use bicycles which are eco friendly to travel.

a) Roadways

India has been building roads since old times. Roadways connect the nook and corners of our country.

National Highways (NH) - These are the main roads connecting cities in the country. e.g. NH 44 runs from Srinagar to Kanyakumari. The Golden Quadrilateral road connects the four major cities - Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata in India.

State Highways (SH) - These are the roads connecting important cities within the state. e.g. SH 4 runs from Arcot to Villupuram.

District Roads - They are of two types - Major District Roads (M.D.R.) and Other District Roads (O.D.R.). These roads connect markets and offices in the district.

Village Roads - These roads connect villages or a group of villages with each other and also to other major roads near it.



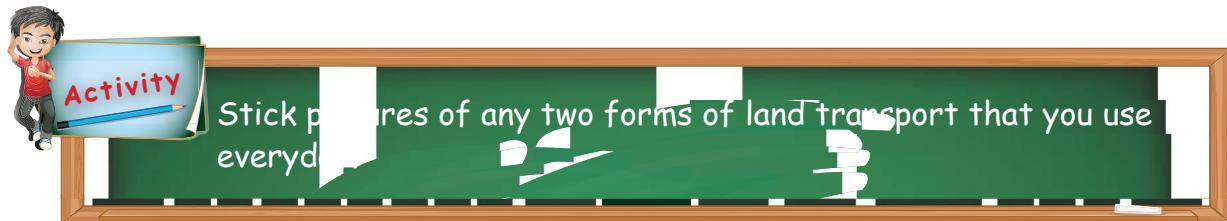


Bus is the most important means of public transport system in India. Buses are managed by the respective State governments. Many State governments have introduced air-conditioned buses and sleeper buses. The **Chennai Mofussil Bus Terminus** is the largest bus terminus in Asia.



Chennai Mofussil Bus Terminus, Koyambedu

Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) is a high quality bus - based transit system. It has been introduced in some cities in India. The BRTS ensured that there are roadways that only buses can use.



b) Railways

Railway is the most important form of transport system connecting various states in India. The first railway line was laid between Mumbai and Thane in 1853.

One of the earliest railway stations built in Tamil Nadu was in Royapuram in the year 1856. Steam engines were used in the beginning. From steam engines to high speed rail, the growth of Indian Railways over the past 170 years has been vast and it has contributed to the development of India.

Major Rail links from Tamil Nadu

Name of the train	From	To
Himsagar Express	Kanniyakumari	Jammu
Tamil Nadu Express	Chennai	New Delhi
Tirukkural Express	Kanniyakumari	New Delhi
Coromandal Express	Chennai	Kolkata
Chennai Express	Chennai	Mumbai



There are also sub-urban rails that connect different places within a city. The first modern rapid transit system in India is the Kolkata Metro Rail System. The Chennai Metro Rail was started in the year 2015.



Chennai Metro Rail



DO YOU KNOW?

Indian Railways is the 4th largest network in the world.

Darjeeling Himalayan Rail in West Bengal is a **World Heritage Site** and it is the only steam operated railway in India.



Activity

Stick pictures of different forms of railways (ex: metro, steam, high speed) and write their names below it.

c) Waterways

India has a very long coastline and hence ports remain main centers for trade.

Oceanic or Coastal water transport

India has 13 major ports and Tamil Nadu is the only state in India that has three major ports: **Ennore, Chennai and Tuticorin**.

Shipping Corporation of India, a government owned company manages all offshore and other marine transport related infrastructure in the country.





Water transport happens through:

1. Boat
2. Speed Boat
3. Ship

The boats are widely used for fishing in Tamil Nadu.



Boat



Speed Boat



Ship



1. Which is the only state in India that has more than 2 ports?
2. Name the ports in Tamil Nadu.
3. Name the government agency that handles marine transport related infrastructure in the country.

d) Airways

Air transport is the fastest way to travel to different parts of the world. The very first air service of Asia was inaugurated by India in the year 1914 by Post and Telegraph Department by carrying mail from **Allahabad to Naini** across the Ganga river. In Tamil Nadu there are 4 international airports at **Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli**.

Airlines plays a huge role in connecting cities within the country and across the world.

Helicopters are used for short distances and in hilly regions like **Haridwar, Badrinath, Kedarnath and Darjeeling**.



Take off of a flight



Helicopter flies over Kedarnath



Collect pictures of any three international airports of India, stick it and write their names.



India has the world's highest helipad at the Siachen glacier which is 21,000 feet above sea level.

Advantages of transport

1) Growth of agricultural and industrial production

Transport system plays a huge role in the growth of agricultural and industrial production by carrying raw materials to different parts of the country.

2) Growth in trade

It helps in promoting trade in the country. Transport plays a key role in the country's export and import of goods.

3) Promotes tourism

It helps people from different countries to visit other countries. Without a good transport system, promotion of tourism is not possible.

Three Try to Answer

1. Which is used to travel short distance in airways?
2. How many international airports are there in Tamil Nadu?



Glossary

1. Trade - Buying and selling of goods and services.
2. Import - Buying of goods or services from another country.
3. Export - Selling goods or services to another country.
4. Helipad - Place where helicopters land.

Recap

- ❖ Transport is the movement of people, animals and things from one place to another.
- ❖ The four modes of transport are roadways, railways, waterways and airways.
- ❖ Roadways are used to travel by bicycles, buses and cars etc. The four types of roadways are National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads.
- ❖ Railways is the most important mode of transport which connects the states.
- ❖ Waterways include the transport done through water bodies. It happens through boats, speed boats and ships.
- ❖ Airways is the fastest way to travel. We use aeroplanes and helicopters for air travel.



Evaluation

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. Which of the following is an example of land transport?
a. Car b. Ship c. Helicopter d. Aeroplane
2. The first railway line was laid in _____.
a. 2019 b. 1853 c. 1947 d. 1950
3. One of the major cities that connects Golden Quadrilateral highway is _____.
a. Chennai b. Kanyakumari c. Madurai d. Trichy
4. _____ is the oldest mode of transport.
a. Boat b. Cycle c. Walking d. Bullock cart
5. There are _____ modes of transport.
a. 3 b. 4 c. 5 d. 6





II. Match the following.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. International airport in Tamil Nadu | - Bus |
| 2. Important public transport | - Chennai |
| 3. Train from Kanniyakumari to Jammu | - Thiruchirappalli |
| 4. Major sea port of Tamil Nadu | - 2015 |
| 5. Chennai metro rail started in the year | - Himsagar Express |

III. True or False.

1. Transport is not needed for people.
2. Ports remain main centers of trade.
3. Roadways do not connect different parts of our country.
4. The Chennai Mofussil Bus Terminus is the smallest bus terminus in Asia.
5. Tamil Nadu has 5 major ports.

IV. Answer in brief.

1. Define transport.
2. List the different modes of transport.
3. Describe railways. Name any two major rail links from Tamil Nadu.
4. What is air transport? What are used for air transport?
5. Write any three advantages of transport.

Project

Make a model of aeroplane, ship, bus or train using newspapers and display it in class.

Model





Class IV - Mathematics, Science and Social Science (Term II, Volume 2)

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