

# 1. Our District

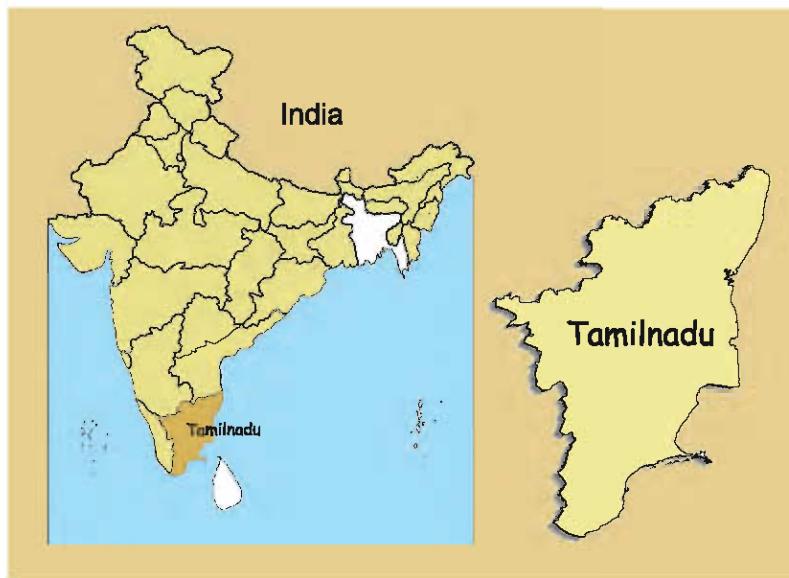


Mala was excited as her uncle and aunt from abroad were visiting her family for the first time. She was busy in helping her parents at home and re-arranging her room.

To find Mala's house they should know



Mala's Country,  
State,  
District,  
City,  
Place,  
Street and  
House number.



Now let us know about our district.

Put a tick (✓) on your district in the district map of Tamilnadu.

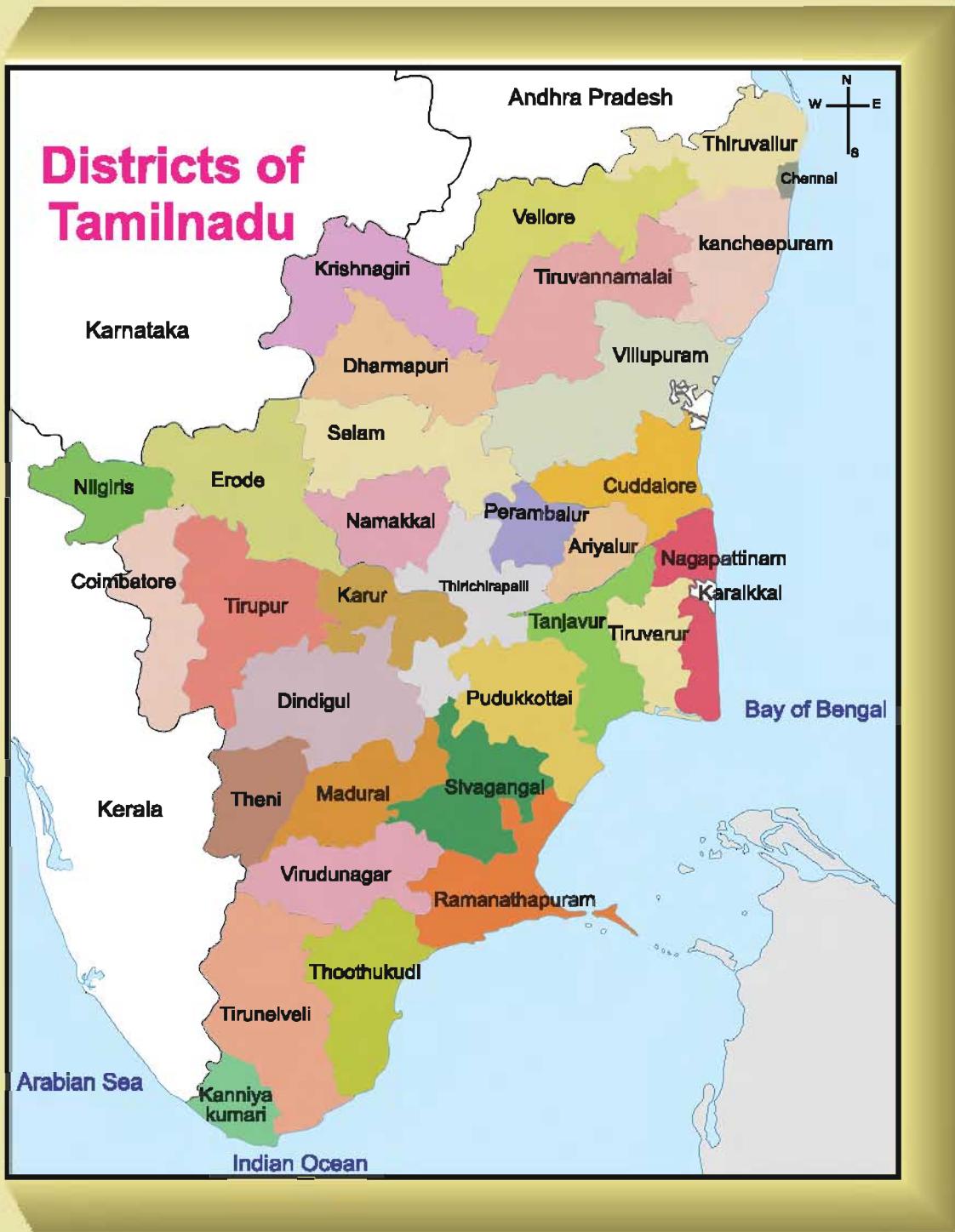
Find out how many districts are there.

Number the district on the map.

Name your district.\_\_\_\_\_

Is there any reason to call your district by this name?

## District map of Tamilnadu



How many districts are there in Tamilnadu? \_\_\_\_\_

Write the names of the seas to the East and the South of your state. \_\_\_\_\_

My district is \_\_\_\_\_

Name your neighbouring districts \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Is your district near the coastal region \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, write the name of the sea \_\_\_\_\_

Put (✓) or (✗)

My district has hills  mountains



plateau  plains  coastal regions

My district gets water supply from lakes  rivers  tanks

The climate in my district is warm  cool and dry  wet

### Team work

Take a calendar of the year . Record the weather everyday in your scrap book.

Here are symbols to record hot weather



windy



and cloudy



day. At the end

of the year find out the months which

have more number of hot, windy

and cloudy marking. With the help

of this weather record, we can

learn about the seasonal changes.

April 2014						
March 2014						
February 2014						
January 2014						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S
			1	2	3	4
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		



Climate and season in your district.

The hottest month is \_\_\_\_\_.

The coldest month is \_\_\_\_\_.

Name the hills or mountains in your district \_\_\_\_\_.



Name the rivers that flow in your district \_\_\_\_\_.



Does your district have forests? Yes/No

List the grains, vegetables and fruits grown in your district. \_\_\_\_\_

Industries in your district:

Name of the Industry	Products	Place

Collect pictures of factories and industries in your district and paste them in the scrapbook.

Transport facilities available in your district:

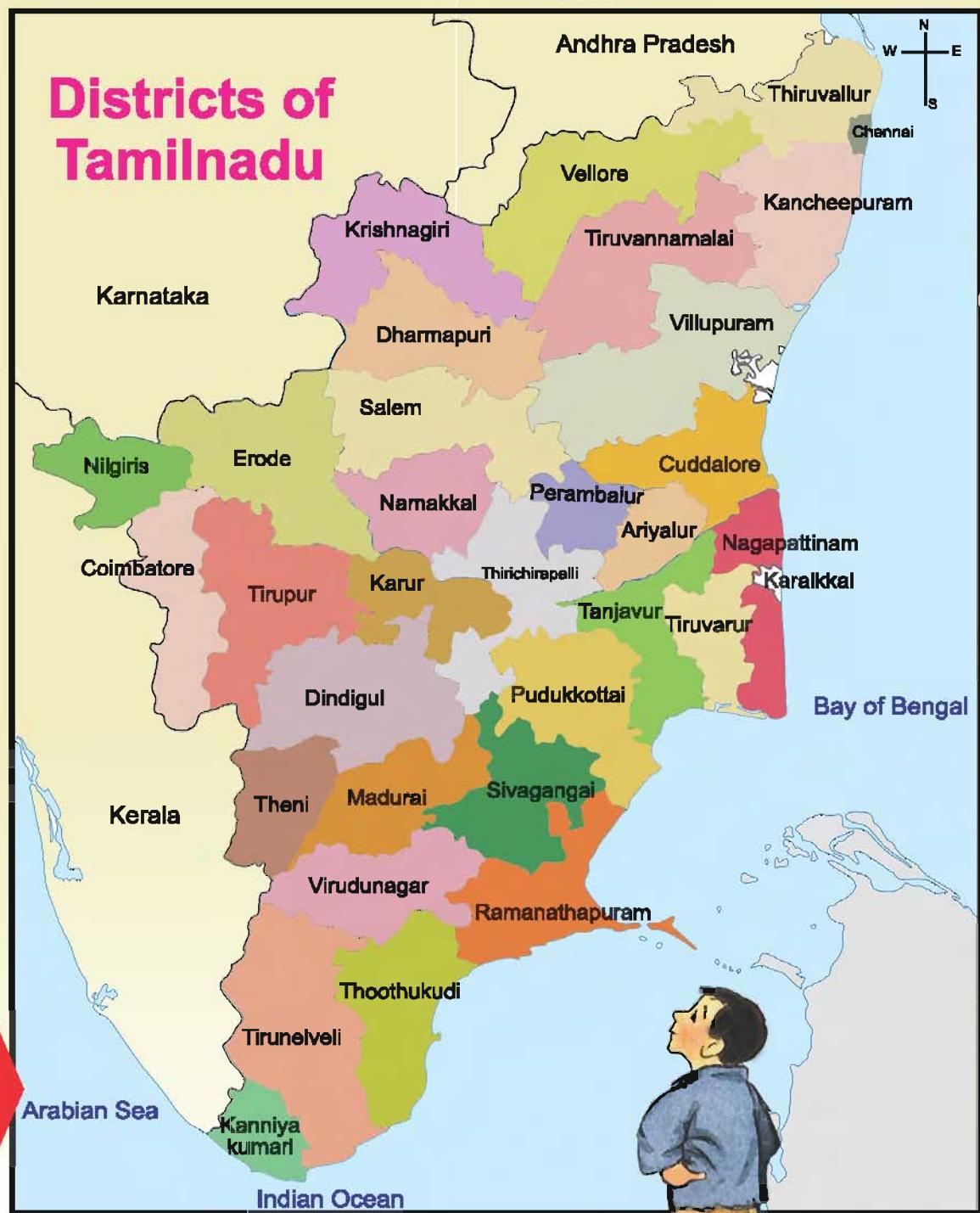
Bus

Ship

Train

Aeroplane

Identify the districts with the help of the shape and colour.  
Write down the names of all the districts.







With the help of your record,  
Name the important places in your district.

Historical places	Hill resorts	Pilgrim centres	Sanctuaries

List the related items of the following in your District.

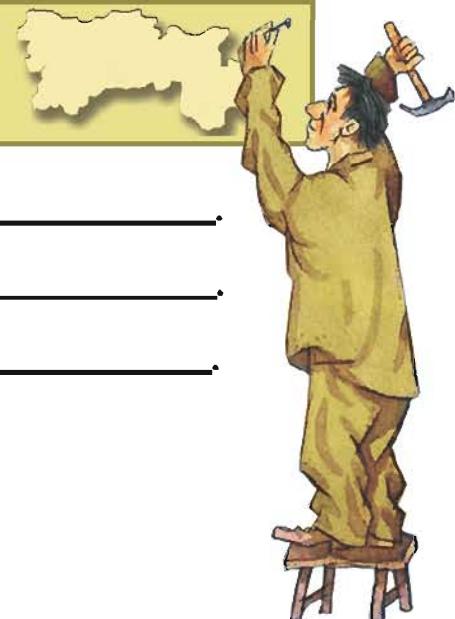
languages spoken \_\_\_\_\_.

festivals celebrated \_\_\_\_\_.

local festivals \_\_\_\_\_.

cultural activities \_\_\_\_\_.

With the help of your teacher collect information  
about the Taluks in your district.



Number of Taluks in your district \_\_\_\_\_.

Name of the place in which you live \_\_\_\_\_.

Name of the Taluk where you live \_\_\_\_\_.

Each district is famous for what it produces  
for eg:

Salem - Mangoes

Dindigul - Lock

Tanjore - Paddy

What is your district famous for? \_\_\_\_\_.

## Photo Album.....



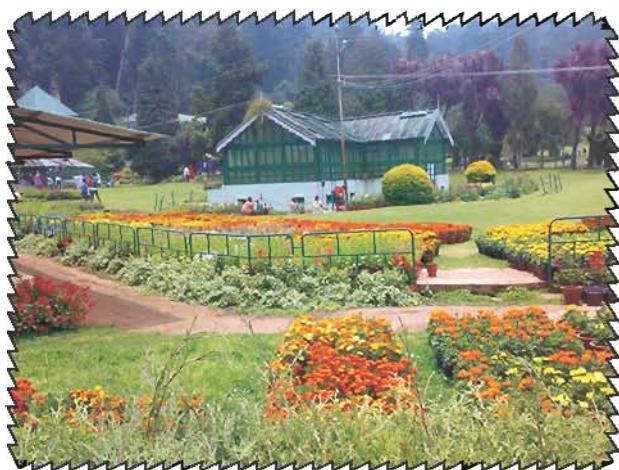
Gingee Fort



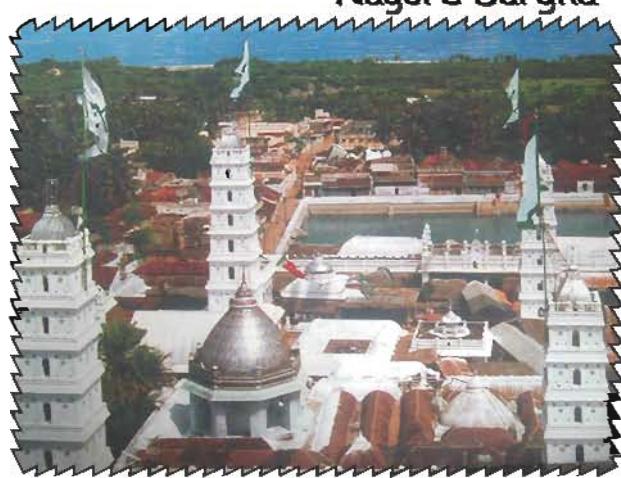
Marina Beach



Courtallam water falls



The Nilgiris Botanical Garden



Nagore Dargha



Velankanni Church



Pamban Bridge



Thoothukudi Harbour



Thiruvalluvar statue, Kanyakumari



Kallanai Dam



Thanjai Periya Kovil  
(Brahadeeshwara Temple)



Read and enjoy

## A visit to Mahabalipuram

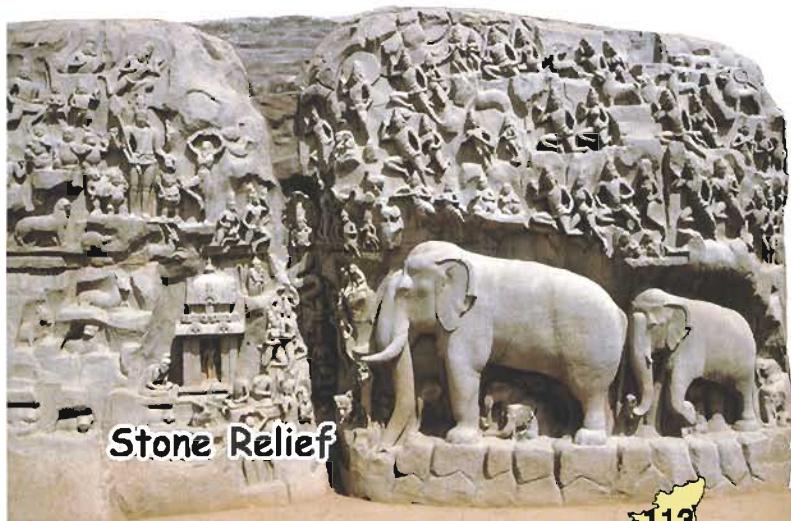


Mamalla

Kannagi and her classmates were excited when their teacher announced that they are going to visit Mahabalipuram. She is studying in Class III in a school in North Chennai. Her mother packed chapattis and lemon rice for her to eat at Mahabalipuram. It was a cloudy day and a pleasant breeze was blowing.

A Tamil Nadu Tourism and Development Corporation bus was arranged for the trip. A guide was also there in the bus. The bus started at 8 a.m. The Children were very happy to occupy their seats in the bus. There was a guide in the bus. The guide introduced himself as Mr. Vasantha and welcomed the children and wished them a pleasant journey.

The bus went along the East Coast Road from Chennai. The guide told them that they were travelling along the Coast of the Bay of Bengal. Kannagi looked at the sea on her left. It was beautiful on that cloudy day. The guide showed them the picturesque backwaters of Muttukadu when they were crossing the bridge. Children



Stone Relief

were singing all the way and enjoying the journey.

They reached  
Mahabalipuram at 9.30 am.





Now the guide started describing the historical place. 'Mamallapuram, was once a port city of the Pallavas. The rock cut temples were built by Mahendravarman I. His son Mamallan alias Narasimha Varman continued to build more rock cut temples and structured shrines at Mahabalipuram. The shore temples and rock carvings were built during the reign of Narasimha Varman.

Mahabalipuram was once a flourishing port town of the Pallava rulers. Now it is a famous tourist spot. It is around 57 kms South of Chennai.

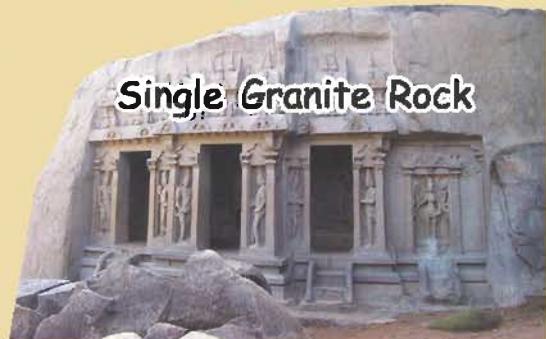
The guide took them to see the Shore Temple, the Five Rathas, the Old and New Light Houses, Trimurthi Caves, Varaha and Tiger Caves, Beach and the Sculpture Training Centre. "The temple carved out of a single large rock makes Mahabalipuram very special. There are also beautiful hill-side stone reliefs," said the guide. They found some letters on the rock. "What are these scripts?" asked Kannagi. "They are some of the oldest known Devnagari and Tamil Grantham scripts," said the guide.



Arjuna's penance

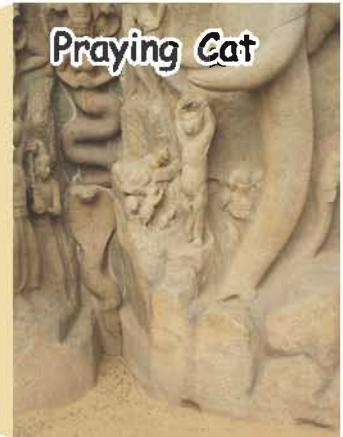
அ	ஆ	இ	ஈ	உ	ஊ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū

Grantham script



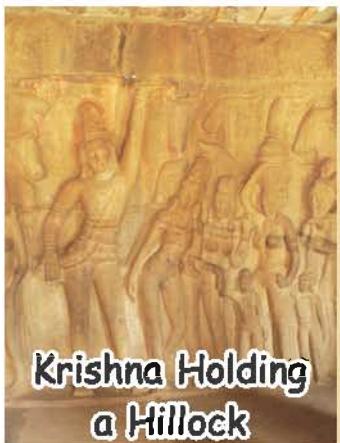
Single Granite Rock

Praying Cat



"Does it mean that there were people here before the Pallavas?" asked Tanu. "Of course," said the guide.

Every part of our land has an ancient history.

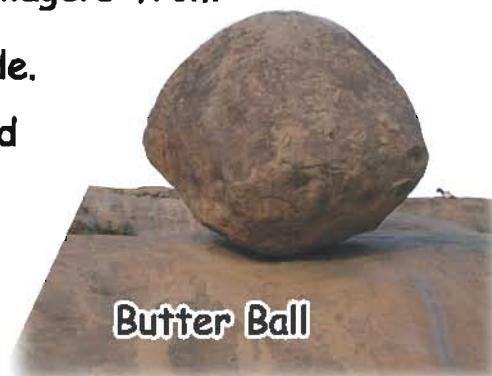


Krishna Holding a Hilllock

"Look at this panel, you can find a pious cat praying to fool the mice to come closer," said the guide. People in those days had a sense of humour too. "Another relief inside a hall with pillars - all carved out of single rock - showed Krishna holding up a hillock to protect his fellow villagers from heavy thunderstorms," said the guide.

The children saw a giant natural rock balanced on the slope of a hillside! "It is quite amazing!" said Kannagi's classmate Vetrivel, in excitement.

Then, they went to see the Pancha Rathas i.e., the Five Chariots. "These are five monolithic (Single rock cut) temples in the shape of chariots and are made in a different style. They are named after a character from the Mahabharata," said the guide.



Butter Ball



Pancha Rathas

"I have read the story of the Mahabharata in comics."

"How creative ancient people were!" said Kannagi.

"Now it is time for lunch. Let us have lunch," said the teacher.

The children sat down forming a circle. They exchanged their food and had their lunch happily.

The guide then took the children to the Lighthouse and the museum.



The children climbed the old light house.

"It is breath-taking," said Kannagi , as they had a view of the entire place from the light house.



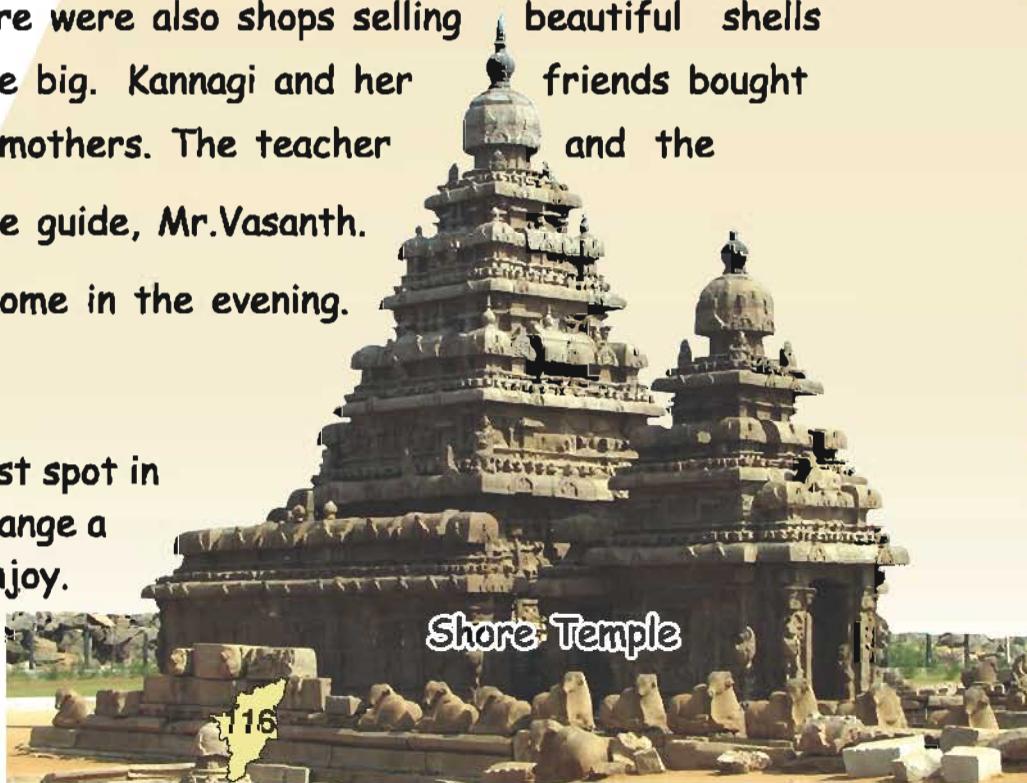
"I do not mind being the caretaker of a lighthouse," said her friend Alisha, expressing her own feelings. The museum had many sculptures.

Finally, they visited the Shore Temple. Many people had come to see this beautiful place - foreigners, students, parents and children.

The teacher and the children spent sometime on the silvery sandy beaches. There were also shops selling beautiful shells some small and some big. Kannagi and her friends bought one each for their mothers. The teacher and the children thanked the guide, Mr.Vasanth.

They all returned home in the evening.

Is there any tourist spot in your district? Arrange a trip to visit and enjoy.



Shore Temple



## 2. The five physiographical divisions of Ancient Tamil Nadu

Animals, plants, birds and insects co-exist with us on this beautiful Earth. Some animals live in water. Some animals live both on land and in water and some live only on land. There are both terrestrial (land) and aquatic (water) plants.

A landscape is an area of land which is unique because of its weather, nature of soil, plants, trees and creepers that grow in that particular habitat. Animals and birds live and adapt themselves to the environment.

Tamil Literature has classified our land into five 'landscapes'. Each of these was named after a flower.

The five landscapes are described as

**Kurinji** - the landscape of mountains

**Mullai** - the landscape of forests

**Marudham** - the landscape of the agricultural fields

**Neidhal** - the landscape of coastal regions and

**Palai** - the landscape of dry lands.





## Kurinji - Mountainous Region



I am Solaiamma from the Kolli hills. Ours is a hilly area, so mornings and evenings here are cool and misty. I would love to tell you about the animals, birds, trees, fruits, and flowers in our landscape.

In our hills we have lakes, waterfalls and streams. There are many old trees like Red Sanders (vengai), Flame of the Forest (purasai), Teak, Bamboo, Sandalwood and Indian Rosewood (sissoo). Hill bananas, which taste good are still grown in the Sirumalai Hills in Dindigul.

The name of the region Kurinji, is also the name of the famous Kurinji flower which blooms in the Nilagiri Hills of Tamil Nadu. These hills are also famous for the nimble Nilagiri Tahr (mountain goat).



The shrub which has brilliant blue and white flowers blossoms for only a few days once every twelve years and blankets the slopes in radiant colour. The tribals are ancient inhabitants of this land and have gathered leaves, roots, fruits and honey in the forests.



Flowers like Kandhal (glory lily), the rose and the lotus thrive in the cool air. There are many rare medicinal herbs.

The great Hornbill calls from the thick forest and the peacock dances with the first rains. Hunting wild animals is prohibited in our forests. Many elephants roam here.

My teacher has marked the hilly areas in Tamil Nadu on a map.

What comes in to your mind when you think of hills?

Write the names of the Districts which have hilly areas.

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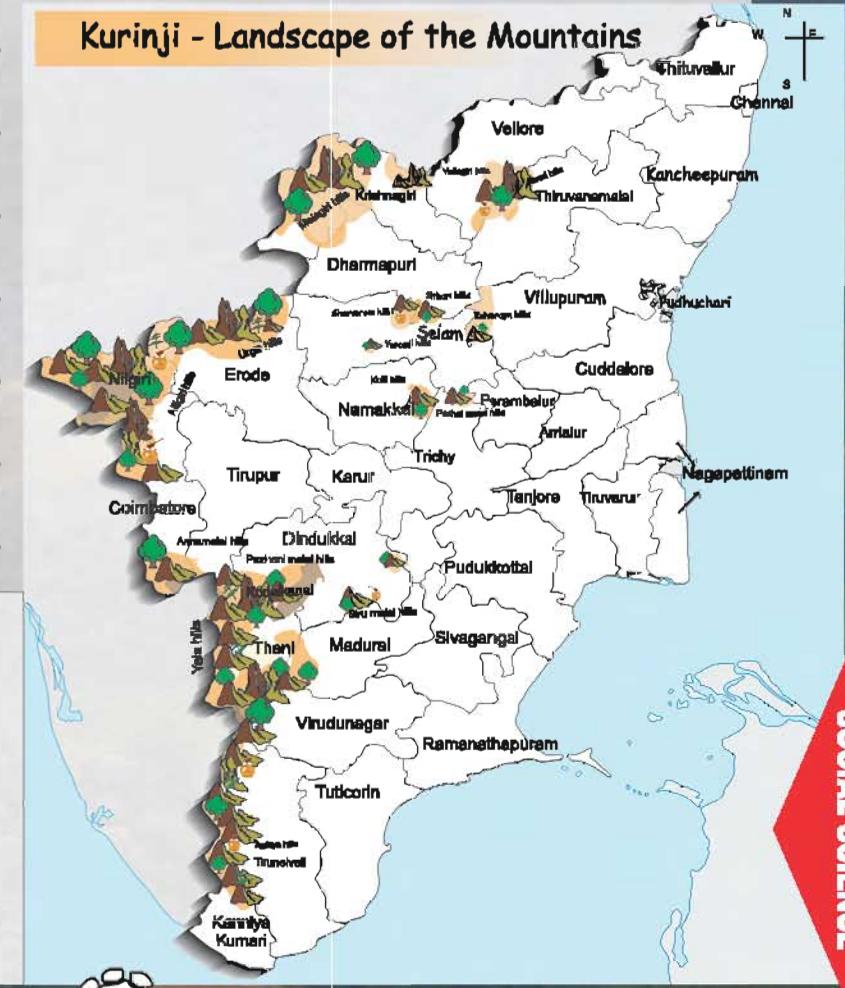
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### Symbols

-  Hills
-  Forest
-  Honey
-  Herbs





## Mullai - Forest region



I am Nandini and I live in Sathyamangalam. We are shepherds and cowherds and our wealth is our cattle. My father takes the cattle to graze early in the morning and returns at noon. My mother sells curd and buttermilk. The climate is mild and rainy and there are many rivers and streams on our landscape. There are thick, old forest trees here and also trees and plants that people have planted for their animals. The palmyra, the coconut, the areca and the banana share space with the jackfruit, jamun, mango, neem and tamarind trees. Pearl millet (kambu), finger millet (ragi) and sorghum (cholam) are also cultivated here. There are many animals and birds like the barbet, jungle fowl, flying squirrel, fox, wolf, cheetah and wild bees. But with the shrinking forests, most of the deer have gone.

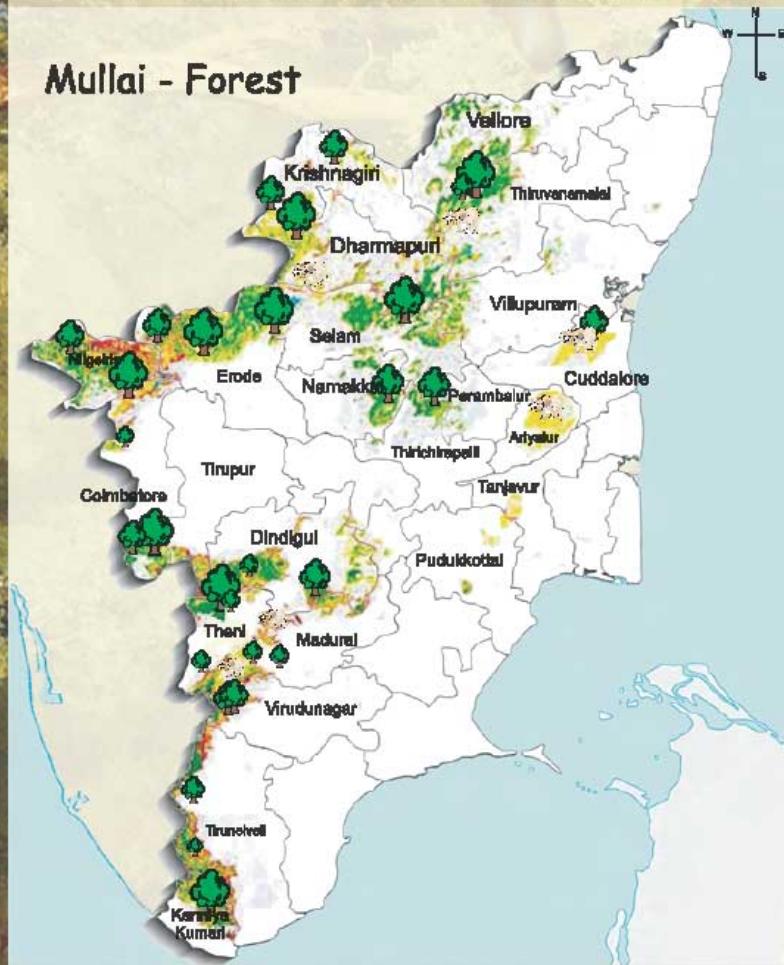
Most of their grazing areas have gone. They have been killed for their antlers and eaten for their meat. Only a few of them survive today, at the forest's edge.



My teacher has marked the forested areas in Tamil Nadu on a map.

Look at the Mullai areas on the map of Tamil Nadu . Locate the districts where forests are found.

### Mullai - Forest



#### Symbols

- [Green square] Dense forest
- [Yellow square] Forest
- [Red square] Bushes
- [Cattle icon] Cattle



## Marudham - Cropland [plains and river basins]



My name is Devan.

The Marudham landscape gets its name from the flower of the myrtle or Arjuna (Marudham) tree. I am from Pathamadai. This is a beautiful place, with the river Tamiravaruni flowing through our fertile lands and irrigating our fields. Our landscape is flat and rivers flow slowly, depositing rich soil for our farms. A kind of grass called 'korai' grows along the river banks and people make mats out of the dry korai.

Most of us are farmers. We have warm seasonal rains, that help us cultivate almost any crop on our fields - many types of paddy, pulses, oil seeds, millets , cotton and where possible, even sugarcane! Do you know? People in the Sangam period knew how to extract sugarcane juice.

In our landscape people have found many ways of storing water and Marudham land is dotted with eris, ooranis and tanks. People have used bulls to plough the land and also caught and eaten many kinds of fish from the rivers and ponds . Snakes such as the cobra are found in this region - they control rats which are a pest in our fields .

My teacher has marked the fertile areas in Tamil Nadu on a map.  
What words come to your mind when you think of the farmer?

Rivers flowing in this landscape bring \_\_\_\_\_.

Look at the Marudham areas on the map of Tamil Nadu .

Locate the districts and the rivers where fertile land is found.

### Marudham areas in the map of Tamil Nadu



### Symbols

- Crop
- Mat making
- Silks
- Weaving





## Neidhal - Seashore [Coastal Regions]

My name is Antony. I come from Nagapattinam. Tamil Nadu has a very large coastal area. The people who lived and continue to live here are the fisher folk. This 'thinai' or landscape gets its name from the water lily that grows in the back waters of rivers as they meet the sea. Thazhampoo and Magizhampoo were also found in this region. The nets and boats drawn up on the beach and the odour of drying fish attract many sea birds like the gull, tern and heron. Many different varieties of fish are caught and sold. Sharks, whales, kavalai and sea horses are some of the fish I know. There were many busy harbours in the ancient days where Indian pepper and cardamon were sent in ships across the sea, to be sold in foreign lands. Even today this area has many important ports. There are many marshes and wetlands along the coast where the great Indian Marsh Crocodile used to live. As you know, it is the wetlands that provide us with fresh sweet water by recharging the ground water. Sea turtles, lay their eggs on the beaches, along the Tamil Nadu coastline.

Reptile Oliver Ridley turtle (Panguni Aamai) nest along the cost of Tamil Nadu during January February and March. Do keep the beaches safe for them.



My teacher has marked the coastal areas in Tamil Nadu on a map.  
What words come to your mind when you think of the fisherman?

### Neidhal - areas in Tamil Nadu

#### The sea coast



Locate the districts where coastal land is found.

#### Symbols

- Huts
- Coconut Trees
- Catamaran
- Trawler
- Fishes

The marshes or wetlands provide the coastal areas with

#### Marshland:

A low lying wetland with grassy vegetation: usually a transition zone between land and water.

#### Backwaters:

Areas of stagnant water formed by backflow from a body of water.

## Paalai - Dry lands, Wastelands



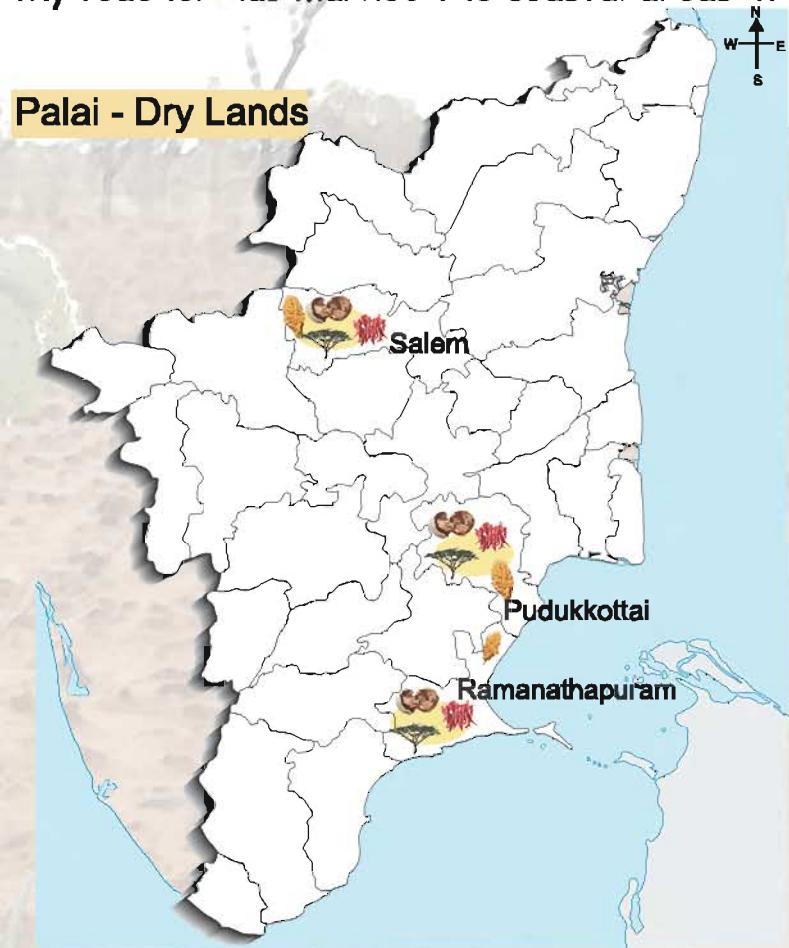
In Tamilnadu, there are no deserts. But there are dry lands. Dry land farming has been done in Tamil Nadu for a long time. People have learnt to live in hot and dry conditions and save every drop of water. Horses, some cattle, wolves, tigers and many kinds of lizards are some animals to be found in this landscape. Plants like the cactus, thorny bushes and palm trees and dry land crops like millets, (cholam and kambu) oilseeds like the sun flower, groundnut, sesame and pulses like green gram and black gram grow here.

Fruits like dates, figs, guavas and pomegranates grow here. There are also dry land herbs like aloe vera and hardy trees like Drumstick (Murungai) and the Karuvelam which grow well here. Birds of prey like vultures, hawks and kites are the natural birds of this landscape.

Palai is a landscape where the wells have gone dry, the ground water has become salty, the ponds have become dirty and unusable, the soil is unfit for plants and human beings find it very hard to live. Today, we need to be careful and protect our environment. Let us take care of our soil and water and keep the air clean! Let us not fill our earth with waste! Let us take care of the other creatures that share this beautiful world with us. Let us plant trees and take care of our forests!

My teacher has marked the coastal areas in Tamil Nadu on a map.

### Palai - Dry Lands



what kind of land form do you live in? \_\_\_\_\_

Look at these foot steps and name the animals that have come here.



How can we protect our environment?

Locate the districts where dry lands are found.

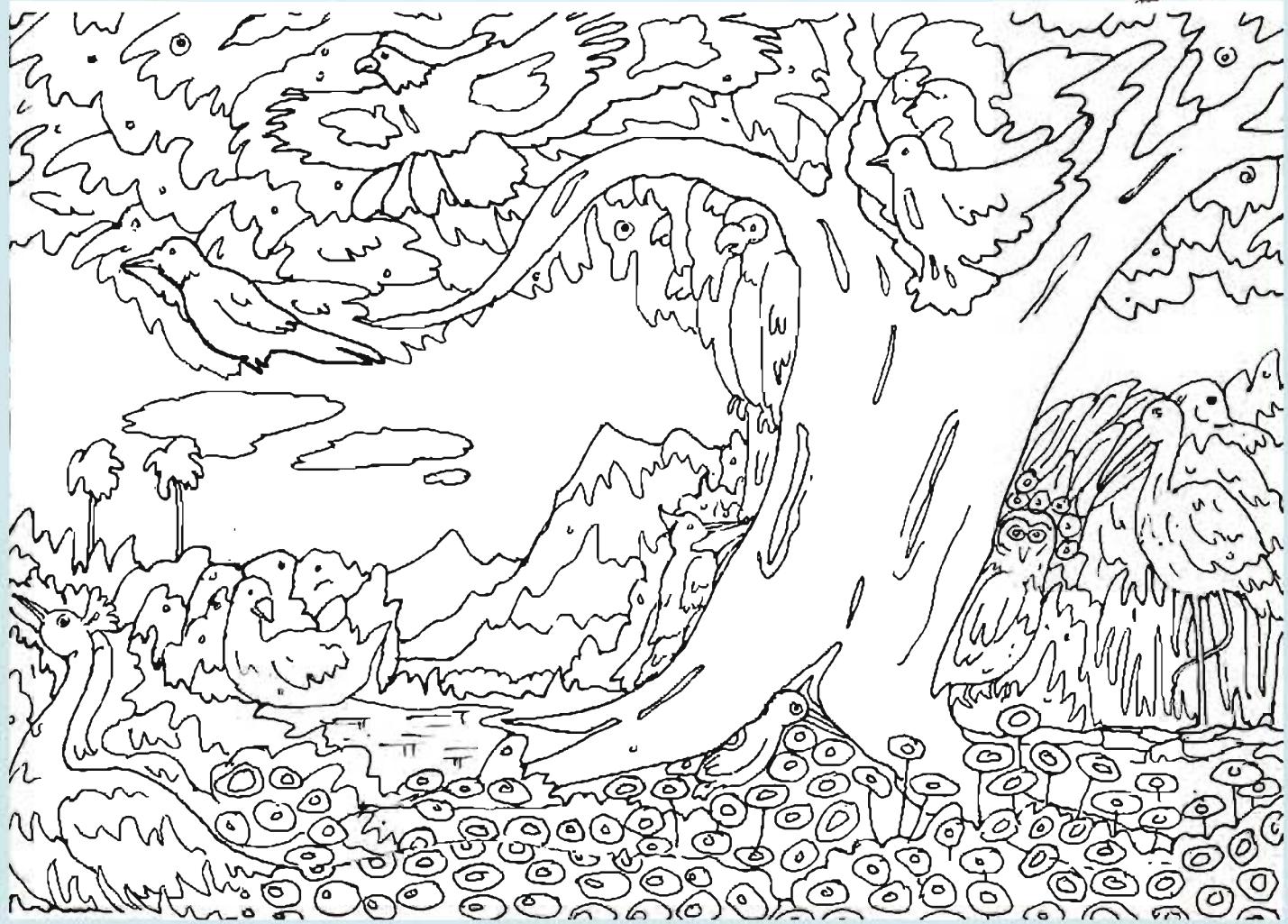
#### symbols

- Millets
- Red Chillies
- WoodApple
- Karuvelam



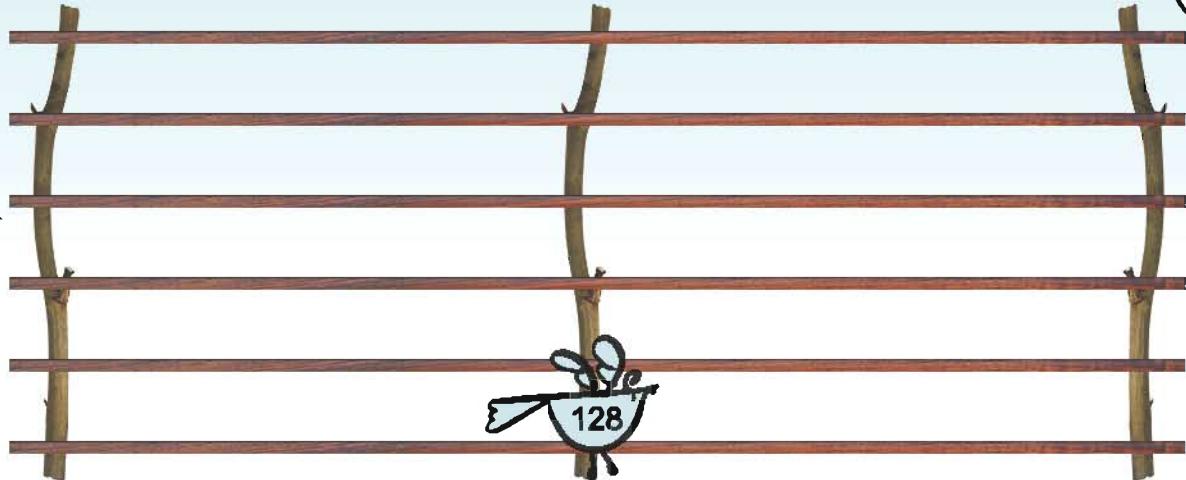
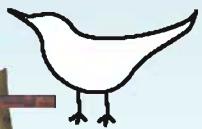


### 3. Our Feathered Friends

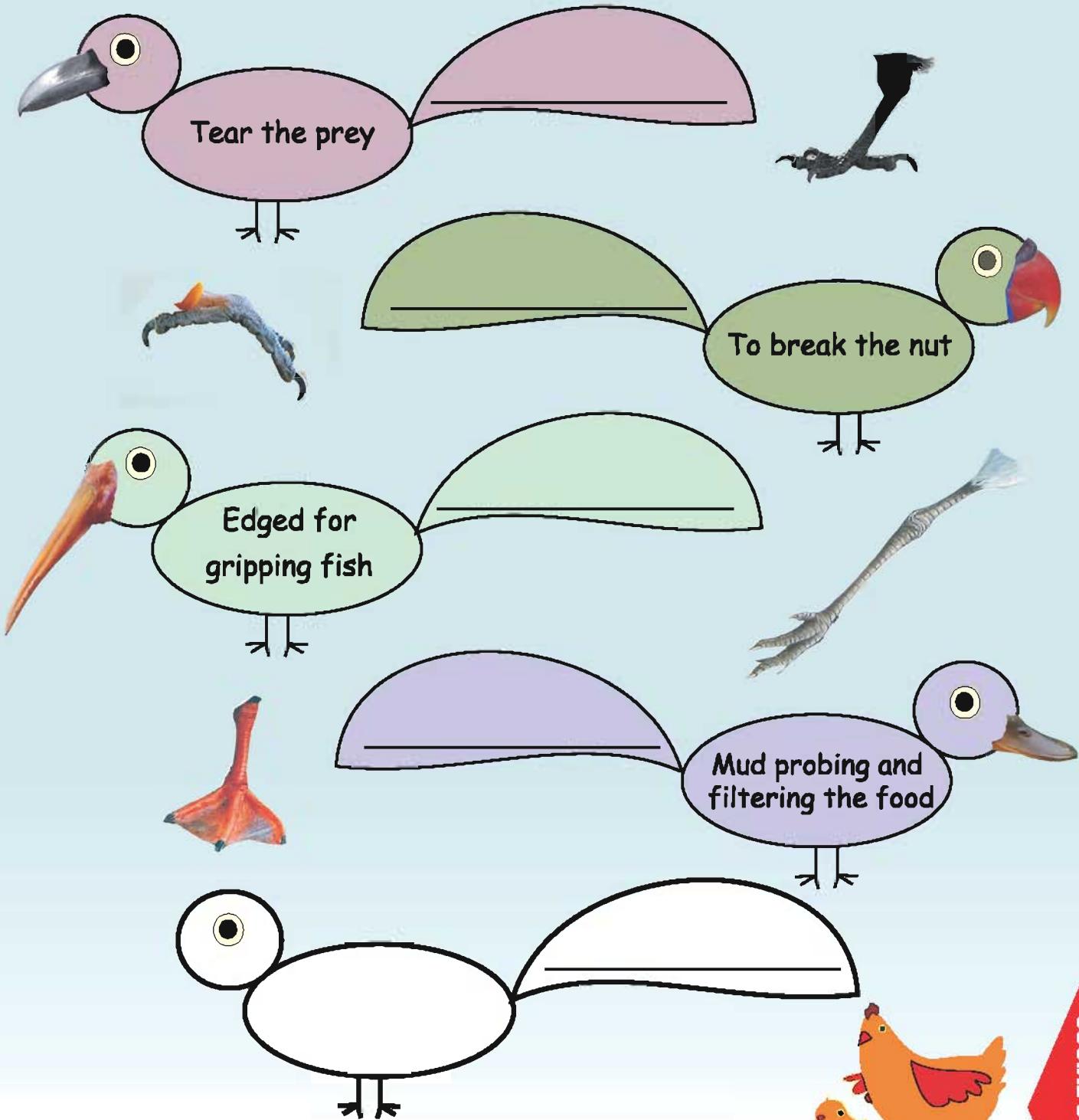


Dharani has spotted ten birds in the picture. How many can you find?

Colour and write their names in the branch box given below.



Name some domesticated birds. Have you noticed them? Their beaks are all different. Looking at the beaks and legs, find out the name of the bird and write.



Draw a beak of the bird you know and name it.

**Who are they? Name them.**



I use my beak to make holes  
for nesting and locate  
insect larvae under the bark.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_.

I feed mostly on seeds and grains.  
I carried messages safely for Kings.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_.

My call is koohu-koohu.  
Everybody likes my sweet  
voice which gives me fame.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_



"Chur-chur-r-r-it-it-it-it"  
People love my call. You can  
see me in your backyard.  
Our existent number has  
reduced now.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_.



I am a night bird having powerful eyesight.  
I can look around me by turning my head. You  
might have heard my hooting sound at night.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_.



I fly very high and have  
good eye sight. I swoop down  
upon my prey in water or  
on the ground from a great  
height. Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_.



I have colourful feathers.  
I am admired by all and I cry aloud  
before the rain.  
Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_.



I am bright coloured and  
attractive. I live in tree holes  
and in nests, dug on the banks  
of water bodies. I like to eat  
fish and that habit gives me  
my name.

Who am I? \_\_\_\_\_.





## Let us know about some of our feathered friends



### The Common Babbler

The Common Babblers are ancient inhabitants of Tamil Nadu. They are called seven sisters or seven brothers because they are usually seen in groups of 6 - 10. They chatter and chirp. They live on insects, grain, nectar and berries.



They are social birds and take care of each other.



### The Mynah

The Mynah belongs to the starling family of birds. It is dark brown with yellow markings on its head. Its beak is famous for its bright yellow colour.



This bird too is a native bird found everywhere in Tamil Nadu. It is also a good imitator of sounds and calls!.

### Indian Magpie Robin



The Indian Magpie Robin is a cheerful and friendly bird. It is a native of Tamil Nadu and lives in dry scrub jungles. It perches on the village roofs and enters verandahs and picks up insects. It nests in a tree trunk or hole or patch of grass and drinks the nectar of dry land flowers. When it sings, its tail pops up and down!



Let us make friends with birds. Keep water and food for the birds in your garden and observe the birds that come to drink water and feed themselves.





## The Crow Pheasant



The Crow Pheasants Who...wooo....you would have heard their call! They are brown birds with long tails and red eyes. They are weak flyers. They eat insects and live in woodlands.



## The Weaver Bird

The Weaver Bird is a master builder. The nest faces downwards. It feeds on seeds and lives in colonies on trees.



## The Hornbill

Perhaps no story of birds in Tamil Nadu is complete without the mention of the Hornbill. It lives mainly in the dense forests and is an ancient inhabitant of our land.



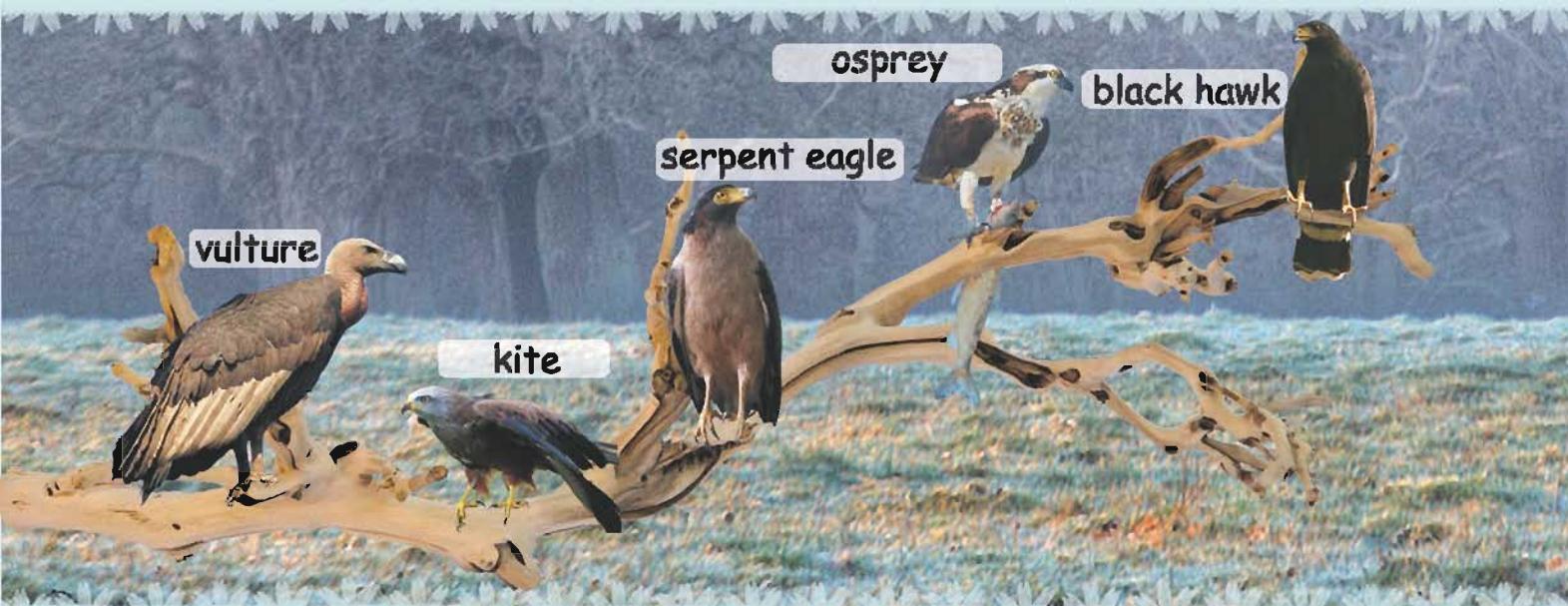
Find out the different types of nests built by the different birds. Where do they build them? Collect the empty nests and find out what materials they have used to build the nests. Take a walk in the morning with your note book and draw the birds you see around you.



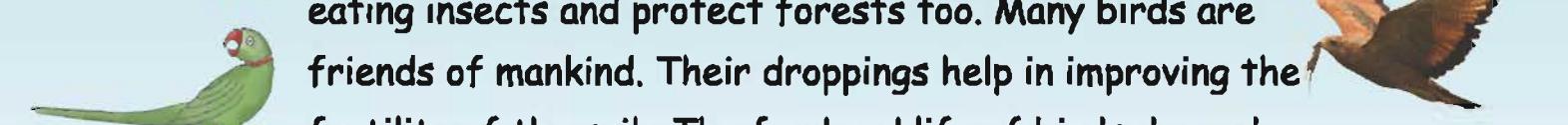


Birds of prey are called 'raptors'. These birds are good hunters and they fly very high. They also have very good eyesight and they dive from a great height to catch their prey. They have very large and powerful wings, as well!

Here are a few.



### Need for Birds



Birds protect trees by reducing the number of leaf-eating insects and protect forests too. Many birds are friends of mankind. Their droppings help in improving the fertility of the soil. The food and life of birds depend on the quality of natural environment.

#### Think

Can all birds fly? Name two birds that cannot fly.





Collect the feathers which you find lying around.

In your scrap book draw a bird that you like and paste the right feather on it.

Write the name of the bird.



Have you ever observed the birds while flying and walking in different ways?

When you see birds, watch how they walk and move their neck and listen to the sounds made by them.

Enact and ask your friend to guess the bird you have enacted.

### Discuss

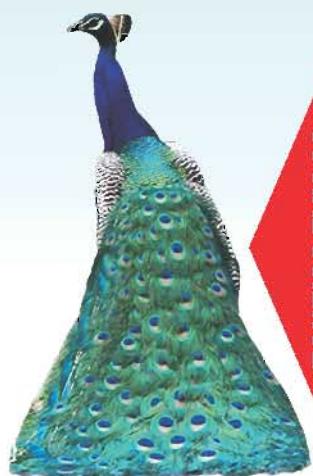
What will you do if you happen to get wings?

Where will you go? Which bird do you like to be? Why?

Which is your favourite bird. Why?



Circle the birds that cannot fly very high.





## Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary

We will now learn about one of the oldest bird sanctuaries in India - the Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary, a home for migratory birds. It is located in the Kancheepuram District of Tamil Nadu.

It attracts a variety of birds because it has many small lakes and a number of trees. It acts as a feeding ground for birds.

The sanctuary was started in 1798 by the villagers who realized the importance of the birds that migrate and breed here. They knew that bird's droppings helped them to increase their crop yield. So, they were motivated to start sanctuary.

A sanctuary is a safe place for birds and animals.

## Migratory birds

Migratory birds travel thousands of miles from different parts of the world to avoid the biting cold. The birds nest here mainly from the month of November to March.

During this time birds

build and maintain



their nests. The number of birds

arriving during the season is estimated to be around 50,000.



Heron

As summer sets in, the water in the lakes start receding. By this time, the chicks become old and are strong enough to fly. The migratory birds start returning in batches to their native places.

In which district is Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary located?

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When was the sanctuary started? \_\_\_\_\_.

Name some of the birds that come to the sanctuary.

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Crane



Crane



Painted stork

Bar headed geese



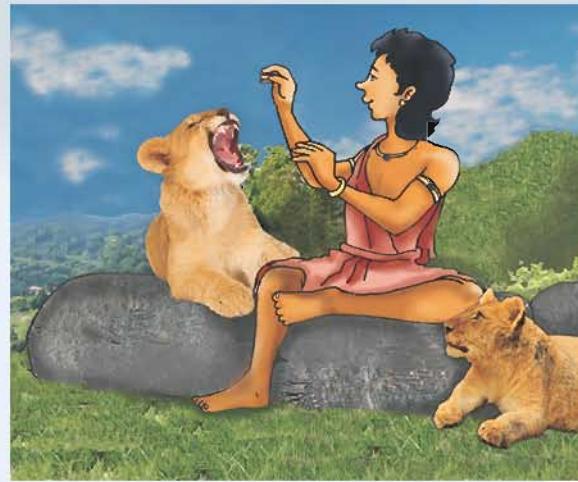
Heron

Grey Pelican



## Bharata

Bharata was a brave boy. He was the son of the ancient King Dushyanta. Bharata's mother was Shakuntala. Bharata lived with his mother in the forest during his childhood. He grew up in the midst of wild animals. Bharata grew to be a strong and fearless boy. He made a sport of opening the mouths of tigers and lions and counting their teeth!



Bharata became a king at a very young age. Young Bharata conquered and ruled the entire subcontinent of India. His empire was named Bharatavarsha, the land of Bharata. He ruled virtuously and earned great fame.

Bharatavarsha refers to the whole of modern India and many other countries of today which did not exist then. Our country is known as Bharat in memory of the great King Bharata .





## Rani of Jhansi

Manikarnika was born on 19th November, 1828 in Kashi (Varanasi). Her nick name was Manu.

She was educated at home. She studied self defence, horsemanship, and archery. She formed her own army with her female friends.

She was married to Gangadhar Rao, the Raja of Jhansi, at the age of 14. After her marriage, she was given the name Lakshmi Bai. When her husband died, she became the ruler of Jhansi.



Lakshmi Bai took part in the revolt of 1857. She went to the battlefield riding a horse and fought against the British bravely.

She died in the battlefield in 1858.

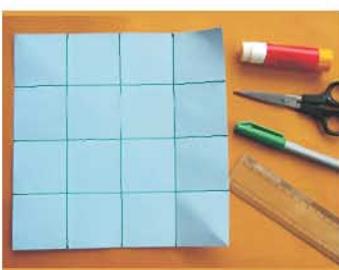


Rani Lakshmi Bai became a national hero and is remembered even today as a brave woman. The first Women's Unit of the Indian National Army was named after Rani Lakshmi Bai.

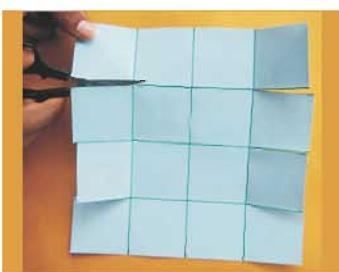
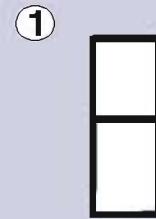
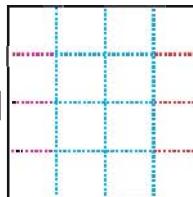


## Paper house

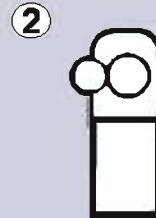
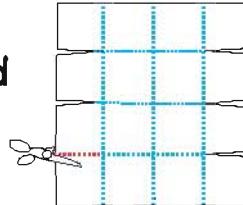
Shall we draw a Kingfisher?



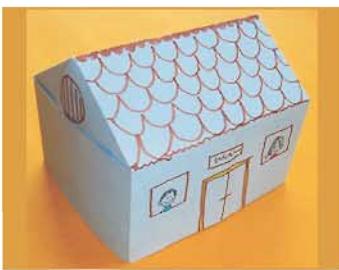
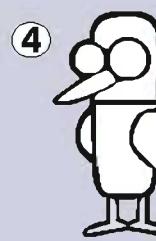
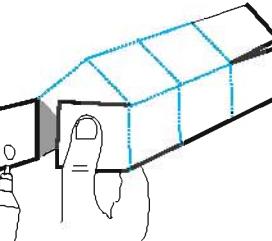
Take a square paper and fold it into 16 parts.



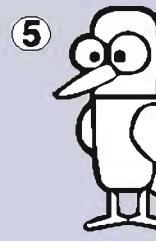
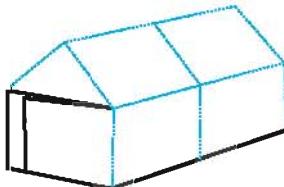
Paste the centre leaves of the cut portion as shown in the picture.



Then paste the corner edges as shown in the picture.



Now the house is ready.



Draw the doors, windows and colour them.

You can make different types of houses using different kinds of colourful oil paper (Marble) with the help of your teacher.

# Model Question Paper

## Term III - Summative assessment

Class: III

Time : 2 Hours

Sub: Social Studies

Marks : 60

### I. Choose and write the correct answer

(5 × 1 = 5)

1. Tamil Nadu is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ of India.  
a) North      b) South      c) East
2. India's capital is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Mumbai      b) Chennai      c) New Delhi
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ sea is to the East of India.  
a) Bay of Bengal      b) Arabian Sea      c) Indian Ocean
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ type of grass is used to make mats.  
a) korai      b) green      c) bunch
5. Farmer's friend \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) snake      b) rat      c) grass hopper

### II. State whether true or false

(5 × 1 = 5)

1. Hindi is the language that is spoken mostly by the people of Tamil Nadu. [ ]
2. Hunting of wild animals in hilly forest region is prohibited..[ ]
3. Bay of Bengal is the name of a state.[ ]
4. We are all Indians.[ ]
5. Wheat is the most important food grain of Tamil Nadu.[ ]

### III. Circle the odd one out

(5 × 1 = 5)

- |            |           |              |              |
|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Tirupur | Madurai   | Kancheepuram | Tamilnadu    |
| 2. Summer  | Winter    | Monsoonwind  | Rainy season |
| 3. Shark   | Whale     | Heron        | Seahorse     |
| 4. Eagle   | Hen       | Turkey fowl  | Duck         |
| 5. Mustard | Aloe vera | Sunflower    | Ground nut   |

### IV. Fill in the blanks

(5 × 1 = 5)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the capital of Tamil Nadu.
2. The flower that blooms once in every twelve years is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The entrance to the nest of a \_\_\_\_\_ bird faces downwards.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the only bird that looks around it by turning its head.
5. There are \_\_\_\_\_ districts in Tamil Nadu.



#### V. Match the following

(5 × 1 = 5)

- |                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Mountaneous region      | a) Neithal  |
| 2. Forest region           | b) Kandhal  |
| 3. Plains and river basins | c) Paalai   |
| 4. Coastal regions         | d) Kurinji  |
| 5. Dry, wasteland          | e) Marutham |
|                            | f) Mullai   |

#### VI. Answer the following questions

(5×4=20)

1. Write the name of your district. Write names of four neighboring districts.
2. List the important crops that grow in your district.
3. What are the benefits we get because of birds?
4. List the names of ten birds you know.
5. What are the things we should do to stop our land from becoming dry and less useful?

#### VII. Mark the following on a states map of India.

(3×5=15)

1. Use a colour pencil to shade your state.
2. Mark the oceans and seas that surround India.
3. Look at the arrow mark on the top of the map. Write the four main directions it points to.



# 'I can, I did'

## Student's Activity Record

**Subject :**

