

SCIENCE

Standard Three

Term III

SCIENCE

What do these **icons** stand for!



Shall we classify !



Let us collect!



Activity / Let us do !



Let us write.



Let us think!



Let us find!



Fact



Project



Let us discuss !

1. WIND...BREEZE!



It was evening. A cool breeze was blowing in the beach. Malar was playing on the sand and enjoying the cool breeze. Suddenly, a strong wind blew. "Let us go home Malar, it may rain" said her mother.

Malar did not want to go home. She asked her father "The wind was blowing gently just before, why is it so strong now?". Father started explaining about the different types of winds.

Come on children, let us listen to what he says.

- ◆ Moving air is called wind.
- ◆ The layer of air surrounding the earth is called atmosphere.
- ◆ The atmosphere is a mixture of gases.
- ◆ We cannot see air. We can only feel it. We need air to breathe.



Types of wind!

Breeze :

Cool and gentle wind is called breeze. We can feel it near the water bodies like rivers, ponds, on sea shore and near the hills.



Breeze blows at a speed of 5 to 38 kilometers per hour.

Storm :



Storm blows at a speed of 89 to 102 kilometers per hour.

Winds which blow very strongly are called stormy winds. This is because of low pressure in the sea.

Let us discuss !



Look at the pictures and discuss.



Before the storm



After the storm



The effects of storm

Cyclone :

Wind which blows with very high speed is called cyclone. It is stronger than storm. This is also due to low pressure in the sea.



Hot air :

Air that rises up because of heat is called hot air.

Let us do!



(Try this only in the presence of elders.)



- ◆ Light a candle. Keep your hands around the flame.
- ◆ What do you feel?
- ◆ Keep the hands on top of the flame.
- ◆ What do you feel?



Cool breeze

When hot air rises upwards, there is an empty space or vacuum in that place. To fill that space, cool air from the surroundings rushes towards it. This is called cool breeze.

Let us do!

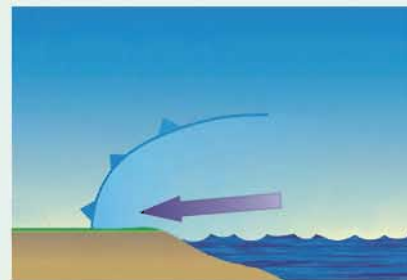


Take two paper bags. Fix them upside down to a stick as shown in the picture. Keep a candle under the bag marked A. Why does the bag A rise?

(Try this only in the presence of elders.)

Sea breeze

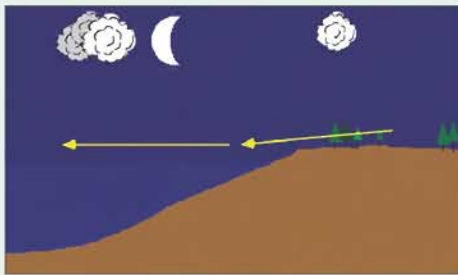
During daytime, land gets heated more than sea water. The hot air in the land rises upwards. Cool wind from the sea blows towards land. This is called sea breeze.



During daytime sea breeze blows towards land.



Land breeze



During nighttime land breeze
blow towards sea.

During nighttime, the sea will be hotter than the land. Cool breeze from the land will blow towards sea. This is called land breeze.

Facts



- ◆ We get electricity from wind mills.
- ◆ Tamilnadu stands first in generating electricity from windmills in India.
- ◆ Many windmills are located in Aralvaimozhi, Palladam, Udumalaipet and Kaitharu in **Tamilnadu.**



Activity



(a) Air is nature's gift to man. We need air to live. We have to protect this basic and most important need of man. Today, air is polluted by various activities of man. As a result a lot of natural disasters take place. Can you write all that you know about air pollution?

What steps can you suggest to prevent air pollution?

(b) Is there any relationship between wind and electricity? What do you think? Explain.



Let us think!



- ◆ If you can talk to the wind, what will you say?
- ◆ What brings rain?
- ◆ What is the connection between wind and fire?

Facts



- ◆ Wind which blows in a particular direction during a particular season is called monsoon wind.
- ◆ Tamilnadu gets rain from both north east monsoon and south west monsoon wind.
- ◆ We get 48% of rain from north east monsoon wind.

Who are they?



Orville Wright
Wilbur Wright
(Wright Brothers)

First people to fly in an
aeroplane



Evaluation :

a. Let us match :



Breeze, Sea breeze, Electricity, Storm

b. Let us write!



1. Uses of wind.
2. Causes of storm.
3. Damages caused by the cyclone.
4. What do you know about windmills?
5. Why does cool breeze blow during evening in the beach?



c. Let us do it, young scientist

i.

Objects required

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cycle pump | 8. Dried leaves |
| 2. Hand fan | 9. Balloon without air |
| 3. Table fan | 10. Pencil and pen |
| 4. Small pieces of paper | 11. Hay or straw |
| 5. Paper | 12. Chalk |
| 6. Chart paper pieces | 13. Scrapings of pencil |
| 7. Few small pieces of wood | |



Method :

Spread all the above mentioned things on a table. Blow air on them using

- Your mouth
- Hand fan
- Table fan
- Cycle pump and make a list of things that flew away in the table below

Air blown by mouth	Hand fan	Table fan	Cycle pump



a. What do you understand from the activity?

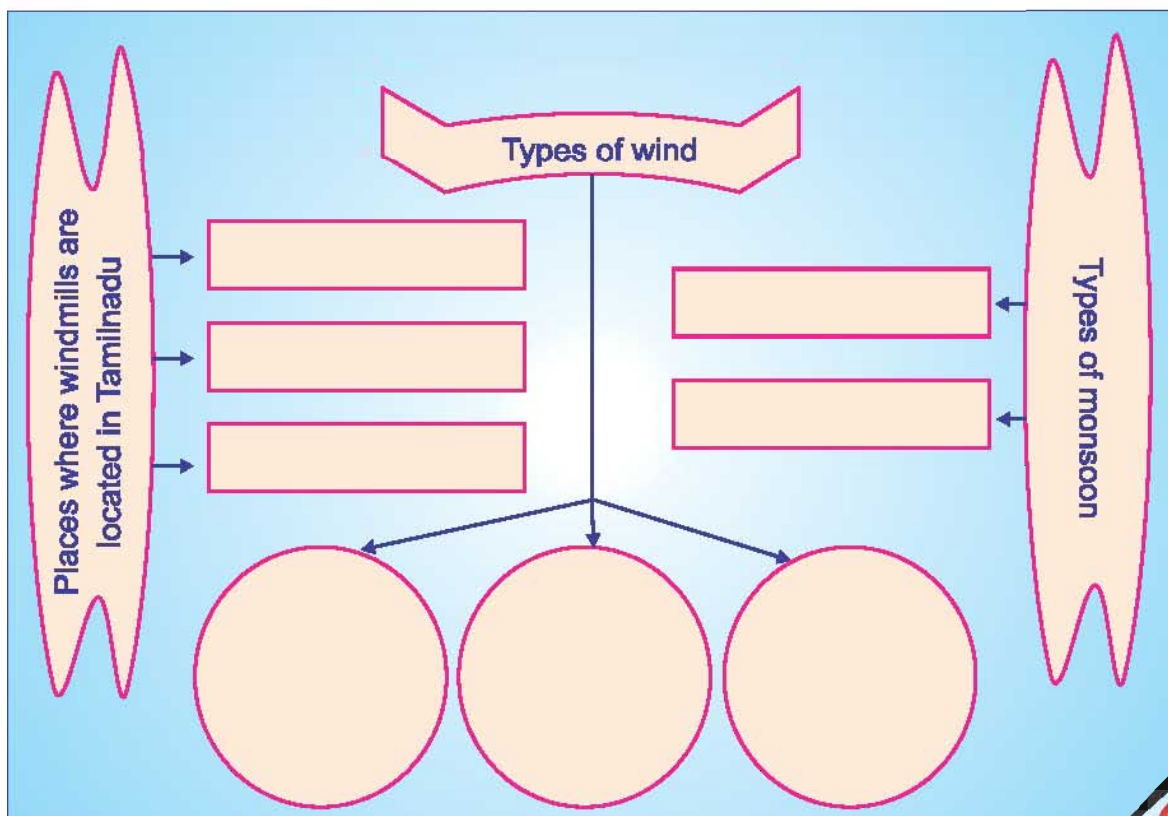
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

b. The strongest wind was from _____.

(1) Mouth. (2) Table fan. (3) Cycle pump. (4) Hand fan.

ii. Prepare a collage titled "Natural disaster"

d. Complete the following:



e. Let us do!



Objects required

1. Chart paper
2. Pins
3. Straw – 2 (long one and short one)

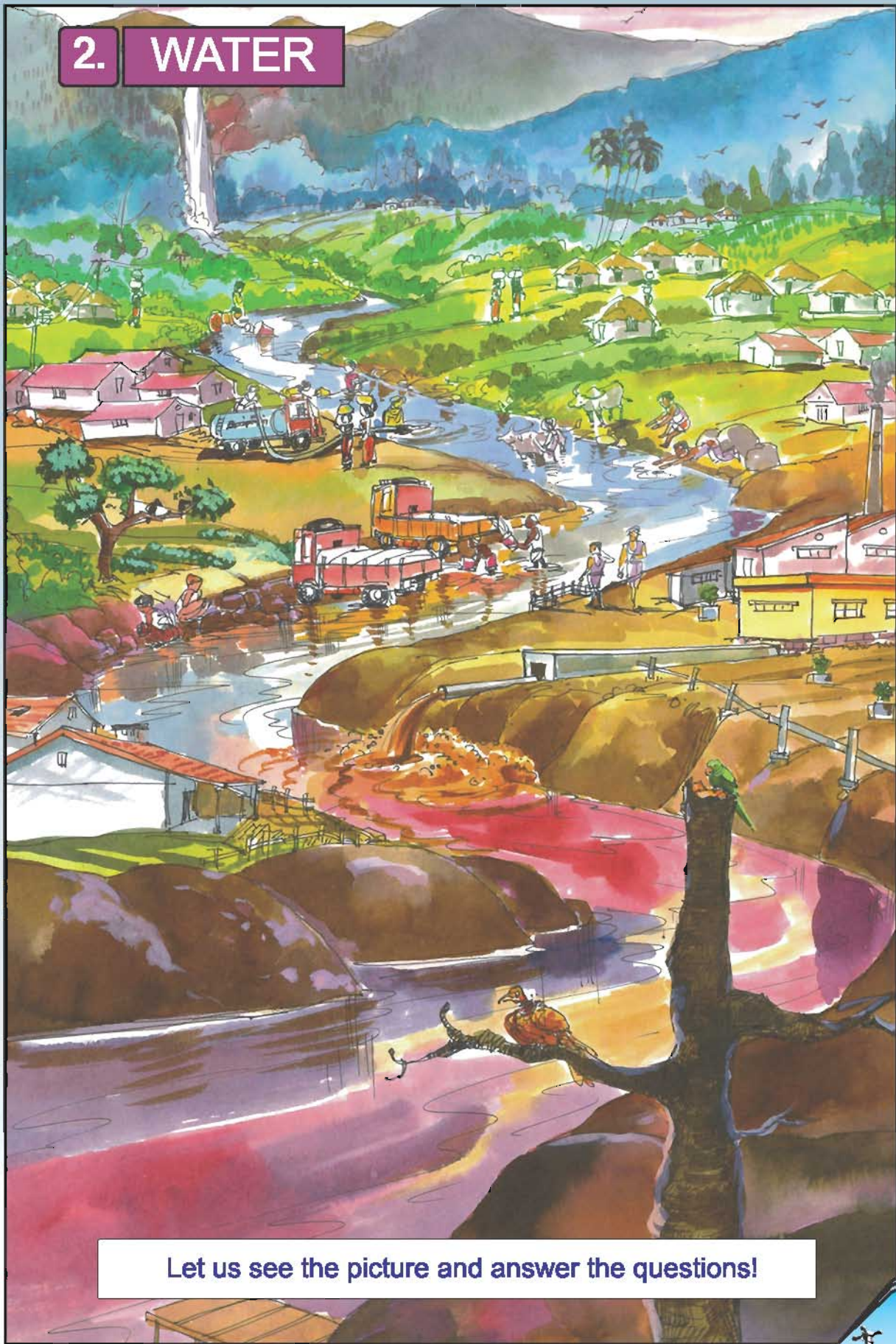


Procedure :

Cut the chart paper as shown in the picture. Make a small vertical cut with scissors on one side of the smaller straw. Insert the chart paper in the gap. Join the other end of the straw with the longer straw in your hand and hold the straw loosely. The direction indicated by the chart paper is the direction of wind.



2. WATER



Let us see the picture and answer the questions!

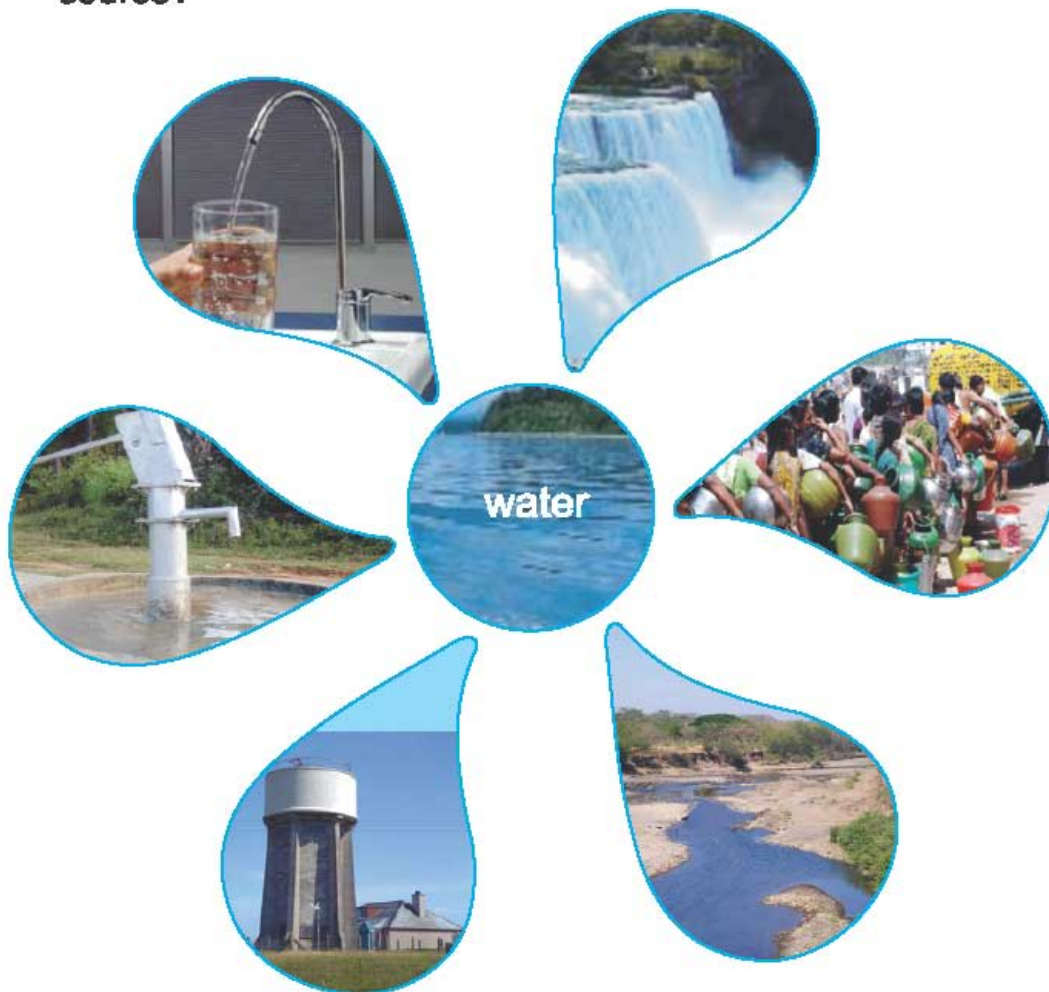
SCIENCE



1. What are the different uses of water?
2. From where the drinking water is taken?
3. Is river water clean?
4. How does the river water get polluted?
5. Can we wash vehicles in the river water?
6. How do human activities change the purity of water?

Drinking water :

- i. From where do you get drinking water for your house?
- ii. Do all people in your street get drinking water from the same source?





Let us collect!

Collect the following details at least from 10 houses in your neighbourhood and discuss it in the class.

House	Place from where the drinking water is taken	Is the water filtered and boiled before use.
1.		yes / No.
2.		yes / No.
3.		yes / No.
4.		yes / No.
5.		yes / No.
6.		yes / No.
7.		yes / No.
8.		yes / No.
9.		yes / No.
10.		yes / No.

1. Who collects drinking water in your house? Why?

2. Why is sea water not used for drinking?



Let us know the uses of water !



Uses of water



Let us write...



Write down various uses of water from the pictures above :

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

Can you give some other uses of water?



How can we purify water for drinking purpose ?



Scene 1



Scene 2

Which is right?
Shall we discuss!

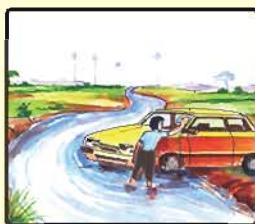


Fact



- ◆ 90% of the diseases we suffer from are caused by drinking polluted water.

Water pollution



- ◆ Chemicals in soap contaminate water when people wash and bathe in the rivers.
- ◆ Human waste pollutes water bodies.
- ◆ Dumping garbage in water bodies pollutes them.
- ◆ The industries let out their chemical wastes directly into the water source, polluting it.
- ◆ Cleaning vehicles and cattle in rivers and lakes pollute water.
- ◆ When drinking water is left open dust and other small organisms pollute it.

Water-borne diseases...

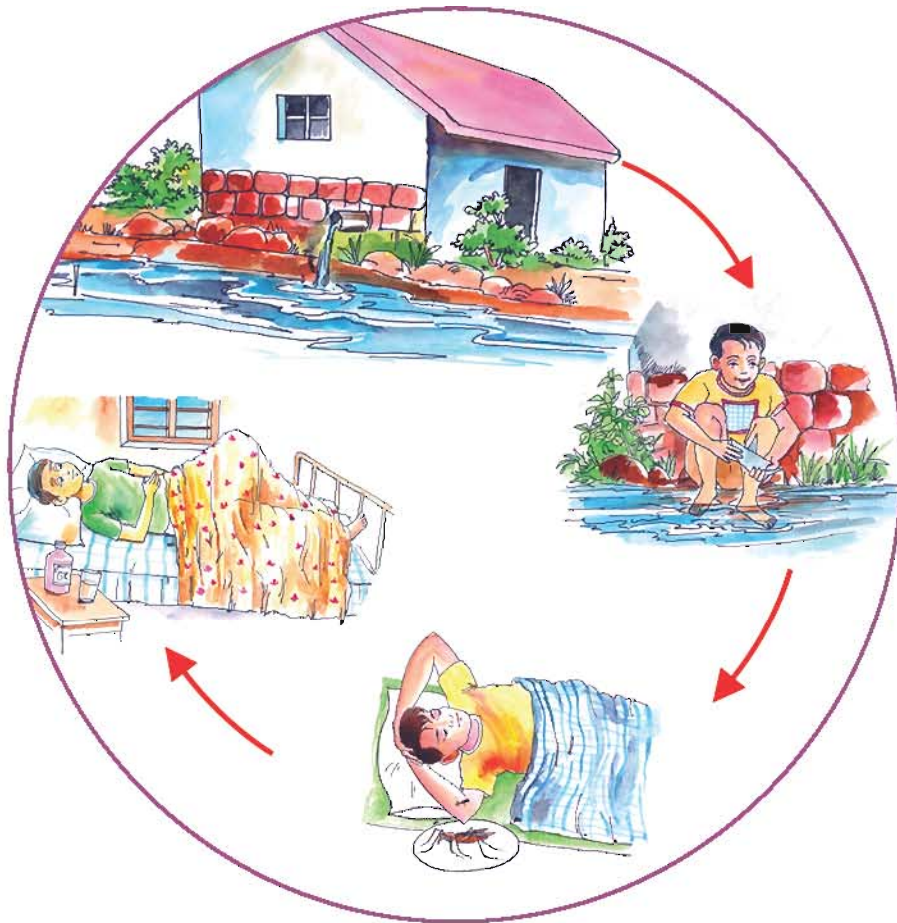
Drinking unfiltered and polluted water causes diseases like cough, dysentery, jaundice, cholera and typhoid.



To prevent water pollution

- ◆ Waste water from houses can be used for gardening.
- ◆ Water from industries must be treated properly before it is let out.
- ◆ Vehicles can be cleaned in service stations.
- ◆ Cattle can be bathed at a distance from water bodies.

Water stagnation and Mosquito breeding...



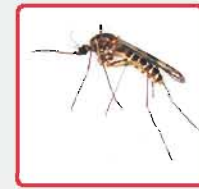
What do you understand from the above picture?





Let us know about the mosquitoes...

- ◆ There are different types of mosquitoes.
- ◆ Some breed in fresh water and some in sewage water.
- ◆ They spread diseases like malaria, dengue, chikungunya, jaundice, elephantiasis, etc.,
- ◆ Breeding of mosquitoes can be controlled by
 - ⊙ keeping drinking water in a closed container.
 - ⊙ Keeping our surroundings clean.
 - ⊙ Preventing water stagnation in our area.



Let us write...



Where does water stagnate in our school ?

What is the reason for water stagnation?

What can we do to prevent water stagnation?

Save rainwater!

Save life!

Water is our life source

Let us not pollute it.



Activity



Form groups of four. Prepare a set of questions about water, as given below.

1. Why do elephants throw water over themselves?
2. Are waterfalls beautiful?
3. How could you classify the plants that grow in water?

Discuss the answers with your friends and teacher.

Who is he?

He designed various river valley water dam projects in India.



Sir. Vishweshwaraya

Evaluation :

a. Tick ☒ the right one and cross ☒ the wrong one.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Keeping drinking water container closed. <input type="checkbox"/> | 5. Keeping drinking water container open <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Waste water stagnation in houses <input type="checkbox"/> | 6. Using the waste water for gardening <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Dumping garbage in water bodies <input type="checkbox"/> | 7. Using the dustbins. <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Letting out industrial waste directly into rivers <input type="checkbox"/> | 8. Treating industrial waste. <input type="checkbox"/> |



b. Let us match

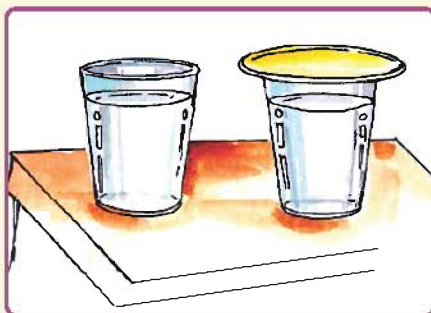
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Drinking water | Malaria |
| 2. Mosquito breeding | Rain |
| 3. Water pollution | Boiled and filtered water |
| 4. Disease spread by the mosquito | Stagnated water |
| 5. Source of water | Washing vehicles |

c. Let us do !

- ◆ Take two jars
- ◆ Fill one jar with pond water and the other with mild soap water.
- ◆ Add some algae into both jars.
- ◆ Leave it in sun for 2 or 3 days.
- ◆ Drop some fish in both.
- ◆ Observe the jars after a week.
- ◆ Note the results in your notebook.
- ◆ Analyse the reasons.
- ◆ Why do the fish in the soap water die?



d. Let us do !



Procedure :

Pour equal amount of water in two glass tumblers. Close one glass tumbler with a lid. Let the other one be open. Observe the 2 tumblers after 2 days. Use magnifying glass if required and list the differences.

What do you observe in the glass tumbler without lid?



3.

TOWARDS MOON



The school was buzzing with activity. Everyone in the village had come to the school. They were happy and excited. They were all awaiting the arrival of scientist **Dr. Deepa** who is a renowned scientist and an old student of the school. She preferred to interact with the students rather than giving a speech. So arrangements were made for the interaction.

Selvam : Good morning, madam. We are happy to meet you.

Scientist : Good morning. I like interacting with children. **You are the budding scientists** who are going to make this country prosperous in future.

Iqbal : What is science?

Scientist : Good question. Why did you ask me this question? You asked me this to know the answer for your doubts. Just like you, many of us ask questions about the things happening in our earth which is a biosphere. Using our knowledge and experience we find an answer. This is science.



We can explain all things happening around us based on science.

Selvam : We said our earth is a biosphere. Is it because life exists on earth?

Scientist : Yes. You are right. You should also know that the earth is the third planet in the solar system. It is spherical in shape.

Selvi : Why does life exist only on earth?

Scientist : Among all the planets in our solar system only earth has air and water. So life is possible only on earth.

Madhumitha: How much of water is there on earth?

Scientist : The surface of earth is covered with three parts of water and one part of land. Do you all know about solar system?



Earth

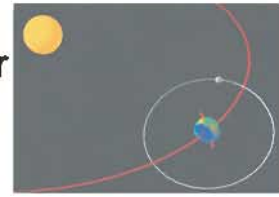


Solar System

Mary : The sun and the 8 planets revolving around it form the solar system.



Goutham : Is it true that the earth takes one year to go around the sun?



Scientist : Yes, the earth revolves round the sun in an elliptical orbit. It takes $365 \frac{1}{4}$ days to go around the sun. This period is called as one year. Do you know what is one day?

Vaigunth : The earth not only goes around the sun it also spins on its own axis. This is called rotation. It takes 24 hours to complete one spin. We call the time taken by earth to rotate once on its own axis as one day. A day has almost 12 hours of day time and 12 hours of night time. The sun is seen during day time and the moon is seen during night time. Am I right madam?



Scientist : You are right Vaigunth. When Earth spins on its own axis the part of the Earth facing sun has day time and the other part which is dark has night time. (One among you can stand as sun and the other can revolve around him as earth and do the experiment.)



Chitra : How is day and night caused?

Scientist : Rotation of the earth on its own axis causes day and night.

Fathima : Madam, Is the moon a planet?



Scientist : No. The moon is a satellite. The earth goes around the sun. The moon goes around the earth.

Meenakshi : Why do we see the moon in different shapes?

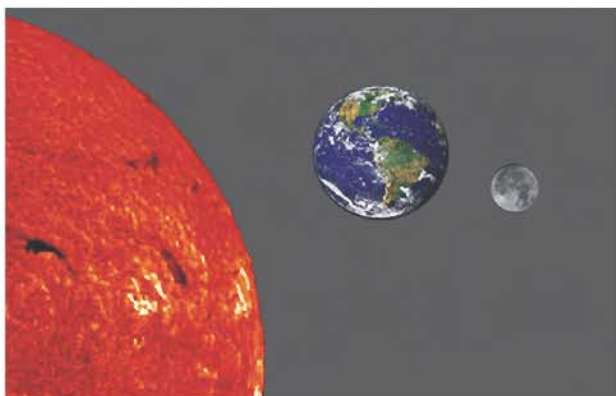
Scientist : Let us do a small experiment, does anyone have a mirror?

Gokulavani : Yes, we have it in our lab.

Scientist : Selvam, bring the mirror and set it outside the classroom slightly tilted towards the sun. Now what do you all see?

Goutham : Sunlight gets reflected. We have played like this many times.

Scientist : The moon has no light of its own. It reflects the light comes from the sun.



The moon never grows or reduces in size.

The moon seems to grow and wane because of the effect of sunlight falling on it. On which day we don't see the moon?

Devi : Newmoon day or Amavasya. Am I right?

Scientist : Yes, you are right. What about the night on which we see the full moon? What is it called?

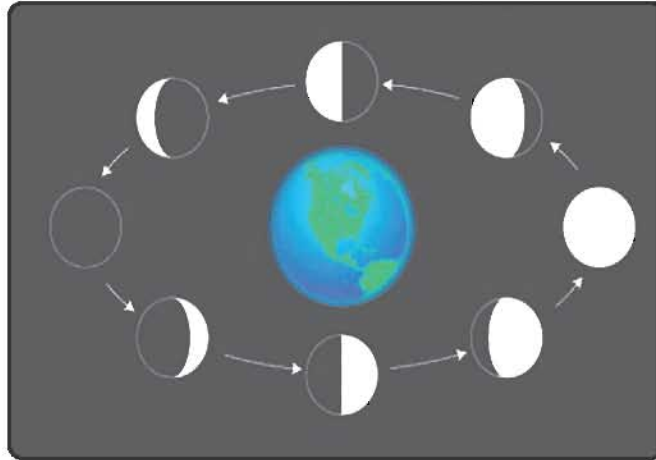
Sumathi : Pournami or full moon day. I have read from a book that Pournami and Amavasya comes once in a month alternatively. We call the phases of moon between Amavasya and Pournami as growing moon and the phases of moon between Pournami and Amavasya as waning moon.



Scientist : We always see only one side of the moon. When sunlight falls fully on the side facing us, we see full moon.

Kasim : What about the new moon day?

Scientist : When sunlight does not fall on the side of the moon facing us we cannot see the moon. Though it is there, it does not reflect the light, so it is out of our sight. This is called as a new moon day. We see different phases of moon because of moon's revolution around the earth and earth's rotation. Moon takes 27.3 days to revolve around the earth. Moon never ceases to exist. It is always there in the sky.



Sathya : Madam, I love to go to the moon. Will I get a chance?

Scientist : Very good, just like Sathya everyone should dream high. Only then we can make India a great country. Children, You are highly intelligent! You all seem to have a good scientific knowledge. I am very proud of you. Congratulations!

Selvam : Madam, in addition to reading text books we also read science titbits from magazines. Our science teachers clear all our doubts in the subject.



Mary : We read books from library. We also have science club to develop our scientific knowledge.

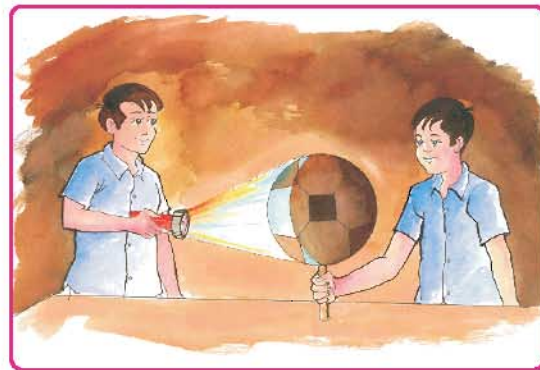
Scientist : Good. I am sure this club will help everyone to find answers for scientific queries. All the best.

Students : Thank you, madam.

Let us do it, young scientists!



1. **New moon and Full moon** : Take a rubber ball. Insert a thin rod as shown in the picture . Mark 'A' on the side facing us. Allow the light from the torch to fall on the ball. The side marked 'A' will be dark. Consider torch light as sun, ball as moon and yourself as earth. The light does not fall on the side of the moon facing us and we do not see the moon. It is a new moon or amavasya. Try forming full moon day in a similar way.



2. **Day and night** : Place a globe in the dark room. Allow light from torch to fall on it from the side. One side of the globe is bright and the other side is dark. Rotate the globe slowly. We see that, the parts which were in the dark now get light and bright parts become dark. Days and nights are formed in the same way.



Activity

Dice game



Play the following dice game. You will require a dice and four counterparts (Students)

Rules of the game:

- i) Maximum four players are allowed to play the game.
- ii) It is necessary to answer the questions. Otherwise, you cannot proceed to the next square.
- iii) The player who gets maximum number on dice plays first.
- iv) Two players cannot land on the same destination square.
- v) The player who reaches the "finish" first wins the game.



Fact



India sent its first unmanned spacecraft Chandrayan-I to moon on 12.11.2008.

The first Indian to space - Rakesh Sharma

Who is he?



Neil Armstrong

He was the first man to land on the moon.

Evaluation :

a. Let us write...



The earth is _____ in shape.

_____ part of the earth is water.

_____ part of the earth is land.

The earth is the only planet which has _____.

It is the _____ planet from the sun.

The _____ revolves around the earth.

Fact



The Indian astronomer Bhaskara wrote about the moon 900 years ago.



b. Let us write...



Earth



Moon



1. Has air and water
to support _____.

2. Life exists.

3. Revolves around the _____

1. Not enough air and water
to support life.

2. Life _____.

3. Revolves around Earth.

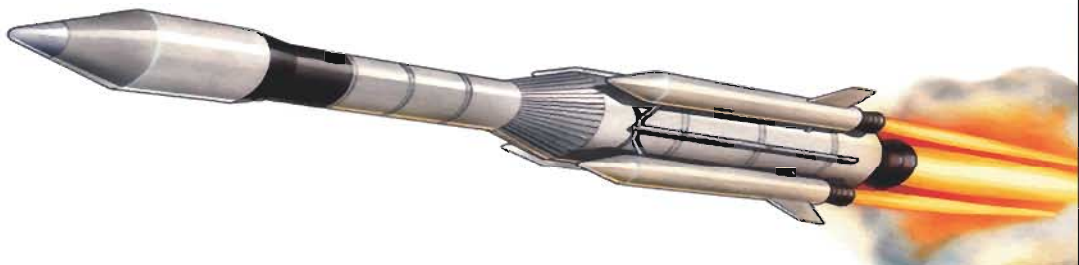


c. Project :



◆ Observe the different phases of the moon for atleast 30 days and draw them on a chart.

◆ Observe the time of moon rise for a month and record it.



4. THE WORLD OF TOYS


☐

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Write 1 in the box of the toys that can move and 2 for the toys that can't move.

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- * Can all toys move by themselves?
- * What will you do to move the toys?



- * We can push or pull the toy to make it move.
- * We need force to change the position.
- * We need energy to apply force.

Toys work by using different types of energy.



When we key the car, the spring is wound. When the spring unwinds, the toy moves.

This train uses energy from battery to move.



This car uses signal from a remote control device to move. We need battery to make the car and the remote work.



Can you see this toy? It works when we clap. This also works on battery.



Fill the table about the toys you know :

Toys which work on keys	Toys that need battery	Toys that work by push	Toys which work on sound

Do you know how these dolls work?



Shall we learn about force by playing games?



We use muscular force to do these activities.





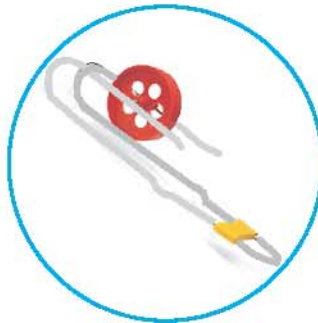
The gravitational force brings these toys to the ground.

The earth attracts all the objects towards itself.
This is called gravitational force.



A moving car comes to rest after moving through a distance, do you know why?

Frictional force acts on it to bring the car to rest. When the tyre rolls over the floor, frictional force is developed. Frictional force is less on smooth surface and more on rough surface.






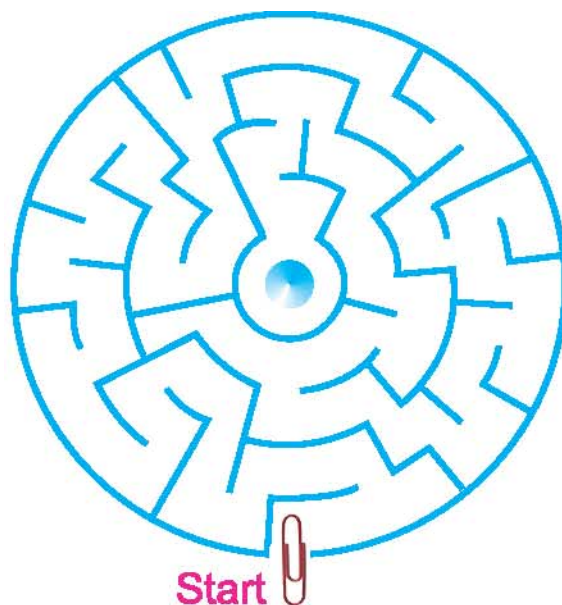
The force used in the above activities is the **magnetic force**.



Let us do!



1. Draw a maze on the paper plate as shown in the picture.
2. Place a  at the place marked start.
3. Hold a magnet below the plate.
4. Move the  to the centre of the plate using the holder.
5. What made the  move?



Who is he?

He discovered the gravitational force.



Sir Isaac Newton



Evaluation :**a. Let us match****Magnetic force****Gravitational force****Frictional force****b. Let us find out!**

- ✓ Leaves from trees and objects thrown upwards always come down. Why?
- ✓ Why do we fall when we walk on smooth surfaces?
- ✓ Which force helps us to row the boat?
- ✓ Why do we sprinkle fine powder on carrom board?

**c. Project :**

1. Make a toy car using matchboxes, empty cardboard boxes, bottle caps and wires.
2. Use colour paper and make paper rockets.





Shall we classify !

d. Based on the forces write 1 for gravitational force, 2 for Magnetic force, 3 for Muscular force and 4 for frictional force.



SCIENCE



'I can, I did'
Student's Activity Record

Subject :



Sl. No.	Date	Lesson No.	Topic of the Lesson	Activities	Remarks



SOCIAL SCIENCE

STANDARD THREE

TERM III





1. Our District

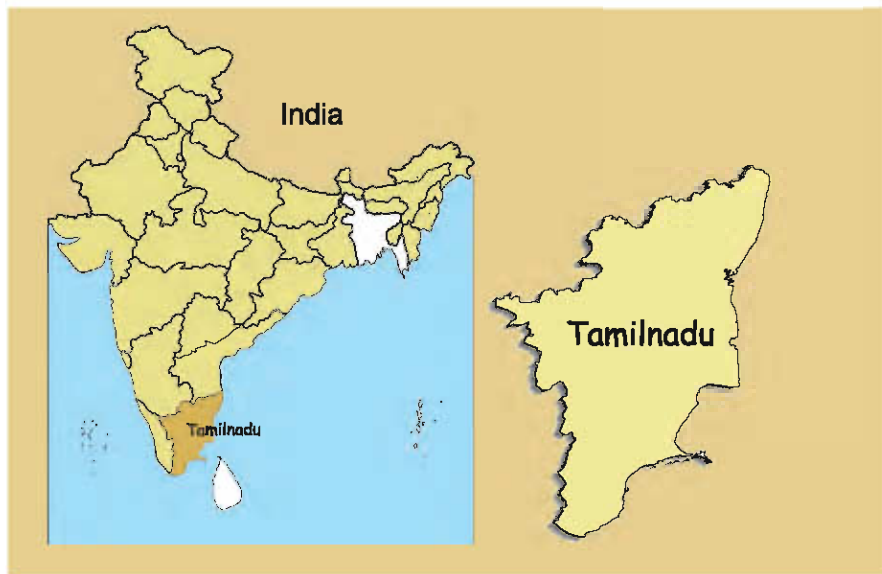


Mala was excited as her uncle and aunt from abroad were visiting her family for the first time. She was busy in helping her parents at home and re-arranging her room.

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.

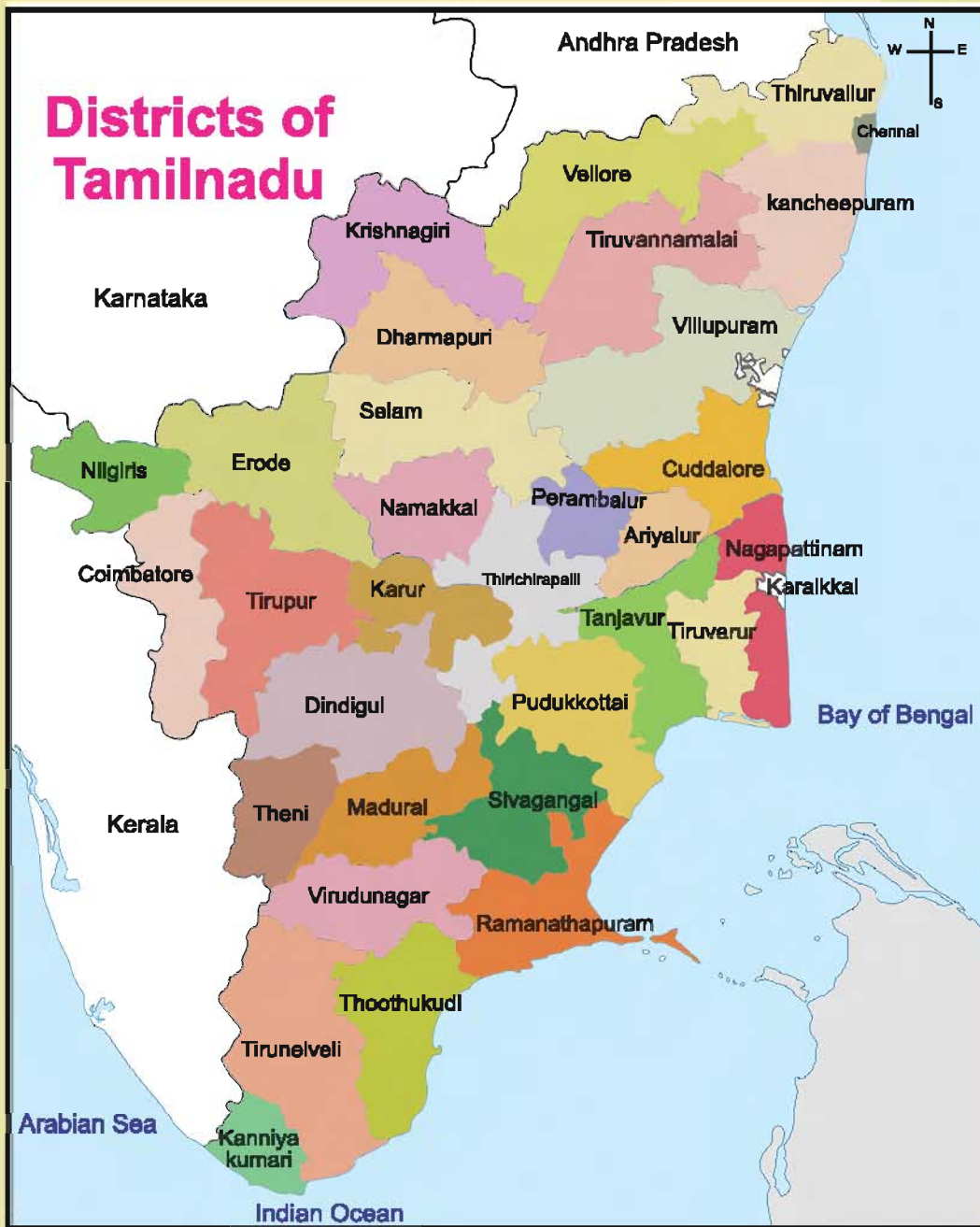
Find out how many districts are there.

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 (X)

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.



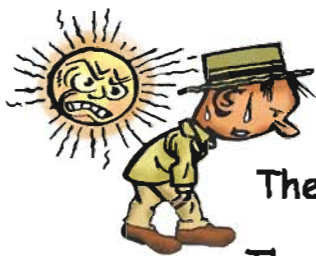
April 2014

March 2014

February 2014

January 2014

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
		1	2	3	4	5
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



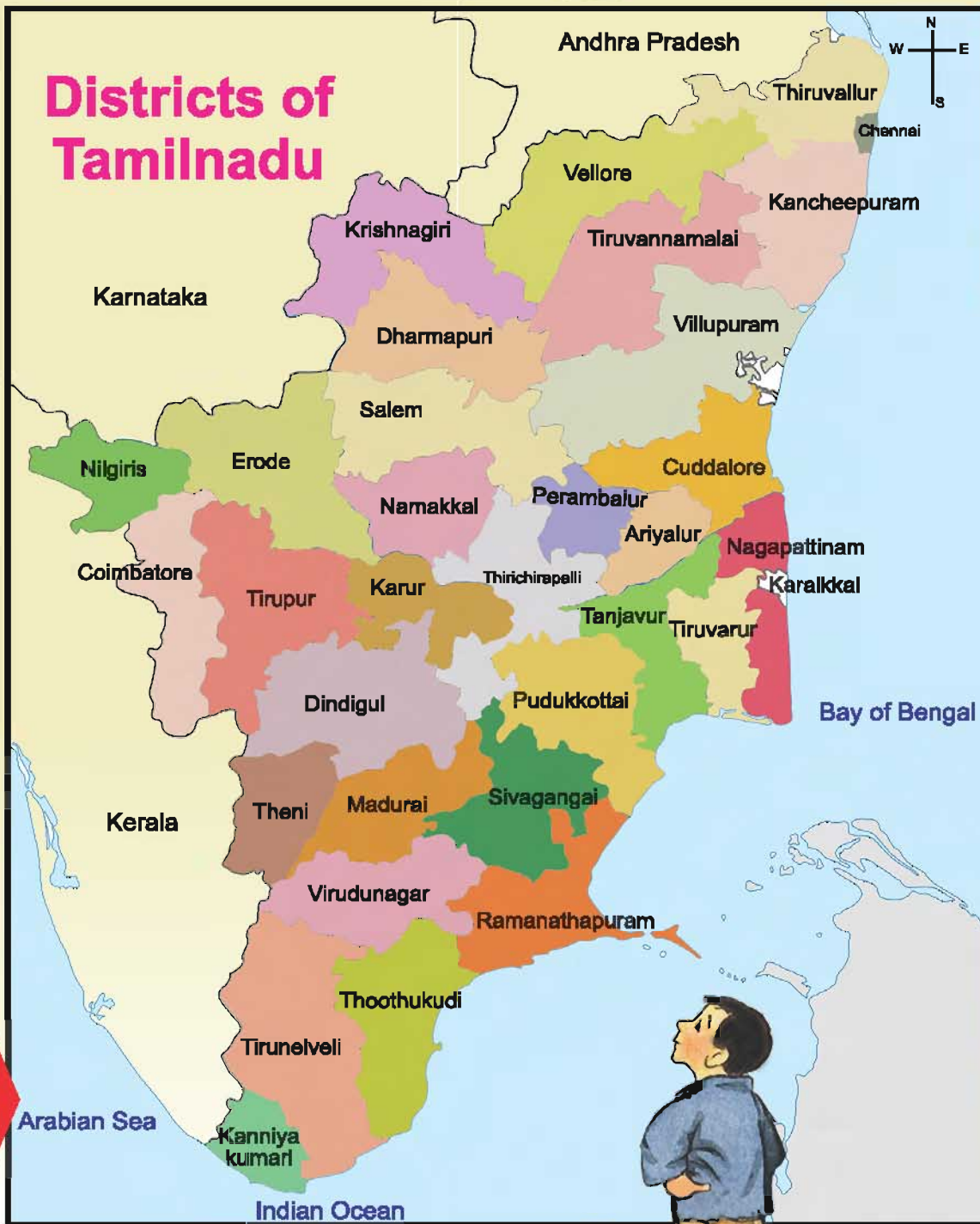
Train



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



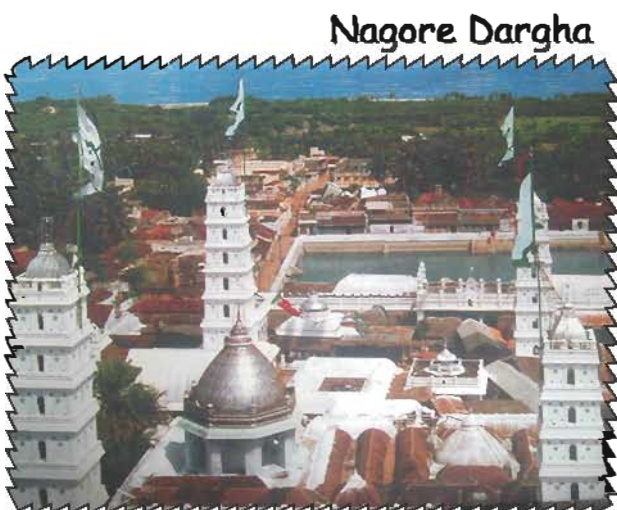
Marina Beach



Courtallam water falls



The Nilgiris Botanical Garden



Nagore Dargha



Velankanni Church



Pamban Bridge



Thiruvalluvar statue, Kanyakumari



Thoothukudi Harbour



Kallanai Dam



**Thanjai Periya Kovil
(Brahadeeshwara Temple)**

Here are some pictures of places of importance to visit in our state. Put a tick (✓) on the places that you recognise. With the help of your teacher, get to know more about these places.



Read and enjoy

A visit to Mahabalipuram



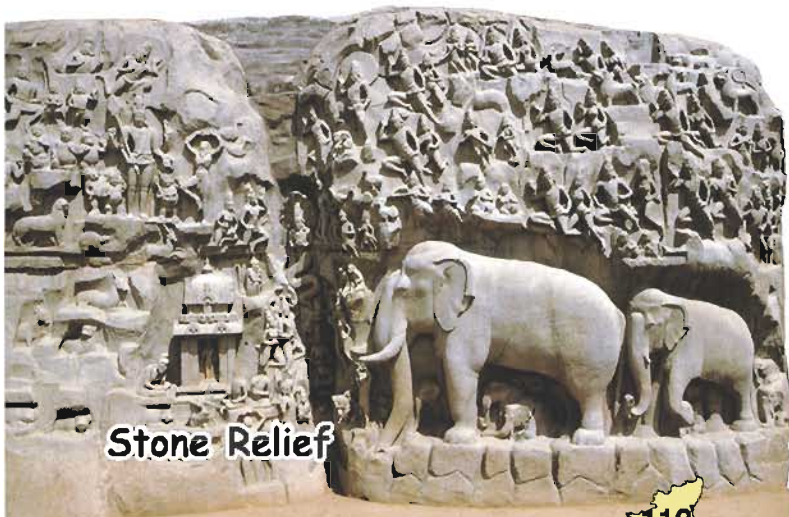
Kannagi and her classmates were excited when their teacher announced that they are going to visit Mahabalipuram. She is studying in Class III in a school in North Chennai. Her mother packed chapattis and lemon rice for her to eat at Mahabalipuram. It was a cloudy day and a pleasant breeze was blowing.

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. Vasanth 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

were singing all the way and enjoying the journey.

They reached Mahabalipuram at 9.30 am.



Stone Relief

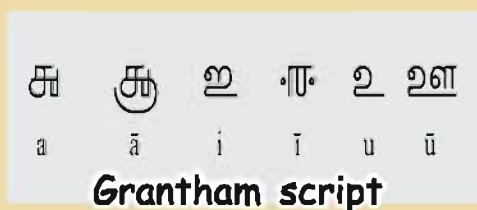




Now the guide started describing the historical place. 'Mamallapuram, was once a port city of the Pallavas. The rock cut temples were built by Mahendravarman I. His son Mamallan alias Narasimha Varman continued to build more rock cut temples and structured shrines at Mahabalipuram. The shore temples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

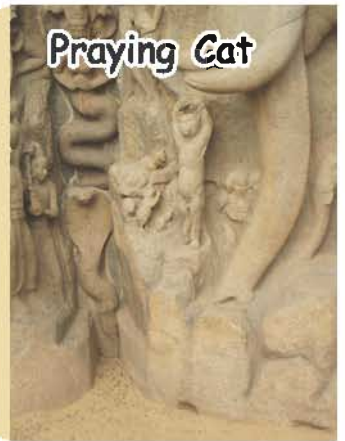


Grantham script

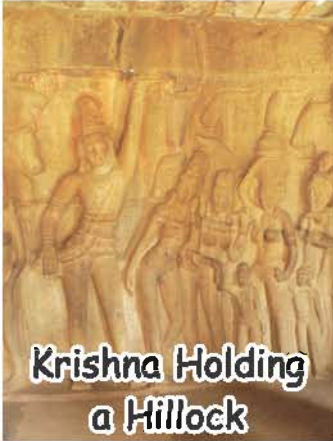


"Does it mean that there were people here before the Pallavas?" asked Tanu. "Of course," said the guide.

Every part of our land has an ancient history.



Praying Cat



Krishna Holding
a Hillock

"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.



Butter Ball

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.



Pancharathas

"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.



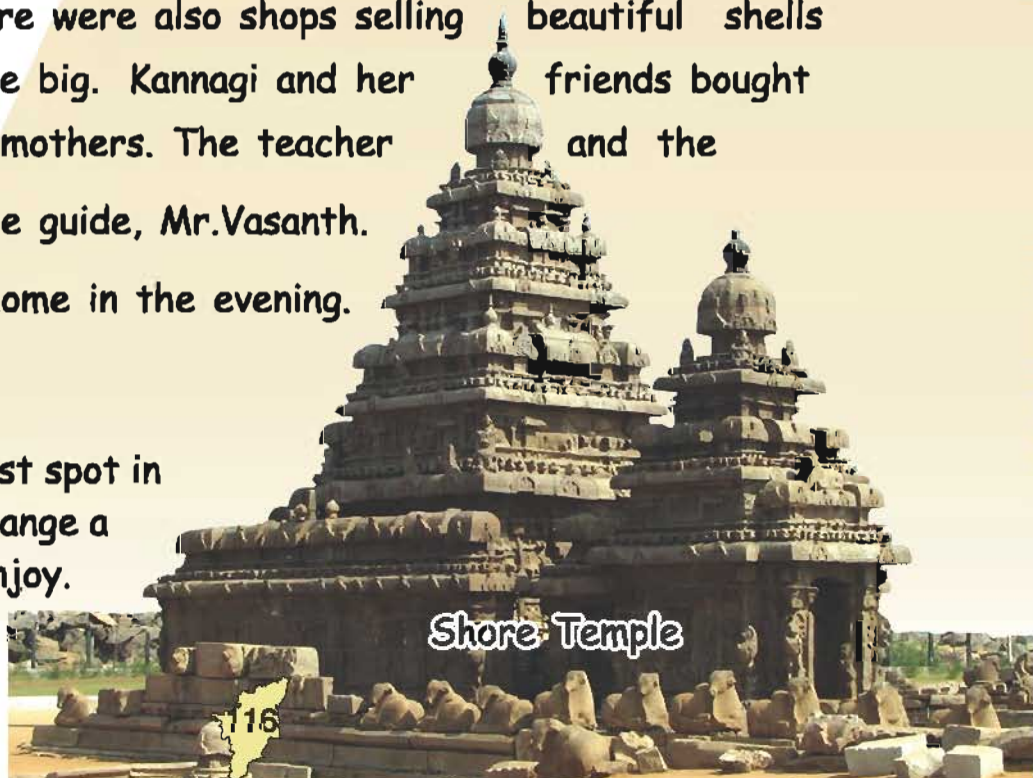
The children climbed the old light house.

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

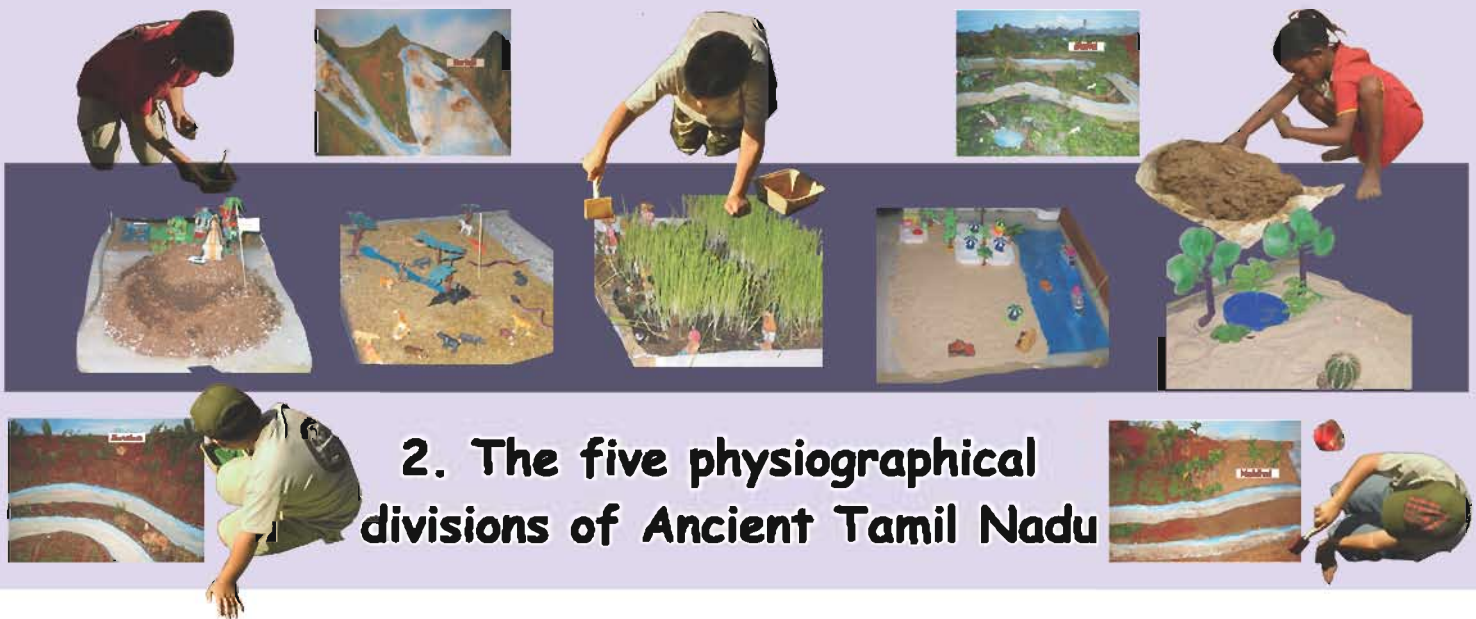
"I do not mind being the caretaker of a lighthouse," said her friend Alisha, expressing her own feelings. The museum had many sculptures.

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.



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

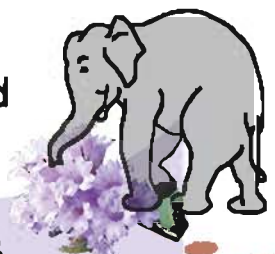
Kurinji - the landscape of mountains

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.





Kurinci - Mountainous Region



I am Solaamma 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 Kurinci, is also the name of the famous Kurinci 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.

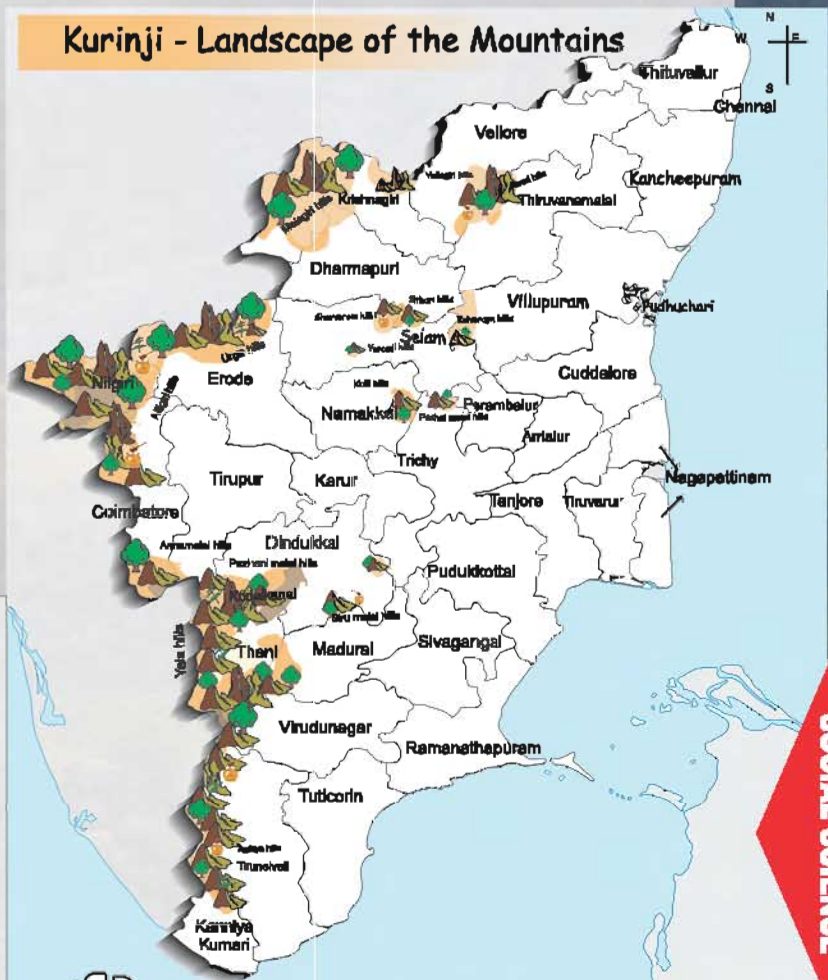
What comes in to your mind when you think of hills?

Write the names of the Districts which have hilly areas.

Symbols

-  Hills
-  Forest
-  Honey
-  Herbs

Kurinji - Landscape of the Mountains





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 (chola) 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.

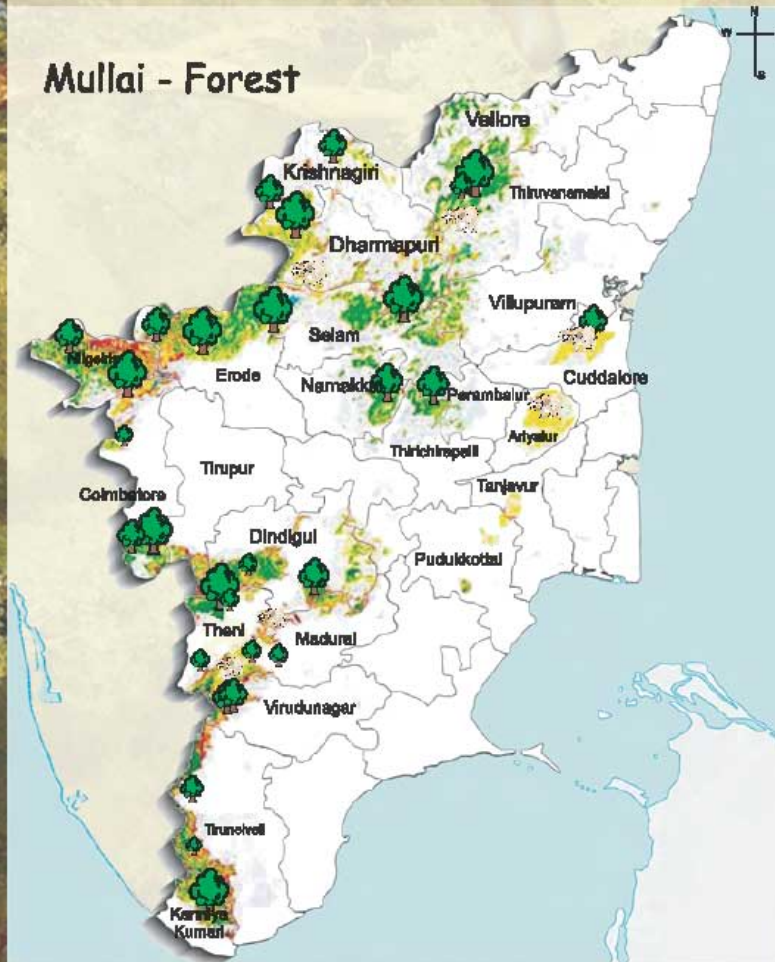


My teacher has marked the forested areas in Tamil Nadu on a map.



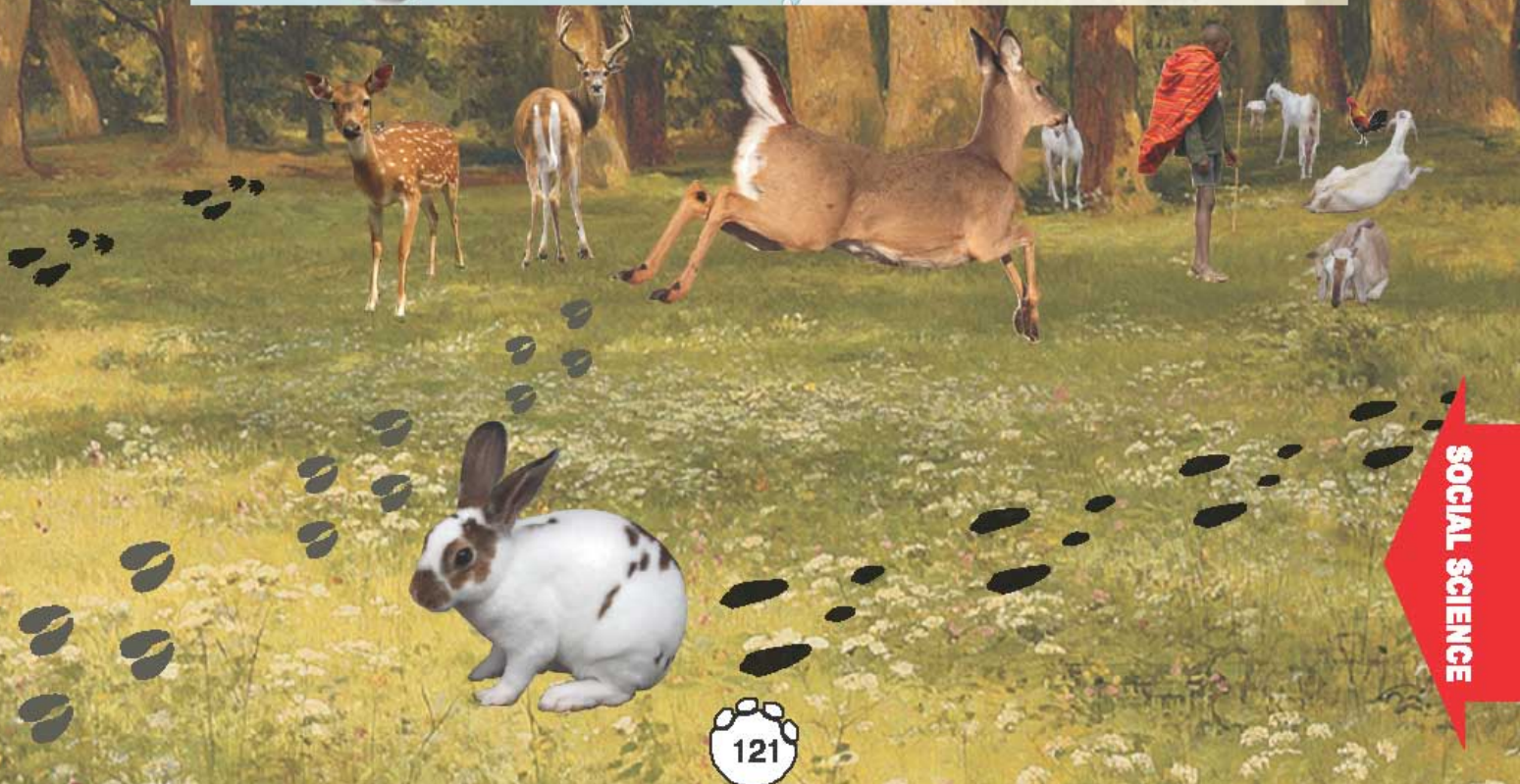
Look at the Mullai areas on the map of Tamil Nadu . Locate the districts where forests are found.

Mullai - Forest



Symbols

- Dense forest
- Forest
- Bushes
- 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

Marutham Crop Lands



Symbols





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.

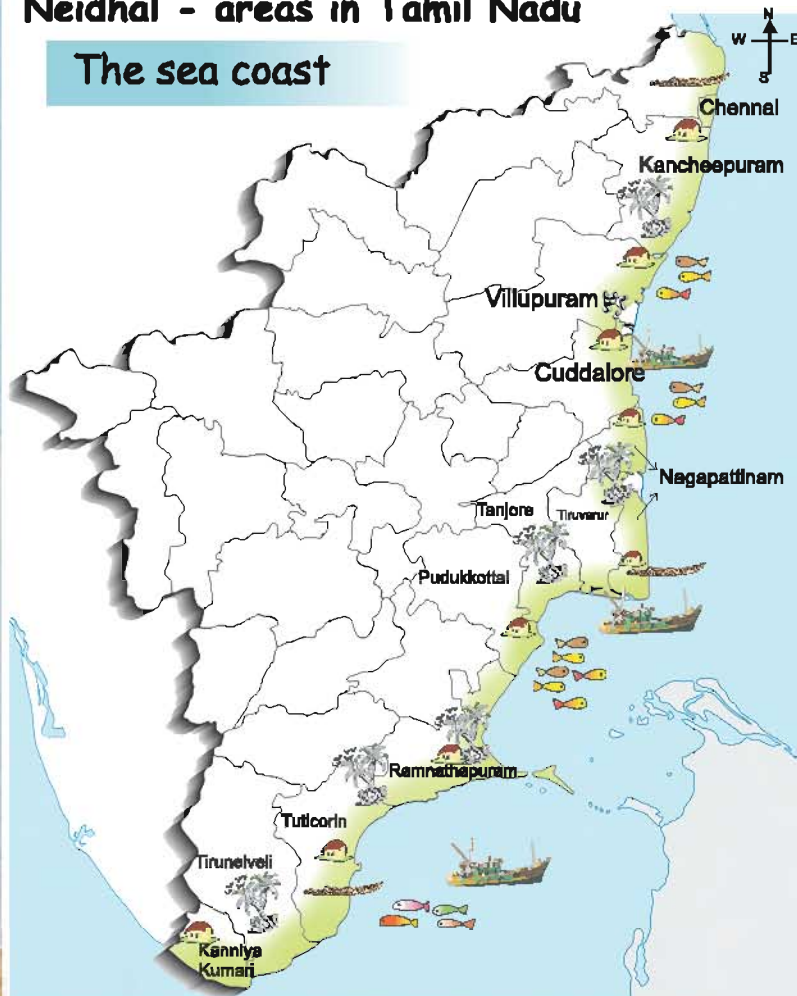
Reptile Oliver Ridley turtle (Panguni Aamai) nest along the cost of Tamil Nadu during January February and March. Do keep the beaches safe for them.



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

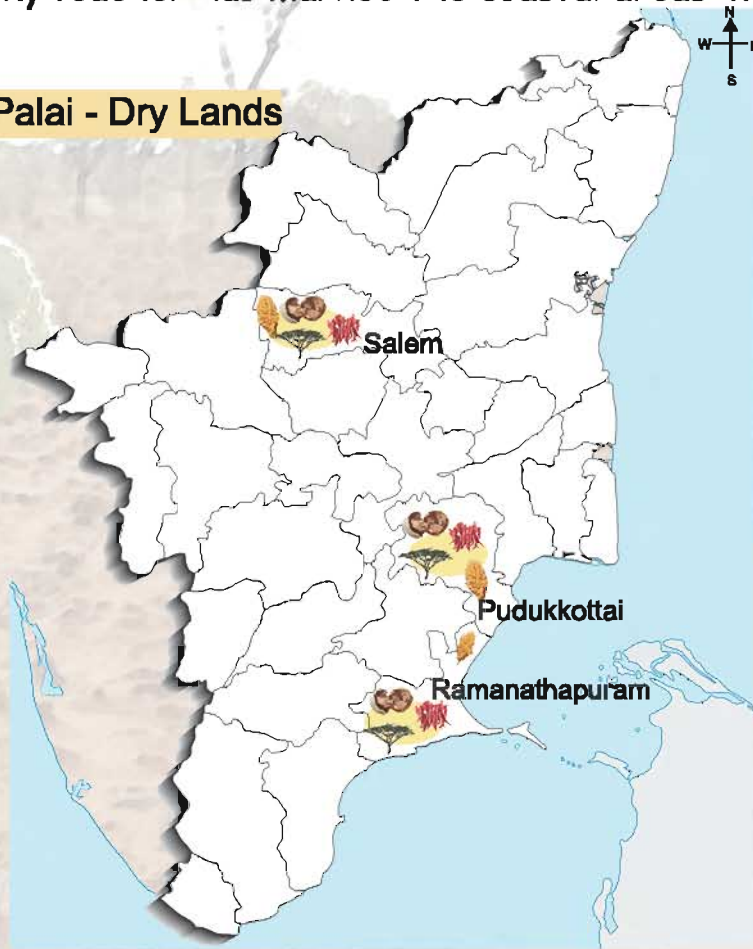
In Tamilnadu, there are no deserts. But there are dry lands. Dry land farming has been done in Tamil Nadu for a long time. People have learnt to live in hot and dry conditions and save every drop of water. Horses, some cattle, wolves, tigers and many kinds of lizards are some animals to be found in this 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



How can we protect our environment?

Locate the districts where dry lands are found.

symbols



Millets



Red Chillies



Wood Apple



Karuvelam

what kind of land form do you live in? _____

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

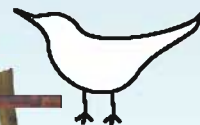




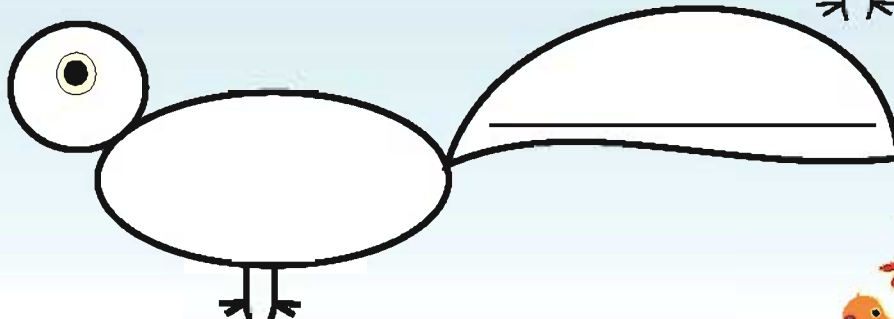
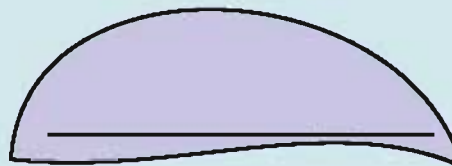
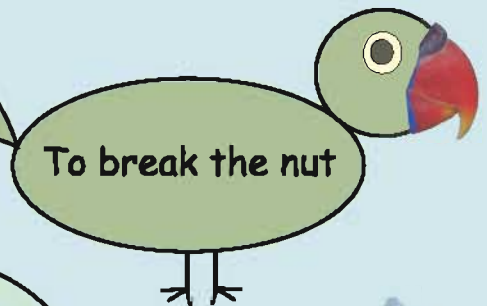
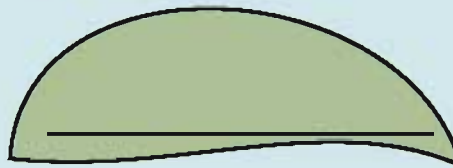
3. Our Feathered Friends



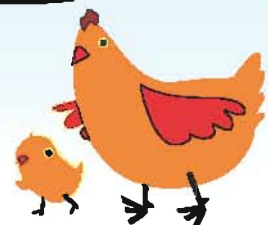
Dharani has spotted ten birds in the picture. How many can you find?
Colour and write their names in the branch box given below.




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.



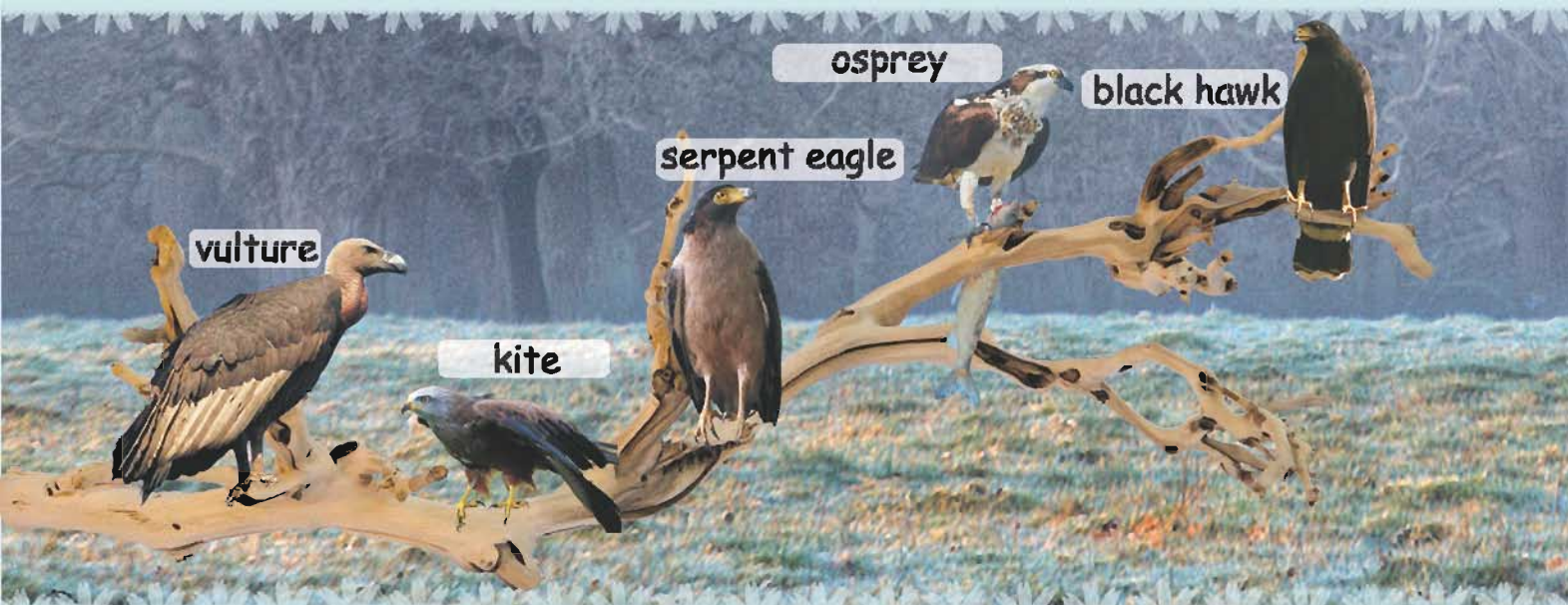
Find out the different types of nests built by the different birds. Where do they build them? Collect the empty nests and find out what materials they have used to build the nests. Take a walk in the morning with your note book and draw the birds you see around you.





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?

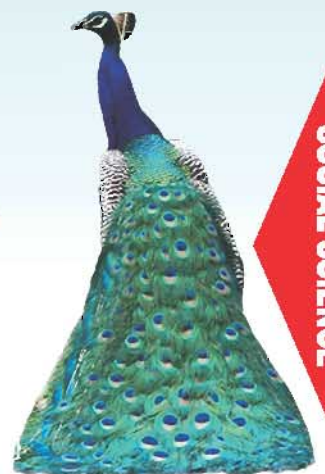
When you see birds, watch how they walk and move their neck and listen to the sounds made by them.

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.

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?

When was the sanctuary started? _____.

Name some of the birds that come to the sanctuary.



Heron



Crane



Crane



Painted stork

Bar headed geese



Heron

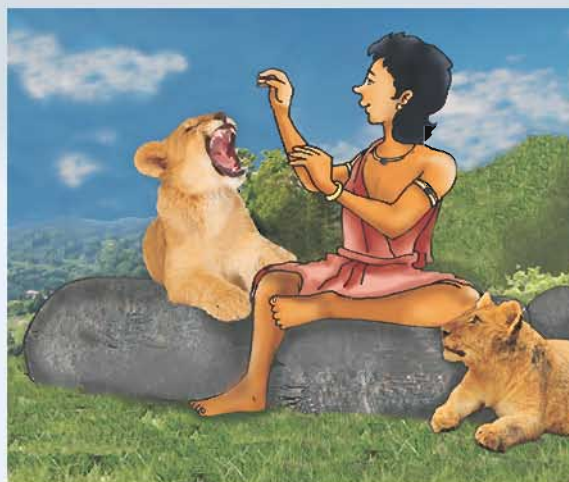
Grey Pelican



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.



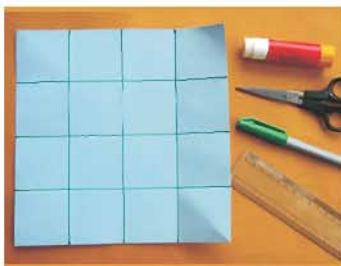
Rani Lakshmi Bai became a national hero and is remembered even today as a brave woman.

The first Women's Unit of the Indian National Army was named after Rani Lakshmi Bai.

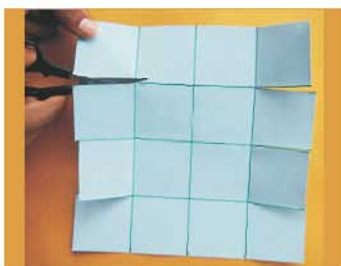
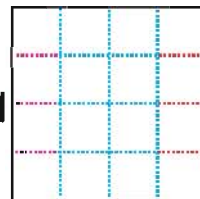


Paper house

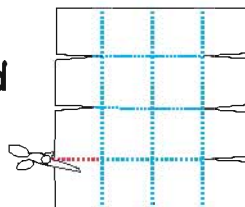
Shall we draw a Kingfisher?



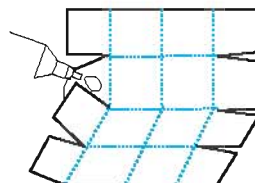
Take a square paper and fold it into 16 parts.



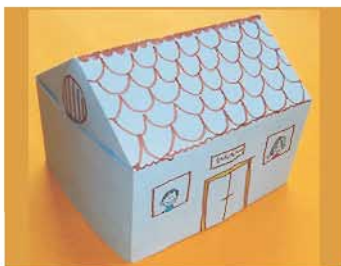
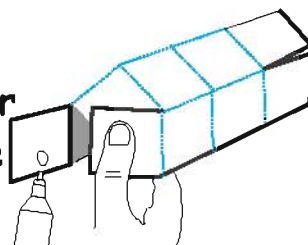
Cut the edges of the fold as shown in the picture.



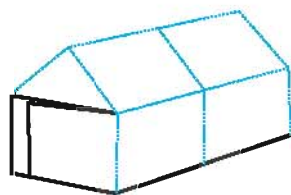
Paste the centre leaves of the cut portion as shown in the picture.



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.

1



2



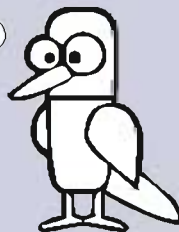
3



4



5



6





Model Question Paper

Term III - Summative assessment

Class: III

Sub: Social Studies

Time : 2 Hours

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 :

Sl. No.	Date	Lesson No.	Topic of the Lesson	Activities	Remarks

