



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU

**STANDARD FOUR**

**TERM - II  
VOLUME II**

**MATHEMATICS  
SCIENCE  
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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Department Of School Education

**Untouchability is Inhuman and a Crime**

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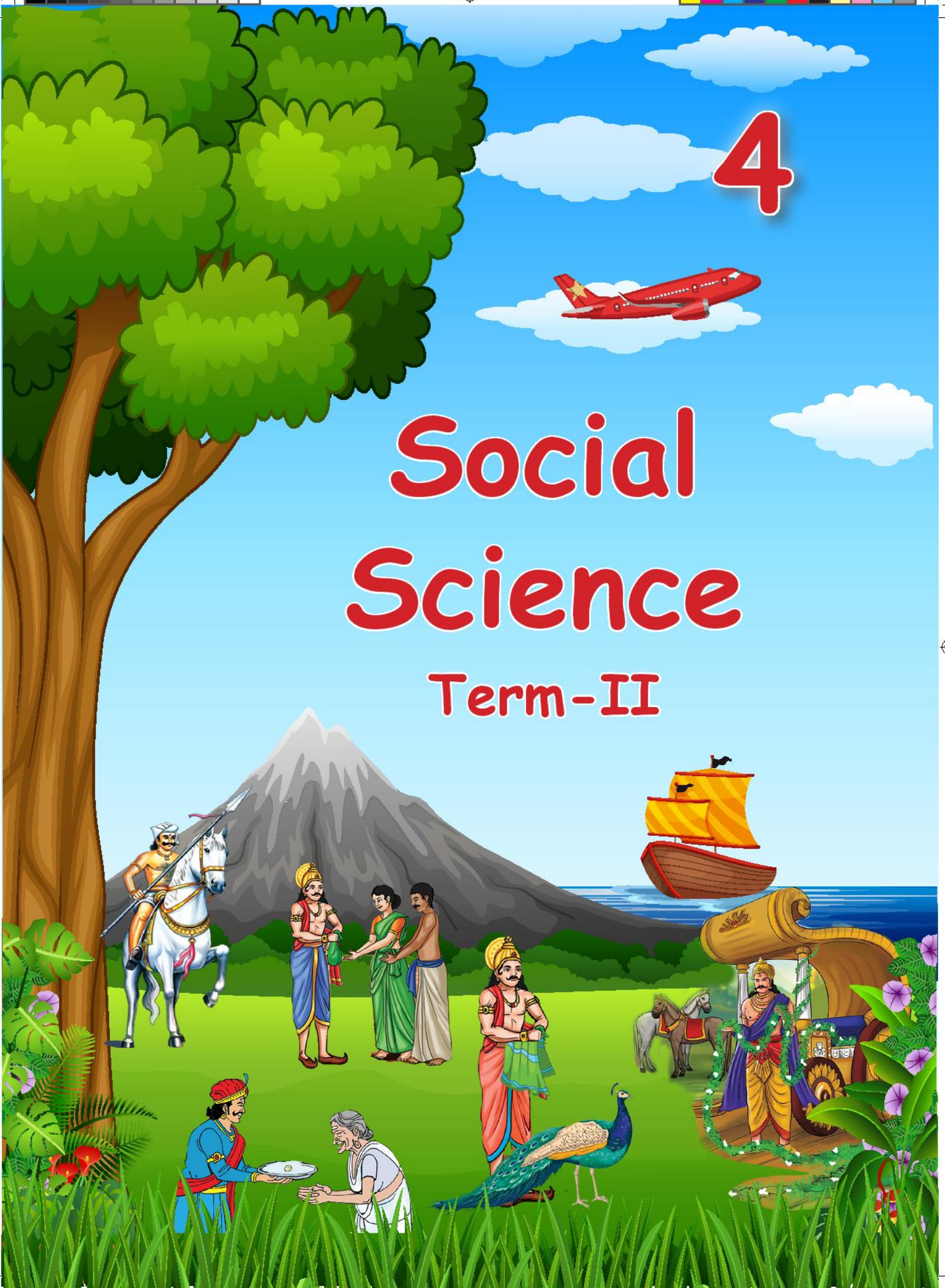
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# Social Science

## Term-II





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E-book



Assessment





## Learning Objectives



Children can:

- ❖ name the philanthropists and the regions they ruled.
- ❖ understand the significance of human qualities like honesty and kindness.
- ❖ understand how the philanthropists ruled their region.







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

Grandpa, Why are more trees in the hills than in Chennai?



Hills usually have lot of trees. It is important for people to take care of them.

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



They used horses and donkeys to climb up the hill.

Grandpa, Who ruled these hilly regions?



In the Sangam Age, many philanthropists ruled the hilly regions. But seven philanthropists were very famous among them. They were the chieftains under Chera, Cholas and Pandiyas.

Why were only seven philanthropists famous? Who were they?







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



Those seven philanthropists were Pegan, Pari, Nedumudi kari, Aay Andiran, Adhiyaman, Nalli and Valvil Ori. They ruled different hilly regions at different periods during the Sangam Age. They were all powerful, kind and cared for nature and the people. Shall I tell you a few stories about how those philanthropists and the people protected nature and how in turn nature protected them?

Grandpa, I would like to listen to the stories very much!





### Try to Answer

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







## Pegan



Are you ready to listen to the first story?

Yes, Grandpa.



Okay. This story is about **Pegan**. Pegan ruled **Palani hills (Dindigul district)**. It is a very small hilly region that we are visiting today. It is cold here. Isn't it?

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



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

Grandpa, How could a peacock use a shawl?



Perhaps, it might not use the shawl. The point was that Pegan treated the peacock just like his own child. How many people now a days show such kindness towards the animals?







Grandpa, one day I saw a boy throwing stones at a dog. I stopped him. If he had known about Pegan, he would have found a way to love animals.

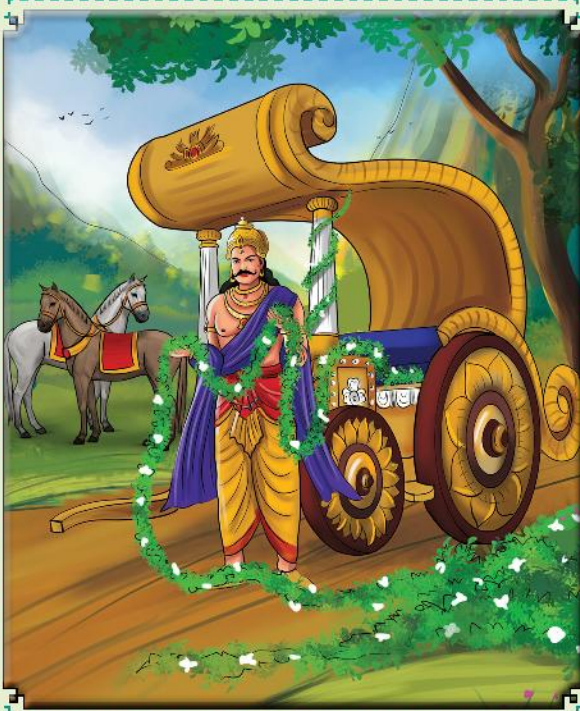


True. It's not only showing just kindness towards the trees and the animals but also about valuing people. We should treat all living things equally.

*Tree Cat*  

## Try to Answer

1. Which hilly region did Pegan rule?
2. What did Pegan see while he was walking?
3. What did Pegan do when he saw the shivering peacock?



## Pari



Okay, the next story is about 2,000 years old.

A wise and kind philanthropist called **Pari** ruled **Parambu Nadu**. This was located in Parambu malai, a hill range that extends from Sivaganga district in Tamil Nadu and extends all the way to Palakkad in Kerala.





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

They were not able to defeat the Pari's army in the thick forest which was surrounded by the hills. Therefore, they prevented the supply of water and food from the foothills of Parambu Nadu. They thought that Pari would surrender when he comes out of the hill for food and water.

Grandpa, did Pari surrender?



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

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



Yes, their forests took care of them, just like how Pari and the people in his region took care of nature. There is a famous story that tells about his generosity. One day Pari was passing a young jasmine climber. He felt that there was no tree to help the climber to grow. He offered his golden chariot to give support for the climber.







This is so interesting. Could I tell you an interesting matter? We have also planted a few trees, climbers, shrubs etc., in our school. I make sure that they grow well.



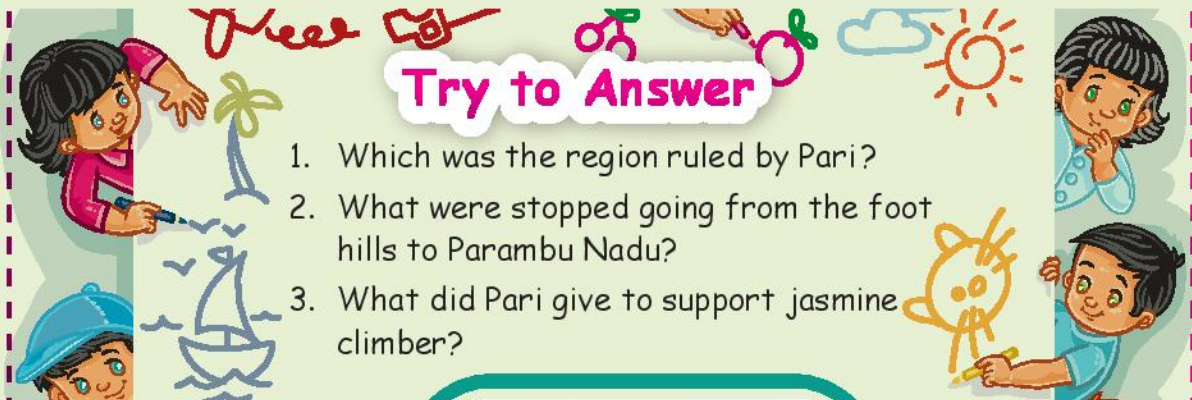
Would you like to listen to more stories about some of the other philanthropists?

Yes, Grandpa.

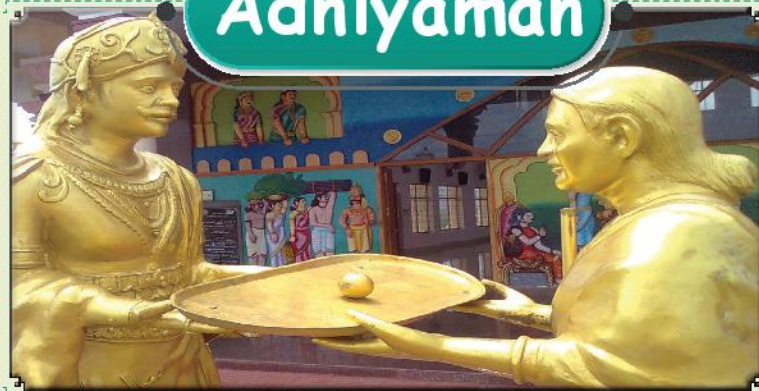


**Try to Answer**

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



## Adhiyaman



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

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





Is that the same Avvaiyar whom I read in my Tamil textbook?



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

Can you imagine a powerful chieftain offering such a valuable gift to a poetess? This shows how people valued each other in the Sangam Age. Do you agree?

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





**Try to Answer**

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



List out the things given by these philanthropists.  
Pari: \_\_\_\_\_  
Pegan: \_\_\_\_\_  
Adhiyaman: \_\_\_\_\_





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

What does the word 'Valvil' mean?



'Val' means powerful and 'Vil' means bow. He got his name as he was an expert archer.

Amazing! what did he do for the people?







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

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



**Aai Andiran** also ruled a hilly region in the **Pothigai** hills, situated in South of Madurai.

It is said that he offered Lord Shiva a rare, glowing, blue clothing given by a cobra.

**Nedumudi kari** ruled the region of **Thondaimandalam** at Tirukkoyilur. He patronised the needy people who approached him, by offering them generously.

**Nalli** ruled the region of **Thottimalai** under the king Cheran. He helped the poor who approached him without exposing himself.

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

**Nedumudi kari**



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

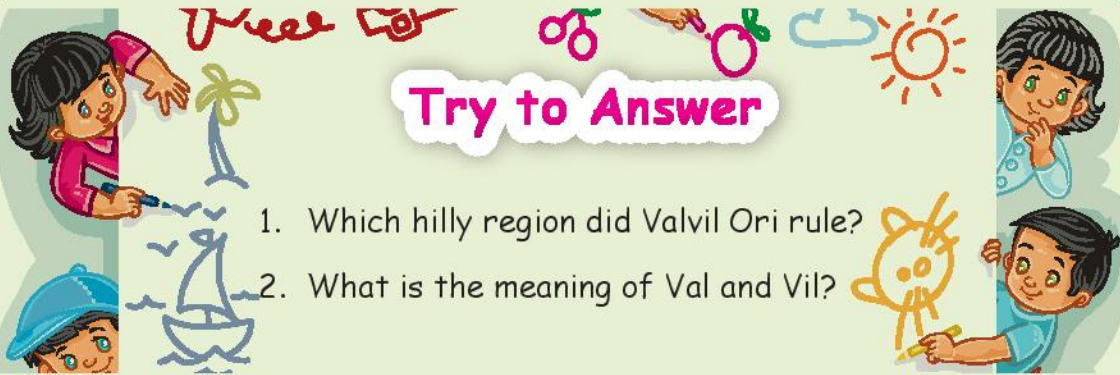


**Match the following.**

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







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



Listout the name of the seven Philanthropists and their regions.

| Philanthropists | Regions |
|-----------------|---------|
|                 |         |
|                 |         |
|                 |         |
|                 |         |
|                 |         |
|                 |         |

### Glossary

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

### Recap

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





## Evaluation

## I. Choose the correct answer

- \_\_\_\_\_ is one among the Moovendhars.
  - Aay
  - Pari
  - Cheran
  - Nalli
- The seven philanthropists ruled in the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - plains
  - deserts
  - rivers
  - hilly regions
- Parambu Nadu was located in \_\_\_\_\_ district.
  - Dharmapuri
  - Dindigul
  - Sivaganga
  - Namakkal
- Pegan ruled a hilly region in the \_\_\_\_\_ hills.
  - Palani
  - Kodaikanal
  - Pothigai
  - Kolli
- Adhiyaman gave a \_\_\_\_\_ to Avvaiyar.
  - shawl
  - gooseberry
  - gift
  - chariot

## II. Match the following.

1. Aai Andiran - Thagadur hills
2. Adhiyaman - Pothigai hills
3. Valvil Ori - Parambu hills
4. Pari - Kolli hills

### III. True or False.

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





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

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

#### Project

Stick a picture of any one of the philanthropists and write a few lines about him.



Stick the picture here

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## Unit 2 Physical Features of Tamil Nadu



### Learning Objectives



Children can:

- ❖ understand the physical features of Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ locate mountains, plateaus, plains and coastal regions in Tamil Nadu.
- ❖ describe the features of mountains, plateaus, plains and coastal regions.
- ❖ know about the types of forests found in Tamil Nadu.





## Our state

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

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

Tamil Nadu extends upto Kanyakumari, the so called southernmost tip of India. It is the meeting point of Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal.

The **Pulicat lake** is situated at the northern boundary of Tamil Nadu near Chennai.



Tamil Nadu and its neighbours



On the political map of India identify any two neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu.



Tamil Nadu had 32 districts. In 2019, government announced 6 more districts namely **Tenkasi, Kallakurichi, Ranipet, Tirupattur, Chengalpattu and Mayiladuthurai**. At present there are 38 districts.



During the British rule **Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha and Lakshwadeep** together known as **Madras Presidency**. Later in 1953, Telugu speaking region formed as Andhra Pradesh. Similarly, in 1956, Malayalam and Kannada speaking regions also formed as Kerala and Karnataka.



## Landscape of Tamil Nadu

The landscape of Tamil Nadu is divided into four forms namely:

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



### 1. Mountains

**Mountains** are raised part of the earth's surface much larger than hills.

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

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



Ghats of South India

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





## 2. Plateaus

**Plateau** is a large flat area of land that is high above sea level.

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

## 3. Plains

A **plain** is a broad area of flat land. Plains in Tamil Nadu are divided into river plains and coastal plains.

### a) River plains

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

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

### b) Coastal plains

Coastal plains of Tamil Nadu are also called Coromandal coastal plains which extend from Chennai to Kanniyakumari.

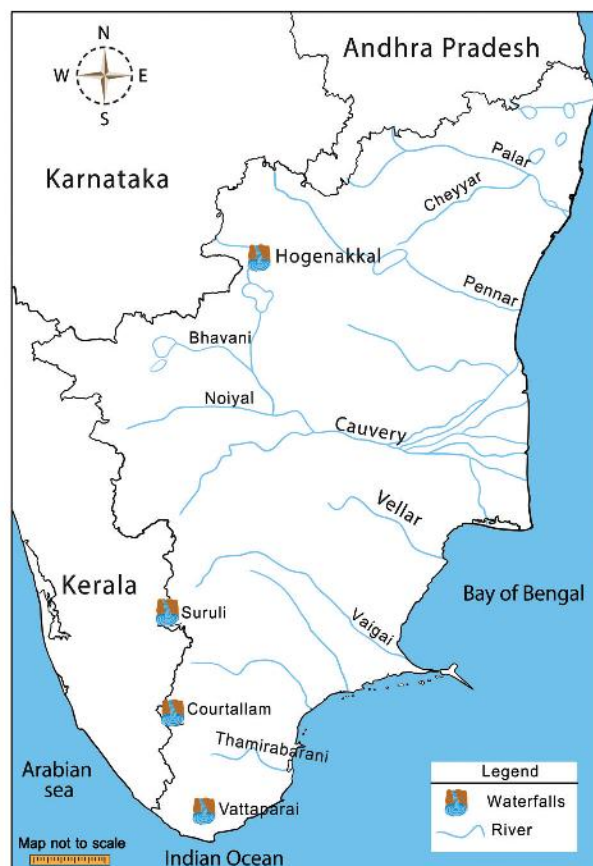
## 4. Coasts

**Coast** is the land next to or close to the sea or ocean.

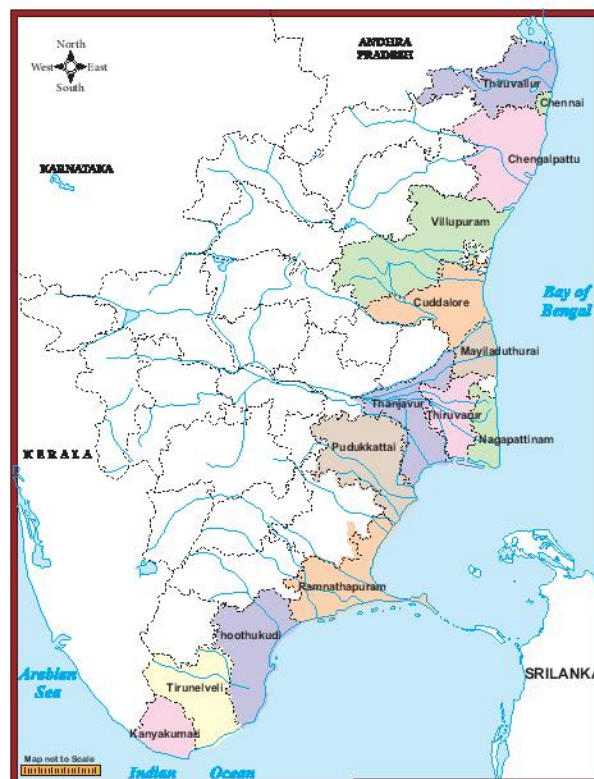
Tamil Nadu has the third longest coastline in India. The coastal region extends from Chennai to Kanniyakumari. Pamban island forms a part of Ramanathapuram. It separates Gulf of Mannar and Palk strait. 14 districts share the coastline.

The notable beaches of Tamil Nadu are:

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



Rivers and waterfalls of Tamil Nadu



Coastal districts of Tamil Nadu



- d) Silver Beach is located 2kms from cuddalore. It is the second longest beach on the Coromandal coast.



DO YOU KNOW?

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



## Waterfalls of Tamil Nadu

Waterfalls is an area where the river water flows down from a mountain. Tamil Nadu has 27 waterfalls. Some of them are:

- Thalaiyar waterfalls** is situated at Devadanapatti in Theni district, is the highest waterfalls in Tamilnadu and 6th highest in India.
- Courtallam waterfalls** is located in Tenkasi. It is in the Western ghats on the river Chittar. There are a total of nine falls of which Peraruvi, Aintharuvi and Puli Aruvi are the most prominent.
- Suruli waterfalls** is located in Theni. Here the water falls from a series of rock steps.
- Vattaparai waterfalls** is located in Kanniyakumari. The falls is surrounded by forest on all sides. People are allowed to take a natural bath here.
- Hogenakkal waterfalls** is located in Dharmapuri on the River Cauvery. It is known for bathing areas, boat rides and attracts many tourists throughout the year.



Courtallam - Aintharuvi

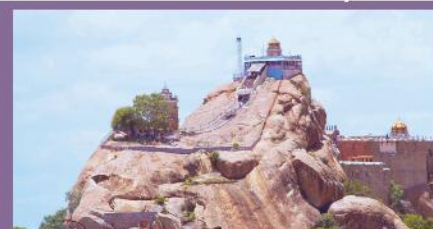


Hogenakkal falls

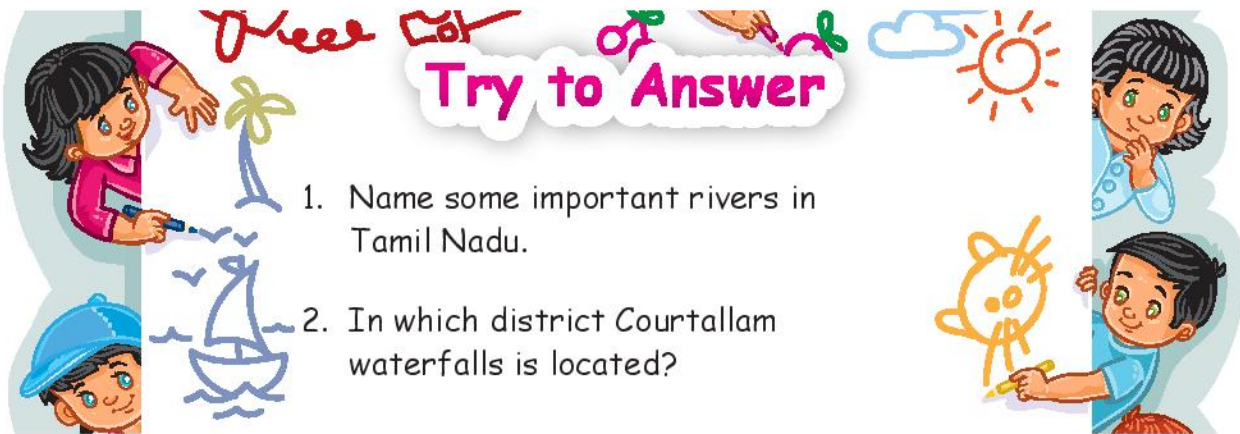


DO YOU KNOW?

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







1. Name some important rivers in Tamil Nadu.
2. In which district Courtallam waterfalls is located?

### Climate of Tamil Nadu

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

Seasons of Tamil Nadu:

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



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



DO YOU KNOW?

Thiruthani recorded the highest temperature of  $48.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  on 29th May 2003.

Source: Indian Meteorological Department (IMD).



## Forests

There are many types of forests across Tamil Nadu. Most of these forests are found in the areas near the ghats. These forests have so many types of trees. The topmost branches of the trees form like a continuous chain that prevents the sunlight from falling on the ground is called the **canopy**. The forests are divided based on the canopy cover:

|                       |                                                       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Very Dense Forest     | The Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi Erode, |
| Moderate Dense Forest | The Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Erode, Krishnagiri          |
| Open Forest           | Salem, Vellore, Tirupattur, Ranipet Dharmapuri        |

The forests can also be grouped as:

### a) Evergreen forests:

The word evergreen means:

Ever (always) + green = Always green

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

### b) Deciduous forests:

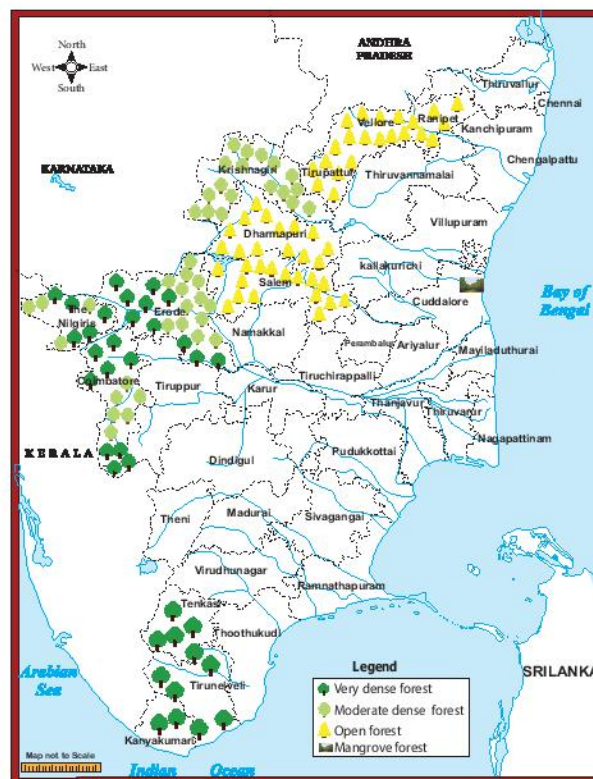
The trees in these forests **shed their leaves** during the dry season (winter).

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

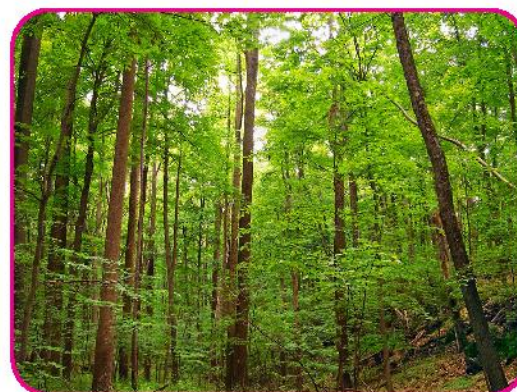
### c) Swamp (Mangrove) forests:

The word swamp means an area of soft wet land. These forests are usually found near the beaches and river beds.

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



Forests in Tamil Nadu



Deciduous forest



Mangrove forest



## Glossary

- |                    |                                                                        |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Flora and fauna | - The plants and the animals of an environment.                        |
| 2. Ghat            | - A mountain pass / mountain range.                                    |
| 3. Drought         | - A long period without rainfall.                                      |
| 4. Weather         | - The daily state of the atmosphere in any given place.                |
| 5. Climate         | - The average of weather conditions in a vast area over a long period. |

## Recap

- ❖ Tamil Nadu is located in the South of India.
- ❖ Landscapes are divided into four forms namely mountains, plateaus, plains and coasts.
- ❖ Plains are found along the rivers and the coasts.
- ❖ The coastline of Tamil Nadu is shared by 14 districts.
- ❖ Tamil Nadu has a tropical climate.
- ❖ Forests can be grouped as evergreen forests, deciduous forests and swamp forests.



## Evaluation

### I. Choose the correct answer.

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



5. \_\_\_\_\_ are found in the places where there is heavy rainfall.

- |                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a. Deciduous forests | b. Swamp forests |
| c. Evergreen forests | d. None of them  |

## II. Match the following.

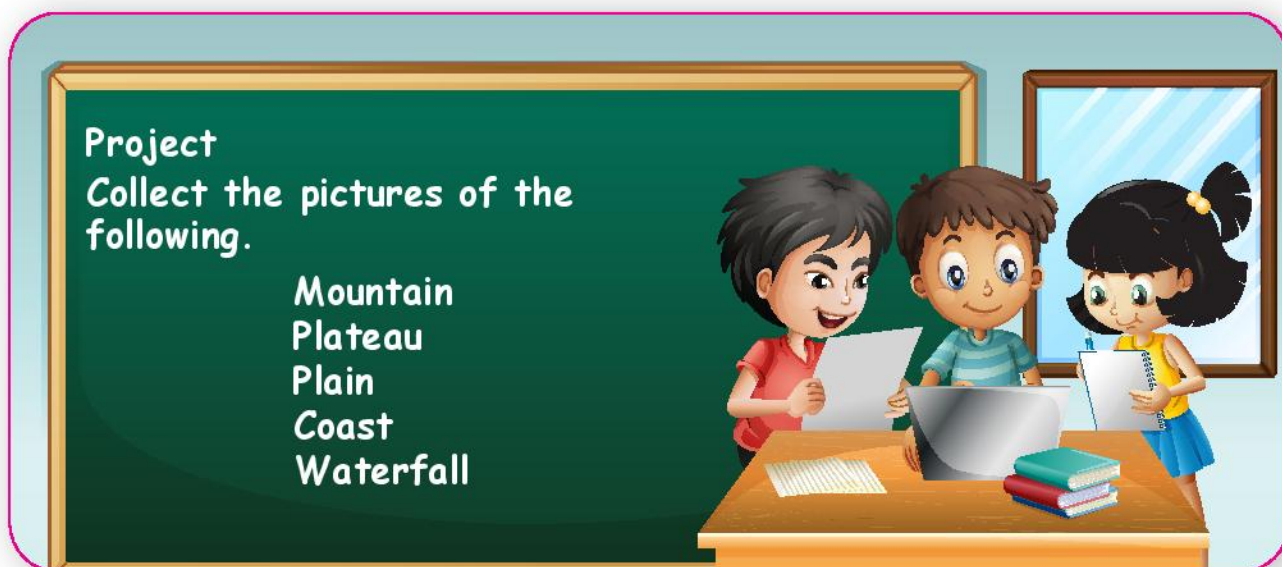
- |                                  |                             |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mountain ranges in Tamil Nadu | - Pamban bridge             |
| 2. Suruli waterfall              | - Western and Eastern ghats |
| 3. India's first sea bridge 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

## III. True or False.

1. Tamil Nadu is the Tenth largest state in India.
2. Tamil Nadu is located in the west of India.
3. Kurunji flowers blossom once in 2 years.
4. Tamil Nadu experiences hot and humid weather throughout the year.
5. Deciduous forests leaves that are always green.

## IV. Answer in brief.

1. Name the states that share boundary with Tamil Nadu.
2. What are the different landscapes of Tamil Nadu?
3. Name the types of plains in Tamil Nadu.
4. Name the waterfalls in Tamil Nadu.
5. Describe the climate of Tamil Nadu.
6. Differentiate evergreen forests and deciduous forests.







## Unit 3 Transport



Children can:

- ❖ understand the importance of transport.
- ❖ list the various modes of transport.
- ❖ describe each mode of transport.



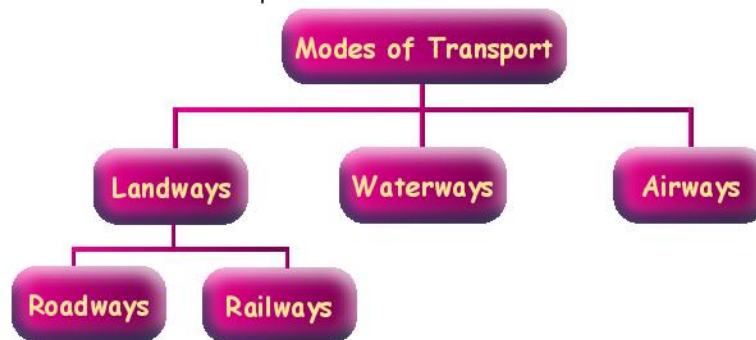
### Transport

Transport is the action of carrying or taking people, animals and things from one place to another.



## Modes of Transport

There are three modes of transport in India.



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

### Landways

Landways is classified into two types.

#### a) Roadways

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

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

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

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

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





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



Chennai Mofussil Bus Terminus, Koyambedu

**Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS)** is a high quality bus - based transit system. It has been introduced in a few cities in India. The BRTS ensured that the roadways that are used by only buses.



Activity

Stick pictures of any two forms of land transport that you use everyday.

## b) Railways

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

**Royapuram railway station** is the oldest station in Tamil Nadu. It was built in 1856 and it is the second oldest station in India. In the beginning, steam engines were used to run the railway coaches. From steam engines to high speed train, the growth of Indian Railways over the past 170 years has been vast and it has contributed to the development of India.

### Major Rail links from Tamil Nadu

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



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



Chennai Metro Train



Indian Railways is the 4th largest network in the world. Darjeeling Himalayan Train in West Bengal is a World Heritage Site and it is the only steam operated railway in India.



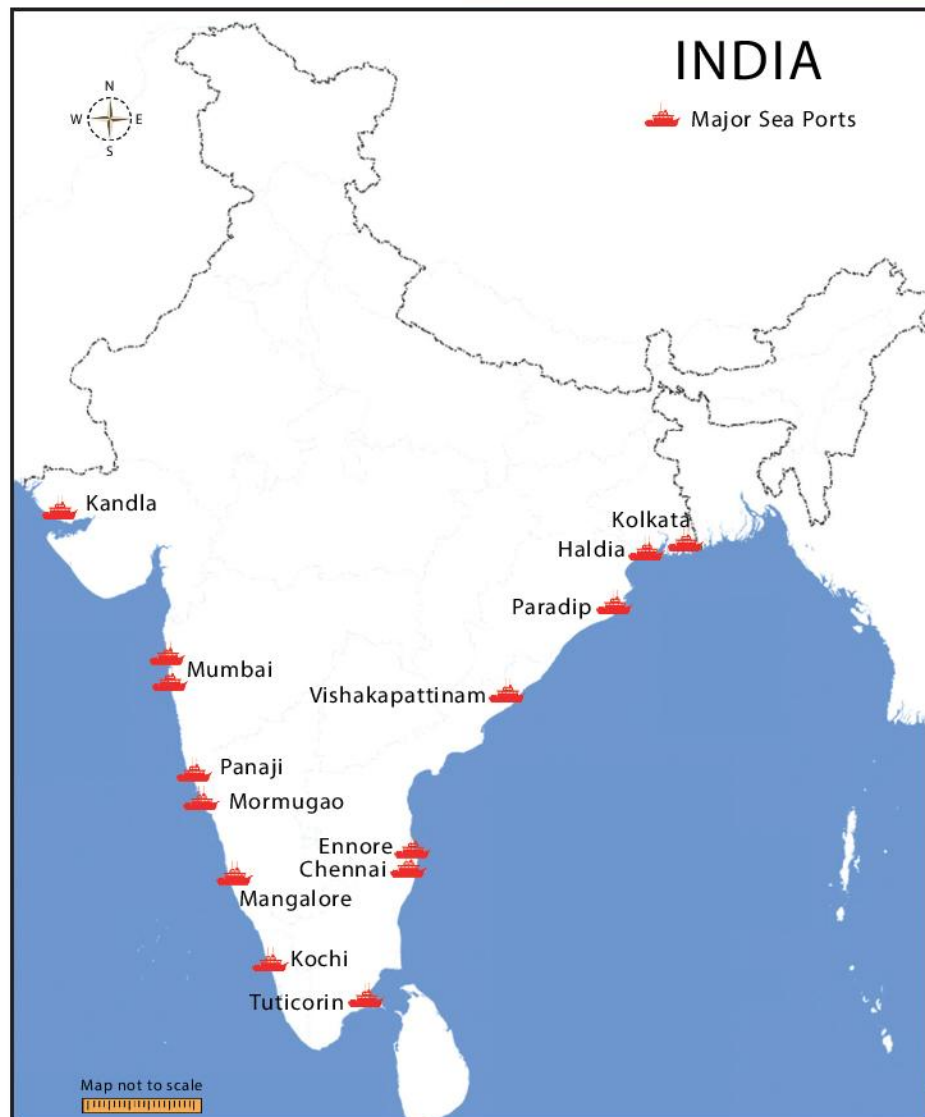
Stick pictures of different forms of railways (ex: metro, steam, high speed) and write their names below it.

### c) Waterways

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

#### Oceanic or Coastal water transport

India has 13 major ports and Tamil Nadu is the only state in India that has three major ports: **Ennore, Chennai and Tuticorin**. Shipping Corporation of India is a public sector company. It manages all offshore and other marine transport related infrastructure in the country.





Water transport takes place through:

1. Boat
2. Speed Boat (Motor Boat)
3. Ship

The boats are widely used for fishing in Tamil Nadu.



Boat



Speed Boat



Ship



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

#### d) Airways

Airways is the fastest mode of transport used to travel to different parts of the world. In 1911, the world's first airmail service took place in India between Allahabad and Naini.

In Tamil Nadu there are 4 international airports at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai and Tiruchirappalli.

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

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



Take off of a flight



Helicopter flies over Kedarnath





Collect pictures of any three International airports of India, stick them and write their names.



DO YOU KNOW?

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

## Advantages of transport

### 1) Growth of agricultural and industrial production

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

### 2) Growth in trade

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

### 3) Promotes tourism

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



**Try to Answer**

1. Name the mode of transport used for short distance in airways.
2. How many international airports are there in Tamil Nadu?



## Glossary

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

## Recap

- ❖ Transport is the action of carrying or taking people, animals and things from one place to another.
- ❖ The three modes of transport are landways, waterways and airways.
- ❖ Bicycles, buses and cars etc are used to travel on roadways. The four types of roads are National Highways, State Highways, District Roads and Village Roads.
- ❖ Railways plays a very important role in connecting the states.
- ❖ Waterways include the transport done through water bodies. It happens through boats, speed boats and ships.
- ❖ Airways is the fastest mode of transport. We use aeroplanes and helicopters for air travel.



## Evaluation



### I. Choose the correct answer.

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



## II. Match the following.

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

## III. True or False.

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

## IV. Answer in brief.

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

### Project

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

#### Model



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

### List of Authors and Reviewers

#### Academic Advisor

**Dr. P. Kumar**

Joint Director (Syllabus),  
SCERT, Chennai.

#### Academic Co-ordinator

**Dr. K.S. Mozhiyarsi**

Principal, DIET,  
Keelapalur, Ariyalur

#### Subject Co-ordinators

##### Maths

**P. Malarvizhi**

B.T. Asst., P.U.M.School,  
Padiyanallur Thiruvallur.

**M. K. Lalitha**

B.T. Asst., G.G.H.S.School,  
Katpadi, Vellore.

##### Science

**M. Selvi**

B.T.Asst, GHS, Cheri,  
Kaveripakkam Block,  
Vellore District.

##### Social Science

**S. Vijayalakshmi**

B.T. Asst., G.H.S.School,  
Kuvathur, Kancheepuram.

#### Layout Design and Illustration Team

V.S. John Smith

A. Adison Raj

B. Yogesh

B.Ravikumar

S. Adaikkala Stephen

Pakkirisamy Annadurai

#### In-House QC

Rajesh Thangappan

Jerald Wilson

#### Wrapper Design

Kathir Arumugam

#### Coordination

Ramesh Munisamy

#### Mathematics

##### Reviewers

**Dr. Ramanujam**

Professor,  
Institute of Mathematical  
Science, Tharamani,  
Chennai.

**R. Krithika,**

Research Centre,  
Azim Premji University,  
Bangalore

##### Authors

**Kalpana**

B.T. Assistant, PUMS,  
Alambakkam,  
Pullambadi Union,  
Tiruchirappalli.

**S. Ravi**

B.T. Assistant, PUMS,  
Azhagiyamanavalam  
Mannachanallur  
Tiruchirappalli.

**M. Sankar Ganesh**

Secondary Grade Teacher,  
PUMS, Aloor, Tirukoilur  
Block, Villupuram.

**I. Mahalakshmi**

Headmistress, PUPS  
Sembiyakudi, Thirumanur  
Block, Ariyalur.

#### Science

##### Reviewers

**Dr. K. Chinthanaiyalan**

B.T. Asst., GHS,  
Periyar nager,  
Nandambakkam,  
Kanchipuram.

**Srivathsan Ramaswamy**

Madhi Foundation,  
Chennai.

##### Authors

**P. Varatharaj**

Senior Lecturer,  
DIET, Perampalur.

**N. Gopi**

BRTE, Nemili Block,  
Vellore.

**V. Kamatchi**

Head Master, PUPS,  
Kandamangalam,  
Villupuram.

**M. Mariyanesan**

SGT, PUPS,  
Thennavarayanpattu,  
Villupuram.

**K. Vijayarajkumar**

PG Assistant,  
Isha vidhya Infosys Matric  
higher secondary school.  
Samichettipatti,  
Dharmapuri District.

**S. John James**

PG Assistant,  
Isha vidhya MHSS,  
Madavapallam, Cuddalore

##### Artist

**C. Deivendren**

Drawing Teacher,  
GHS, Maangulam,  
Madurai District.

#### Social Science

##### Reviewers

**S. Gomathi Manickam**

BT Asst, GHSSchool,  
Old Perungalathur,  
Kancheepuram.

**K. Velu**

BT Asst, G. G. H.S.School  
Thalaivasal, Salem.

**Srivathsan Ramaswamy**

Madhi Foundation,  
Chennai.

##### Authors

**P. Balamurugan**

PG Asst,  
Govt. Boys HSS,  
Thammampatti,  
Salem District.

**R. Selvaprada**

Isha Vidhya Ramaniyam  
Matric Hr.Sec.School,  
Vanavasi, Salem.

**K. Brindha**

Isha Vidhya Ramaniyam  
Matric Hr.Sec.School,  
Vanavasi, Salem.

#### EMIS Technology Team

**R.M. Satheesh**

State Coordinator Technical,  
TN EMIS,  
Samagra Shiksha.

**K.P. Sathya Narayana**

IT Consultant,  
TN EMIS,  
Samagra Shiksha.

**R. Arun Maruthi Selvan**

Technical Project Consultant,  
TN EMIS,  
Samagra Shiksha.

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