



Class : 4 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1. Numbers

Page No. 1

- How many rows are there? 8 rows
- How many columns are there? 8 columns

Page No. 2

- How many white squares are there? 32 squares
- How many black squares are there? 32 squares

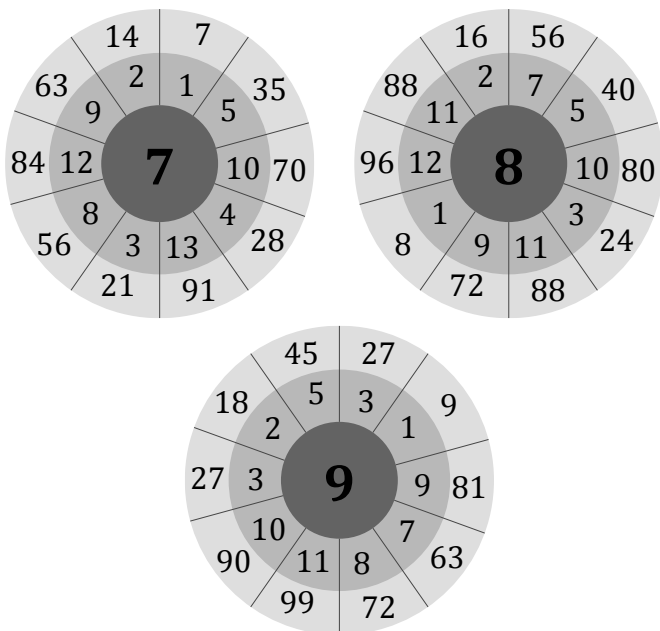
Page No. 4

Just for Practice 1.1:

- a) 56 b) 45 c) 24 d) 70
 e) 54 f) 64 g) 27 h) 28
 i) 63 j) 36 k) 14 l) 48
 m) 63 n) 36 o) 14

Page No. 6

Fun with multiplication:



Page No. 7

Try These:

- | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|
| a) 390 | b) 3900 | c) 39000 |
| d) 450 | e) 4500 | f) 45000 |

Page No. 8

Example:

$$3 \times 3 \longrightarrow 3^2 = 9$$

$$4 \times 4 \longrightarrow 4^2 = 16$$

$$5 \times 5 \longrightarrow 5^2 = 25$$

$$6 \times 6 \longrightarrow 6^2 = 36$$

$$7 \times 7 \longrightarrow 7^2 = 49$$

$$8 \times 8 \longrightarrow 8^2 = 64$$

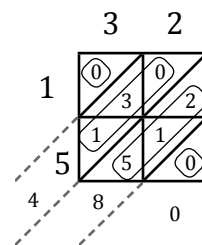
$$9 \times 9 \longrightarrow 9^2 = 81$$

$$10 \times 10 \longrightarrow 10^2 = 100$$

Page No. 10

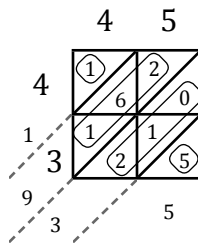
Just for Practice 1.2:

- 32×15



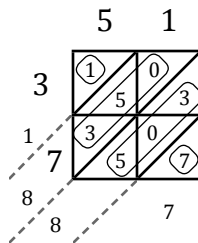
$$32 \times 15 = 480$$

b) 43×45



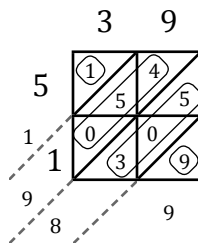
$43 \times 45 = 1935$

c) 51×37



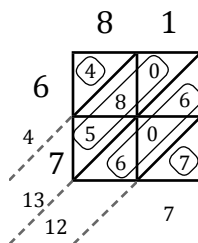
$51 \times 37 = 1887$

d) 39×51



$39 \times 51 = 1989$

e) 67×81



$67 \times 81 = 5427$

f) $38 \times 24 = 912$

g) $24 \times 79 = 1896$

h) $45 \times 15 = 675$

i) $71 \times 13 = 923$

Page No. 11

Just for Practice 1.3:

1. a) $27 \times 44 = 1188$ 2. i) 1344 books
- b) $69 \times 36 = 2484$ ii) ₹600
- c) $19 \times 85 = 1615$ iii) 804 calories
- d) $52 \times 28 = 1456$ iv) ₹525
- e) $15 \times 29 = 435$ v) 1440 minutes
- f) $41 \times 55 = 2255$ vi) ₹814
- g) $71 \times 14 = 994$
- h) $50 \times 83 = 4150$

Page No. 12

Just for Practice 1.4:

- a) 2070 b) 2384 c) 981
- d) 3504 e) 645

Page No. 14

Just for Practice 1.5:

1. 321 black dots 2. 924 eggs
3. 1232 wheels 4. 2040 flowers
5. 496 sums 6. ₹4350
7. 2560 pages 8. ₹1900
- 9.

	Across		Down
1)	933	2)	3760
3)	808	4)	1452
7)	2430	5)	810
8)	84	6)	297

1	9	3	2	3		6	2
			7				9
4	1		6				7
4	8	0	8				
5			1	8			4
7	2	4	3	0			

Lesson 2. Patterns

Page No. 16

Just for Practice 2.1:

- Students work
- Students work

Page No. 22

Just for Practice 2.2:

4	18	4	→ 30
6	10	14	→ 30
16	2	12	→ 30
↓	↓	↓	↘ 30
30	30	30	

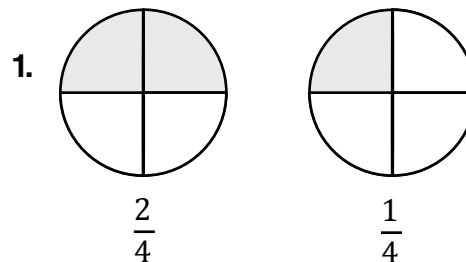
Magic number - 30.

Rotational		Reflection																		
<table> <tr><td>8</td><td>18</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>10</td><td>14</td></tr> <tr><td>16</td><td>2</td><td>12</td></tr> </table>	8	18	4	6	10	14	16	2	12	← mirror image →	<table> <tr><td>4</td><td>18</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>14</td><td>10</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>12</td><td>2</td><td>16</td></tr> </table>	4	18	8	14	10	6	12	2	16
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18	10	2																		
8	6	16																		
12	14	4																		
2	10	18																		
16	6	8																		

Lesson 3. Fractions

Page No. 24

Try this!



2. Fraction of collection

$$\frac{3}{4} \text{ of } 6 = \frac{9}{2}$$

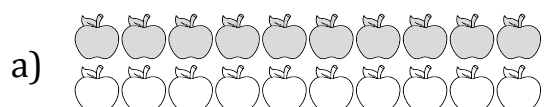
Page No. 25 and 26

Just for Practice 3.1:

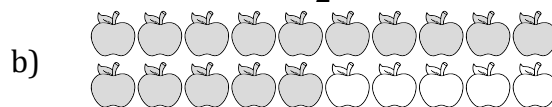
- N = 3 D = 4
 - N = 2 D = 7
 - N = 1 D = 5
 - N = 3 D = 3
- $\frac{1}{4}$
 - $\frac{1}{5}$

Page No. 27

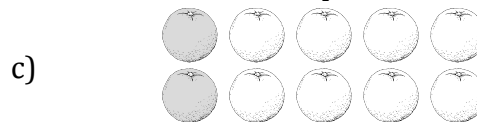
Just for Practice 3.2:



Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ apples



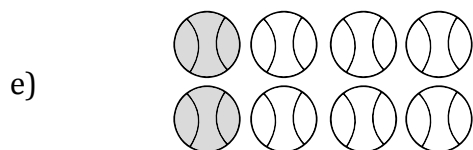
Colour $\frac{3}{4}$ apples



Colour $\frac{1}{5}$ oranges



Colour $\frac{1}{2}$ bananas



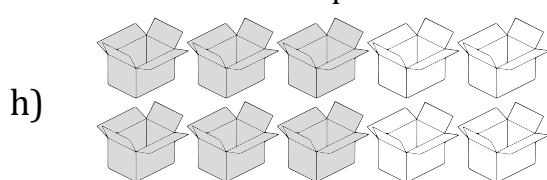
Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ balls



Colour $\frac{1}{4}$ smiles



Colour $\frac{3}{4}$ stars



Colour $\frac{3}{5}$ boxes

Page No. 28 and 29

Just for Practice 3.3:

1. b) $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$ c) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$ d) $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{9}$

2. b) $\frac{10}{8}$ $\frac{15}{12}$ $\frac{20}{16}$ $\frac{25}{20}$

c) $\frac{4}{14}$ $\frac{6}{21}$ $\frac{8}{28}$ $\frac{10}{35}$

d) $\frac{10}{16}$ $\frac{15}{24}$ $\frac{20}{32}$ $\frac{25}{40}$

e) $\frac{10}{12}$ $\frac{15}{18}$ $\frac{20}{24}$ $\frac{25}{30}$

f) $\frac{14}{16}$ $\frac{21}{24}$ $\frac{28}{32}$ $\frac{35}{40}$

Page No. 30 and 31

Just for Practice 3.4:

1. a) $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$

b) $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$

c) $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{8}{10}$

d) $\frac{3}{11}$, $\frac{4}{11}$, $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{9}{11}$, $\frac{10}{11}$

e) $\frac{8}{13}$, $\frac{7}{13}$, $\frac{9}{13}$, $\frac{1}{13}$, $\frac{2}{13}$

f) $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{5}{2}$, $\frac{7}{2}$, $\frac{8}{2}$

2. b) $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{1}{7}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{7}{8}$

c) $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{5}{10}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{7}{10}$, $\frac{9}{10}$

d) $\frac{5}{21}$, $\frac{3}{17}$, $\frac{8}{17}$, $\frac{2}{17}$, $\frac{5}{17}$

Page No. 33 and 34

Just for Practice 3.5:

	left	right	fraction
b)	Colour 13 circles	Colour 7 circles	$\frac{13}{16} > \frac{7}{16}$
c)	Colour 5 circles	Colour 6 circles	$\frac{5}{7} < \frac{6}{7}$
d)	Colour 3 circles	Colour 5 circles	$\frac{3}{8} < \frac{5}{8}$
e)	Colour 7 circles	Colour 4 circles	$\frac{7}{10} > \frac{4}{10}$
f)	Colour 1 circles	Colour 5 circles	$\frac{1}{6} < \frac{5}{6}$

2. a) < b) > c) > d) >

e) < f) > g) < h) >

i) < j) < k) < l) >

3. a) $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{2}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{8}$

b) $\frac{2}{11}$, $\frac{3}{11}$, $\frac{8}{11}$, $\frac{9}{11}$, $\frac{10}{11}$

c) $\frac{2}{13}$, $\frac{3}{13}$, $\frac{5}{13}$, $\frac{6}{13}$, $\frac{8}{13}$

d) $\frac{2}{19}$, $\frac{3}{19}$, $\frac{7}{19}$, $\frac{14}{19}$, $\frac{15}{19}$

$$e) \frac{3}{15}, \frac{6}{15}, \frac{8}{15}, \frac{11}{15}, \frac{17}{15}$$

$$f) \frac{1}{17}, \frac{5}{17}, \frac{8}{17}, \frac{9}{17}, \frac{16}{17}$$

$$4. a) \frac{9}{10}, \frac{7}{10}, \frac{5}{10}, \frac{3}{10}, \frac{2}{10}$$

$$b) \frac{13}{18}, \frac{7}{18}, \frac{3}{18}, \frac{2}{18}, \frac{1}{18}$$

$$c) \frac{12}{13}, \frac{8}{13}, \frac{7}{13}, \frac{2}{13}, \frac{1}{13}$$

$$d) \frac{15}{16}, \frac{12}{16}, \frac{8}{16}, \frac{3}{16}, \frac{2}{16}$$

$$e) \frac{15}{21}, \frac{11}{21}, \frac{8}{21}, \frac{5}{21}, \frac{3}{21}$$

$$f) \frac{61}{17}, \frac{20}{17}, \frac{13}{17}, \frac{8}{17}, \frac{3}{17}$$

Lesson 4. Measurement

Page No. 39

Just for Practice 4.1:

1. a) $2 \text{ kg} = 2 \times 1000 = 2000 \text{ gms}$
 b) $11 \text{ kg} = 11 \times 1000 = 11000 \text{ gms}$
 c) $3 \text{ kg} = 3 \times 1000 = 3000 \text{ gms}$
 d) $7 \text{ kg} = 7 \times 1000 = 7000 \text{ gms}$

2. a) $7000 \text{ g} = \frac{7000}{1000} \text{ kg} = 7 \text{ kg}$
 b) $5243 \text{ g} = \frac{5243}{1000} \text{ kg} = 5 \text{ kg } 243 \text{ g}$
 c) $2054 \text{ g} = \frac{2054}{1000} \text{ kg} = 2 \text{ kg } 54 \text{ g}$
 d) $1143 \text{ g} = \frac{1143}{1000} \text{ kg} = 1 \text{ kg } 143 \text{ g}$

3. a) $1 \text{ g} = 1 \times 1000 \text{ mg} = 1000 \text{ mg}$
 b) $12 \text{ g} = 12 \times 1000 \text{ mg} = 12000 \text{ mg}$
 c) $8 \text{ g} = 8 \times 1000 \text{ mg} = 8000 \text{ mg}$
 d) $2 \text{ g} = 2 \times 1000 \text{ mg} = 2000 \text{ mg}$

$$4. a) 3000 \text{ mg} = \frac{3000}{1000} \text{ g} = 3 \text{ g}$$

$$b) 5000 \text{ g} = \frac{5000}{1000} = 5 \text{ g}$$

$$c) 2453 \text{ mg} = \frac{2453}{1000} = 2 \text{ kg } 453 \text{ g}$$

$$d) 4834 \text{ mg} = \frac{4834}{1000} = 4 \text{ kg } 834 \text{ g}$$

Page No. 41

Just for Practice 4.2:

$$1. a) \begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \qquad \qquad \text{g} \\ \begin{array}{r} 111 \\ 234 \\ + 678 \\ \hline 913 \text{ kg} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 900 \\ 378 \\ \hline 278 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$b) \begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \qquad \qquad \text{g} \\ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 156 \\ + 450 \\ \hline 507 \text{ kg} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 745 \\ 387 \\ \hline 132 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$c) \begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \qquad \qquad \text{g} \\ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 107 \\ + 035 \\ \hline 142 \text{ kg} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 98 \\ 096 \\ \hline 194 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$d) \begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \qquad \qquad \text{g} \\ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 75 \\ + 120 \\ \hline 196 \text{ kg} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 456 \\ 777 \\ \hline 233 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$e) \begin{array}{r} \text{Kg} \qquad \qquad \text{g} \\ \begin{array}{r} 550 \\ + 25 \\ \hline 575 \text{ kg} \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 260 \\ 40 \\ \hline 300 \text{ g} \end{array} \end{array}$$

f)

	g	mg
		11
	20	450
	45	125
+	450	125
	515 g	700 mg

2. a) 326 kg 12 g from 522 kg 40 g

	kg	g
	1112	310
	522	40
-	326	12
	196 kg	28 g

b) 125 g 50 mg from 426 g 70 g

	g	mg
	426	70
-	125	50
	301 g	20 mg

c) 88 kg 356 g from 39 kg 769 g

	g	mg
	1717	121416
	88	356
-	39	769
	48 kg	587 g

d) 19 kg 250 g from 20 kg

	kg	g
	9	910
	20	000
-	19	250
	00 kg	750 g

3. Mahesh bought

	kg	g
	1	
Mangoes	5	000
Oranges	2	500
Apples	2	750
Total weight of fruits	10 kg	250 g

4. Mahesh's weight = 68 kg

Ramesh's weight = 68 - 12 = 56 kg

	Malini		Harsha	
Vegetables	kg	g	kg	g
Tomato	2	000	1	500
Onion	0	500	1	000
Potato	1	000	2	250
Total	3	500	4	750

Total weight of vegetables by Malini = 3 kg 500 g

Total weight of vegetables by Harsha = 4 kg 750 g

Harsha bought more vegetables by 1 kg 250 g.

	kg	g
	69	910
In stock	70	000
Sold	38	150
Sugar left in stock	31 kg	850 g

	kg	g
Previous weight of rice in the sack	62	255
32 kg 70 g of rice added	32	070
∴ Rice in the sack after adding	94	325

8. Remaining potato = 4 kg 250 g - 1 kg

= 3 kg 250 g

	g
One parcel's weight	450
32 kg 70 g of rice added	+ 220
Total weight of the parcels	670 g



CLASS : 4 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1.

FOOD

Page No. 50

Complete the table giving two examples of foods rich in the each food nutrients.

1. Carbohydrates	Rice	Potato
2. Fats	Cheese	Oily food
3. Protein	Egg	Milk
4. Vitamins	Carrot – Vitamin A	Papaya – Vitamin C
5. Minerals	Milk – Calcium	Dates – Iron

Page No. 50 and 51

Let us discuss...

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. Rice - C | 7. Banana - R |
| 2. Cucumber - R | 8. Apple - R |
| 3. Wheat - C | 9. Fish - C |
| 4. Carrot - R | 10. Potato - C |
| 5. Spinach - R | 11. Grapes - R |
| 6. Beans - R | 12. Corn - C |

Page No. 55

Write the names of these cooking utensils. Choose from the words in the box.

- Sausepan
- Wok
- Pressure cooker
- Cooking pot
- Flat pan

Page No. 56

Write the names of these cooking implements. Choose from the words in the box.

- Tongs
- Colander
- Ladle
- Sieve
- Grater
- Spoons

Page No. 63 - 65

Let us solve...

A. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Cooking | 5. Water soluble |
| 2. Over cooking | 6. Spicy / oily |
| 3. Deficiency diseases | 7. Tulasi leaves |
| 4. Fat soluble | |

B. Complete the table given below.

Vitamins	Deficiency disease
A	Night blindness
K	haemophilia
C	Scurvy
D	Rickets
E	Damaged cells
B	Beriberi

C. Match the following.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Iodine | c. prevents goiter |
| 2. Calcium | d. helps in clotting of blood |
| 3. Vitamins | a. protective food |
| 4. Iron | e. helps in the formation of blood |
| 5. Potassium | b. prevents muscle weakness |

D. Name the nutrients that we get from the following food items:

Foods	Nutrients
Dosa	Carbohydrate
Cheese	Fat
Chappathi	Minerals / Fibre
Dhal	Protein
Milk	Mineral / Protein
Vegetable salad	Vitamins
Butter	Fat

E. Answer the following.

1. We cook food to make it soft and easy to digest. It also kills germs and adds taste to the food.
2. We should wash fruits before eating to remove chemicals, dust and germs.

3.

Food group	Effect of deficiency
Carbohydrates	Weakness and tiredness
Proteins	Slowing down of physical and mental development
Fats	Loss of energy, weak eyesight, dry skin
Water	Kidney problems, digestive problems
Roughage	Constipation, stomach problems

4. We can prevent food wastage by
 - Taking as much as what we can eat
 - Planning our meal
 - Using good methods of food preservation
 - Sharing excess food with those who need it.
5. Food can be preserved for long time by using proper storage method. Some of the storage methods are canning, drying, salting, pickling, refrigerating etc.

F. Let us think.

1. Vegetables may contain water soluble vitamins which will get washed away when they are washed after cutting.

2. a) Eat only when you are hungry
b) Eat fresh food
c) Keep food covered
d) Wash hands and rinse mouth before and after eating
e) It is always good to eat homemade food

Lesson 2.

WATER

Page No. 67

Let us discuss...

1. People get water from ground water sources (well, aquifer etc.) or surface water sources (pond, lake, river etc.)

Page No. 69

What happens to wet clothes that are left under the sun? Where has the water gone?

They get dried up. The water evaporates.

Page No. 74 and 75

Let us solve...

A. Use terms from the box to fill in the correct terms.

1. thirst
2. disease
3. India
4. scarce
5. resource

B. Put the letters in the right order to fill in the blanks.

1. Water
2. Cloud
3. Fresh
4. Shower
5. Bucket

C. Who am I?

1. Water
2. Sun
3. Cloud
4. Rain
5. Impure water

D. Give reasons.

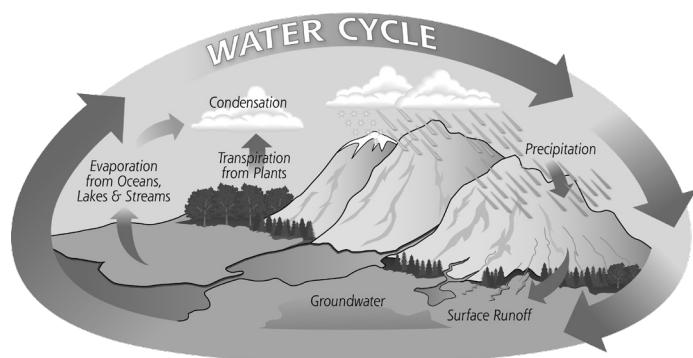
1. Spreading helps the surface to be exposed to sunlight, Sunlight will dry up the water in the cloth (evaporation)
2. Chlorine tablets kill disease causing germs in water. (disinfectant)
3. Cool air helps water vapour in clouds to condense to form rain.

E. Answer the following.

1. The process of water (liquid) changing into vapour (gas) is called evaporation.
2. The process of water vapour (gas) changing to water upon cooling is condensation.
3. The repeated (cyclic) process of evaporation due to heat of the sun and condensation (due to cooling) of water from the surface of the Earth to form rain is called water cycle.
4. The process of adding chlorine tablets to water to kill germs in it is called chlorination.
5. Too much of water causes flood which can damage crops, cattle and spread disease. Too little of water may cause draught and famine.

F. Answer in detail.

1.



2. Unclean water may cause diseases so we need to clean water before we drink. We can clean

water by the following methods

- Boiling and filtering
 - Reverse osmosis RO Filters
 - Chlorination
3. We can conserve water by
 - Using as much of water as required
 - Check out and repair leaking taps and pipelines
 - Recycle and reuse water
 - Use kitchen waste water to water plants
 - Have rain water harvesting system at home

Lesson 3.

ALL ABOUT PLANTS

Page No. 78

Parts of a leaf.

1. Apex
2. Blade / Lamina
3. Veins
4. Mid rib
5. Petiole

Page No. 82

Let us think...

1. fruit	guava	papaya
2. seed	flax	pumpkin
3. flower	saffron	lotus
4. root	carrot	turnip
5. stem	ginger	onion
6. leaf	coriander	spinach

Page No. 90 and 91

Let us solve...

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. c. food
2. a. leaves

3. b. chlorophyll
4. b. glucose
5. a. oxygen
6. b. rafflesia

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. Specific
2. Food
3. Plantain
4. Ginger / potato / turmeric
5. Flower
6. Bitter guard
7. Mushrooms / non-green plants
8. Bonsai

C. Answer the following.

1.

Green plant	Non-green plants
Has chlorophyll.	Does not have chlorophyll.
Prepares its own food.	Does not prepare food.
Eg.: Paddy, Mango.	Eg.: Mushroom, bread mould.

2.

Parts of a plant	Examples	
fruit	guava	papaya
seed	flax	pumpkin
flower	saffron	lotus
root	carrot	turnip
stem	ginger	onion
leaf	coriander	spinach

3. Exotic plants are rare plants found in certain places.

Carnivorous plants: They are plants that eat animals. Venus fly trap and pitcher plants eat animals and insects as food.

Ornamental plants: Plants that look beautiful and are grown to add beauty to house are called ornamental plants. Eg. Rose and gerberas

Purifying plants: They help purify the air Eg. Spider plant, peace lily

Bonsai: It is a Japanese technique of pruning a plant in such a way that it does not grow beyond a height.



CLASS : 4 KEY ANSWERS TERM : II

Lesson 1.

PHILANTHROPISTS OF SANGAM AGE

Page No. 95

Let us start...

1. I would try to help them or call 108
2. I would teach what I know or do a combined study
3. I would try and stop them from hurting stray dogs

Page No. 100 and 101

Let us solve...

A. Choose the correct answer.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. philanthropist | 4. Kari |
| 2. chieftains | 5. Val vil Ori |
| 3. Adhiyaman | |

B. Write True or False.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 4. False |
| 2. False | 5. False |
| 3. True | 6. True |

C. Match the following.

1. Parambu Nadu
2. Thirukoyilur
3. Kolli malai
4. Thattimalai
5. Palani hill

D. Answer the following.

1. The Sangam literature offers us with treasure of information on the life, culture, wealth, trade and greatness of rulers of ancient Tamilagam. They also tell us how high our ancestors had been in value system.

2. The three powerful kings were not able to defeat Pari because his region was rich in resources that he was able to take care of the needs of his people during a very long siege. From this we get to learn the importance of natural resources and being self-reliant.
3. Kari ruled the region of Thirukoyilur. He was excellent in warfare that he helped the Chera, chola and pandya Kings during war. He considered himself as the servant of his people. No one who visited him went empty handed.
4. The kind nature, greatness of character, humility, love for all living beings made the Kadai Ezhu vallalgal immortal.
5. All of them ruled small hilly regions of Tamil Nadu and they were minor chieftains kind at heart and compassionate.

Lesson 2.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF TAMIL NADU

Page No. 102

Let us start...

1. Rain
2. Trees and wild life
3. Cauvery and vaigai (Palar / Thenpennai) any relevant answer

Page No. 110 and 111

Let us solve...

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. eleventh
2. summer
3. anaimalai
4. evergreen
5. north-east

B. Match the following.

1. Extreme North of Tamil Nadu
2. A flat even surface with a gentle slope
3. Formed by the delta of the river Cauvery
4. Mangrove forests
5. Failure of monsoon

C. Answer the following.

1. Kanniyakumari, which is the southern-most tip of the state, is the meeting point for three water bodies namely, the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean.

2.

Western Ghats	Eastern Ghats
They are to the west of Deccan Plateau	They are to the right of deccan plateau
They are high in elevation	They are comparatively low in elevation
The ranges are continuous	Ranges are broken chains
No major rivers cut through them	Major rivers cut through them

3. Rivers that rise from mountains flow across the land and make the plains flat and fertile. They deposit silt on either sides of the bank before they join the sea.

D. Let us think.

1. We get Cauvery water from Karnataka and Periyar water from Kerala.
2. Tamil Nadu is the only state which has the mountain ranges of western and eastern Ghats. These mountain ranges have dense forests and hence serve as good hill stations and wild life sanctuaries.

Lesson 3.

TRANSPORT

Page No. 113

Let us start...

Answer the following.

1. Rameswaram
(Any place to the choice of student)

2. Train (Any suitable option)
3. Aeroplane
4. All the modes of transport are comfortable and can be chosen depending on factors like time, distance, cost, availability etc. A ship can be used to reach an Island where one gets to experience sea travel. Far off places can be commuted by aeroplane.

Page No. 115

Let us find out...

1. 5 hours approximately on moderate traffic
2. 3-4 hours approximately on moderate traffic

Page No. 116

Let us think...

BRTS – Bus Rapid Transit System provides quick and effective public transport on road

Page No. 117

Let us find out...

Train	Destination
1. Charminar Express	Hyderabad
2. Saptagiri Express	Tirupati
3. Howrah Mail	Kolkatta (Howrah)
4. Durgam Express	Delhi
5. West Coast express	Mangalore

Page No. 118

Let us think...

IndiGo, Jet Airways, Spice Jet
(Any relevant answer)

Page No. 120 and 121

Let us solve...

A. Tick the correct answer

1. b. Central government
2. b. rainy season
3. b. 2015

4. c. Mumbai
5. c. tanker ships

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. The Golden quadrilateral (GQ)
2. MRTS (Metro Rapid Transit Systems)
3. Airways
4. Natural calamities
5. Cargo

C. Answer in detail.

1. The four main modes of transport are railways, roadways, water ways and airways.

2.

National highway	State highway
Built and maintained by central government.	Built and maintained by state government.
They connect state capitals, big cities and towns .	They connect villages with towns and cities.
Mile stone colour is Yellow – white.	Mile stone colour is Green – white.

3. I would prefer airway to transport perishables to far off places. Though it is expensive it is the fastest mode of transport for perishables.
4. Boats and streamers can be used to commute across rivers and also as a tourist attraction, They can provide as a mode of transport to connect small islands in Kerala, Andaman and Nicobar or Lakshadweep
5. Air transport is fast and free from physical barriers. It saves time when one has to travel very long distance.