

STANDARD THREE

TERM - II

VOLUME 2

MATHEMATICS SCIENCE SOCIAL SCIENCE

A publication under Free Textbook Programme of Government of Tamil Nadu

Department Of School Education

Untouchability is Inhuman and a Crime



Government of Tamil Nadu

- 2019 First Edition

(Published under New Syllabus in Trimester Pattern)

NOT FOR SALE

Content Creation



State Council of Educational Research and Training © SCERT 2019

Printing & Publishing



Tamil NaduTextbook and Educational Services Corporation

www.textbooksonline.tn.nic.in



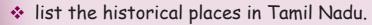


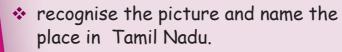






Childern will be able to:





 understand that every historical place has a history (story).



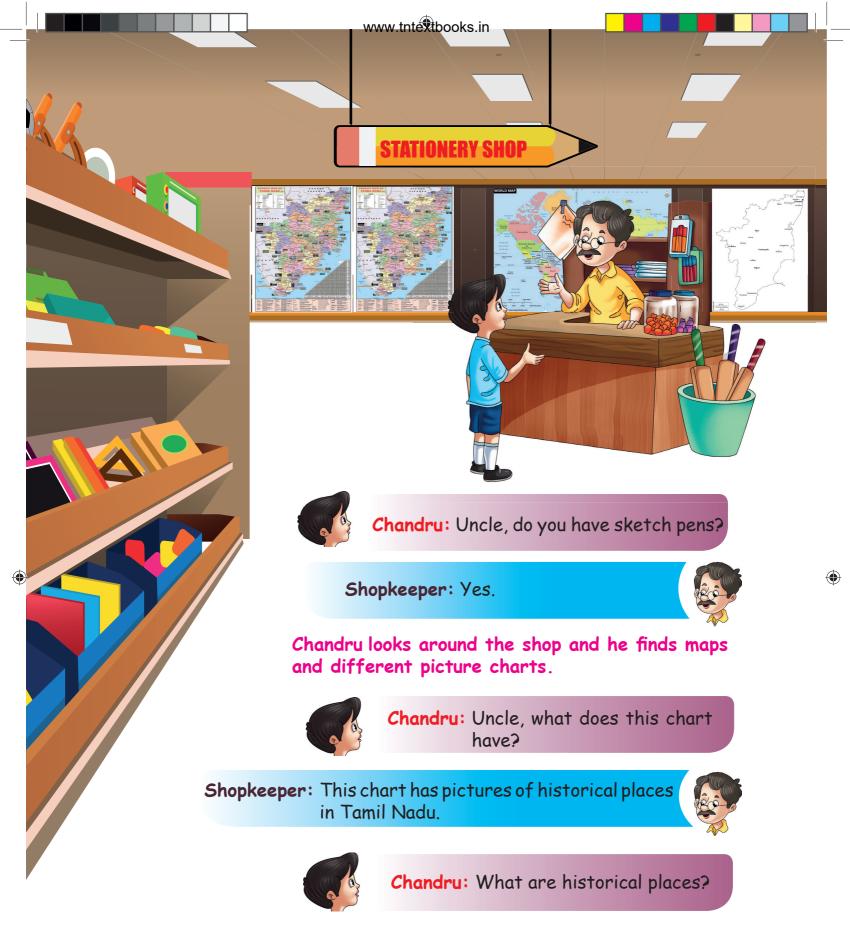


Chandru, a school boy goes to stationery shop to buy picture charts and sketch pens for his project.



Let us see the conversation he had with the shop keeper.

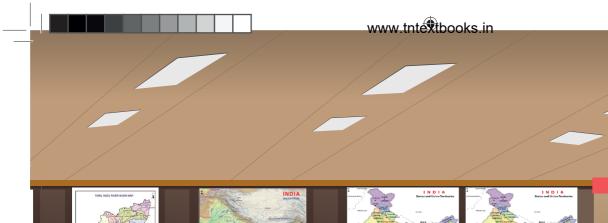




Shopkeeper: These are the places where buildings, idols and arts were made long ago. The government keeps them safe. So that we can learn about them.







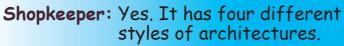
Chandru points to a picture on the chart.







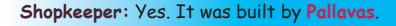
Chandru: I have gone to Mahabalipuram with my parents. It is near Chennai.







Chandru: Is it? Who built it?







Chandru: My mother told me that most of the monuments were made out of just one stone.

Shopkeeper: Yes correct.





Drawling



Shopkeeper: Do you know something? Why the Shore temple is called so?





Chandru: No.



Shopkeeper: The Sea Shore Temple is so named because it overlooks the shore of the Bay of Bengal.





Chandru: Oh! Is it! great.



Temples at Mahabalipuram were built by three generations of the Pallava Kings and it took nearly 200 years to plan and create the site.



Chandru points to another picture on the chart.







Chandru: Where is fort St. George?

Shopkeeper: It is also in Chennai. It is the first English fort in India.





Chandru: What else is there inside the fort?

Shopkeeper: The fort has a museum and a church.
The Secretariat of Tamil Nadu is also inside the fort.





Chandru: I like to go to museums. I am surely going to visit the fort.

Shopkeeper: Yes you should.





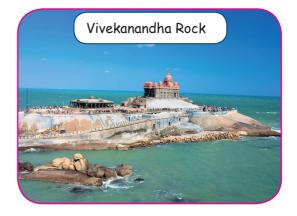






Shopkeeper points to another picture on the chart







Shopkeeper: Look at this picture. Do you know whose statue is this?



a d

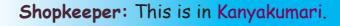
Chandru: Of course. He is Thiruvalluvar who wrote the famous
Thirukunal







Chandru: Where is this statue?







Chandru: The statue is so tall.

Shopkeeper: Yes, it is 133 feet tall. Does 133 remind you of anything?





Chandru: Thirukural has 133 adhikarams or chapters.

Shopkeeper: Well done. That statue's height denotes the number of chapters in Thirukural.





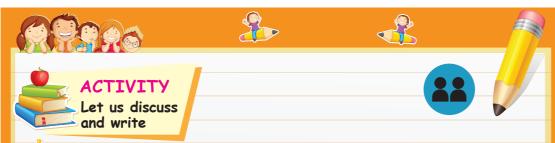
Chandru: What is the name of the sea that surrounds the statue?

Shopkeeper: The statue is built on the rock which is surrounded by Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal.





Chandru: Wow! The statue looks majestic.





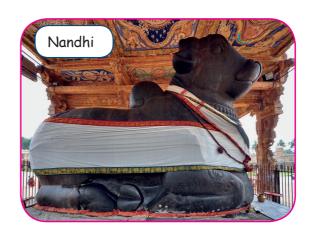
Have you seen the monuments with names and drawings scribbled by people? Do you think is it correct to do this? Write your views.





Chandru points to a picture on the chart







Chandru: What is the name of this temple?

Shopkeeper: This is the very famous Thanjavur PeriyaKovil also known as Brihadeeshwara Temple.





Chandru: Who built it?

Shopkeeper: It was built by Raja Raja Cholan. Do you know that the Nandi inside the temple was built using a single stone?





Chandru: Is it?

Shopkeeper: Yes. Another interesting fact about the temple is that the shadow of the main temple does not fall on the ground.





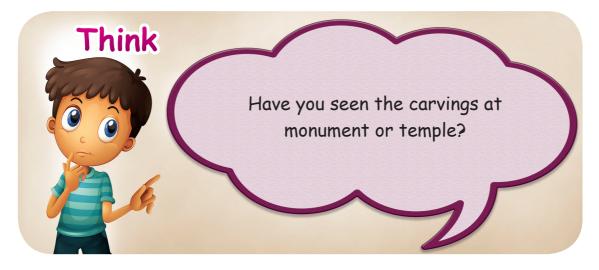
Chandru: How wonderful! It is so interesting to see them. I would like to go there.





Shopkeeper: Yes, you must visit. I have gone there when I was a child and I would like to go there again.











Chandru: This is the last picture on the chart and it looks like a fort.

Shopkeeper: Yes, you are correct. This is Gingee fort in Villupuram district.





Chandru: Wow! is it?

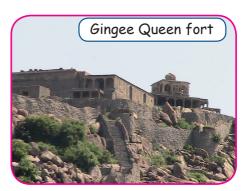
Shopkeeper: Yes, this is one of the oldest forts in Tamil Nadu.





Chandru: I can also see hills. I would like to see the Gingee fort.





Shopkeeper: All of us must visit these places as they have so much history behind and we must take pride in them.



Shopkeeper: That is nice. Please take Tamil Nadu monument chart and sketch pens.





Chandru: Yes, I will hang it in my house and talk about it to all my friends. Thank you, Uncle!



Glossary

Architecture: The art of making buildings is called

Architecture

Monuments: A building, structure or site that is of

historical importance.

Museum: Place of exhibition.



Recap

- There is a history (story) behind every monument.
- Monuments in Mahabalipuram were built by Pallavas.
- Fort St. George is the first English fort in India.
- Thiruvalluvar statue is situated in Kanyakumari.
- Thanjavur Periya Kovil was built by Raja Raja Cholan.
- Gingee fort in Villupuram district.





I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Sea shore temple is at _____.
 - a) Mahabalipuram b) Trichy c) Madurai
- 2. Fort St. George is at _____.
 - a) Kanchipuram b) Chennai c) Trichy
- 3. There are ____ styles of architectures at Mahabalipuram.
 - a) six
- b) three
- c) four
- 4. Thiruvalluvar wrote _____.
 - a) Thirukkural b) Nanneri c) Athichudi
- 5. Nandhi in Thanjavur Periya Kovil was built with _____
 - a) multiple stones b) two stones c) single stone

II. Match the following.

	1	Vivekananda rock	-	St. George fort
	2	Museum	-	Villupuram
	3	Gingee fort	-	Pallavas
	4	Mahabalipuram	-	Cholas
	5	Periya kovil	-	Kanyakumari



III. Answer the following.

- 1. What are inside the fort St. George?
- 2. Write a short note on Thiruvalluvar statue.
- 3. Name the three water bodies which are surrounded the Thiruvalluvar statue.
- 4. Who built Thanjavur Periya kovil? Write any special feature of the temple.
- 5. Describe the Gingee fort.





PROJECT:



Imagine that you are going to a trip to your favorite destination. What are the different things you will pack for the journey?

Name of the place	List of things





Learning Objectives

Childern will be able to:

- name different sanctuaries and where they are situated in India.
- define the sanctuaries.
- understand the importance of biosphere reserves.







A small girl named
Anu is at home with
her grandfather. Anu
is reading a book and
her grandfather is
reading a newspaper.







Grandfather: Sanctuary is a place where animals and birds are protected from hunting and other human activities.

Anu: Are there any other places like sanctuaries that protects animals and birds?





Grandfather: Yes, Anu. National Parks are places where wild animals are protected. In Biosphere Reserves animals, birds and plants are protected.

Anu: Interesting.









Grandfather: I will tell you about some of the most popular sanctuaries and reserves in India.

Anu: Sure. I would love to know about them.





Grandfather: Corbett National Park is the oldest park. It is in Uttarakhand.

Anu: Which animals are protected there?





(

Grandfather: The majestic Bengal Tigers are protected there.



Anu: Is there any other sanctuary that protects Bengal Tigers?





Grandfather: Yes, there is. Sunderbans National Park in West Bengal.

BENGAL TIGERS







Due to the successful conservation efforts of **Project Tiger**, the number of tigers have been increased in India.











1. Write the differences between the following.

Sanctuary	National park	Biosphere reserve

2. If you want to see the Bengal tigers, which National Park will you visit? Write the name of the park and its location.



When International Tiger Day is celebrated?



Anu: Grandpa, you know I love elephants. Is there any sanctuary that protects Elephants?





Grandfather: Yes, The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve not only has elephants but also has Indian leopard, Black panther and Nilgiri tahr.







Anu: Grandpa, you said biosphere reserves also protect plants. What kinds of plants can be found here?



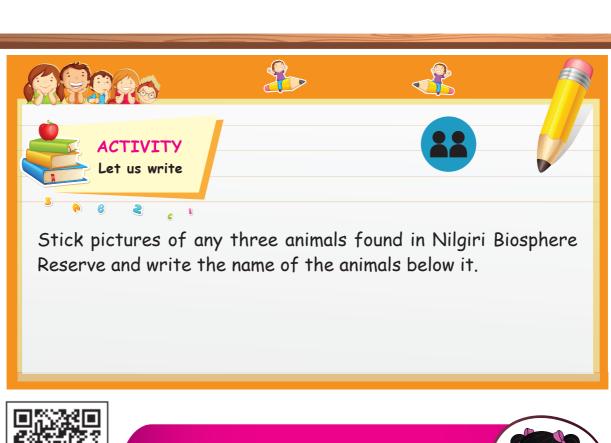


Grandfather: There are different species of flowering plants. One among them is Kurinchi flower which blossoms only once in twelve years.



Anu: It must be so beautiful.







Anu: What about birds?





Grandfather: If you want to see different types of birds, then we must visit Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary.



Anu: Where is it?





Grandfather: It is 25 kms from chengal pattu.

Anu: I am sure there are some really unique and colourful birds.







Grandfather: Yes, Anu, birds that migrate from different parts of the world can be found here. You can find pelicans, night herons and many more birds.



Migrate: A bird or and animal moves from one place to another due to change in seasons.



Anu: Can we find peacocks there?





Grandfather: No Anu. Peacocks can be found in their natural habitat at Viralimalai in Trichy.

Anu: I would love to visit this place.





Think and discuss the differences between birds that migrate and birds that do not migrate.



Vedanthangal Bird Sanctuary is the oldest water birds sanctuary in India.



Grandfather: Sure. Do I tell you about the one-horned rhinoceros?

Anu: Are there one-horned rhinoceros?



One-horned rhinoceros







Grandfather: Yes, Anu. Very rare species of rhinoceros are protected in Kaziranga National Park.

Anu: Where is it?



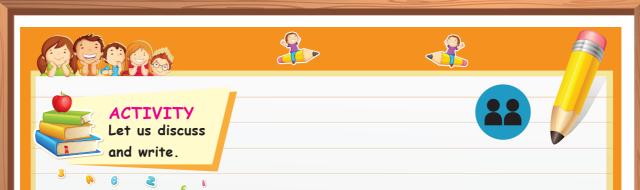


Grandfather: It is in Assam.



Kaziranga National Park is the home of one-horned rhinoceros. It has around two-thirds of all rhinoceros in the world. Due to the successful conservation efforts, the number of one-horned rhinoceros have been increased.





Name some of the animals or birds found in the following places.

Viralimalai Sanctaury	Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve	Kaziranga National Park	Corbett National Park



The three Biosphere Reserves in Tamil Nadu are:

- Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.
- Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve.
- Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve.







Asiatic Lions





Anu: Grandpa, you did not tell me about lions.





Grandfather: Oh yes! Gir National Park in Gujarat has Asiatic Lions.

Anu: Very interesting.





Grandfather: Animals, birds and different types of plants are important part of our environment.

Anu: Yes Grandpa, we must never harm them. It is our duty to protect them.





Glossary

Environment: The natural place where the plant or

animal live.

Sanctuary: A place where animals and birds are

protected.

Species : A particular type of plant or animal.



Recap

- Sanctuaries or National Parks are places where animals and birds are protected from hunting and other human activities.
- Biosphere reserves are the places where plants, animals and birds are protected.
- Royal Bengal Tigers can be seen in Corbett National Park, Uttarakhand and Sunderbans National Park, West Bengal.
- Some Biosphere Reserves in Tamil Nadu include Nilgiri Biosphere reserve, Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve and Agasthyamalai Biosphere Reserve.
- Kaziranga National Park in Assam is the home of one-horned rhinoceros.



I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Corbett National Park is at _____
 - a) Uttarakhand b) Bangaluru c) Chennai



- 2. The National Park in West Bengal is _____
 - a) Sunderbans National Park b) Gir National Park
 - c) Anna National Park
- 3. _____ sanctuary is at Vedanthangal.
 - a) Lions
- b) Birds
- c) Tigers
- 4. There are _____ Biosphere Reserves in Tamil Nadu.
 - a) three
- b) five
- c) four
- 5. Gir national Park is in _____.
- a) Gujarat b) Assam c) Hyderabad

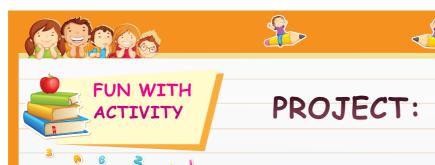
II. Match the following.

1	Tiger	-	Nilgiris
2	Lion	-	West Bengal
3	Elephant	-	Assam
4	Birds	-	Gujarat
5	One horned rhinoceros	-	Vedanthangal



IV. Answer the following.

- 1. What is sanctuary?
- 2. What are the animals protected in the Corbett National Park?
- 3. Name the animals in Nilgiris Biosphere.
- 4. Where are one horned rhinoceros protected?
- 5. How should we treat animals?





- 1) Vedanthangal Bird Sanctaury
- 2) Gir National Park
- 3) Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve
- 4) Kaziranga National Park
- 5) Corbett National Park











Childern will be able to:

- understand how a district functions.
- know about different departments working in the district.
- know the responsibility of district collectors.



A small girl named Kaveri and her Father are at home. They are watching news on the television.



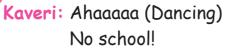








Father: Kaveri, the district collector has given order that the schools will be remain closed from tomorrow till further notice because of heavy rain.



District Collector

Who is district collector dad?





District Collector



Father: District collector is the Administrative head of a district. District Collector is responsible for proper and smooth functioning of the district.

Kaveri: One person takes care of everything?









Father: No Kaveri, there are more subordinates in district administration to assist the district collector like District Medical officer, Superintendent of police, District Forest officer, Chief Educational Officer, Revenue Divisional Officer (RDO) and other Officers. These heads take care of their own departments. They all are a part of the district administration system. However, district collector is responsible for proper working of all departments to make sure that people are benefited by the government.





Health officers are responsible for government hospitals in the district. The person in charge advises on health and sanitation of the district.







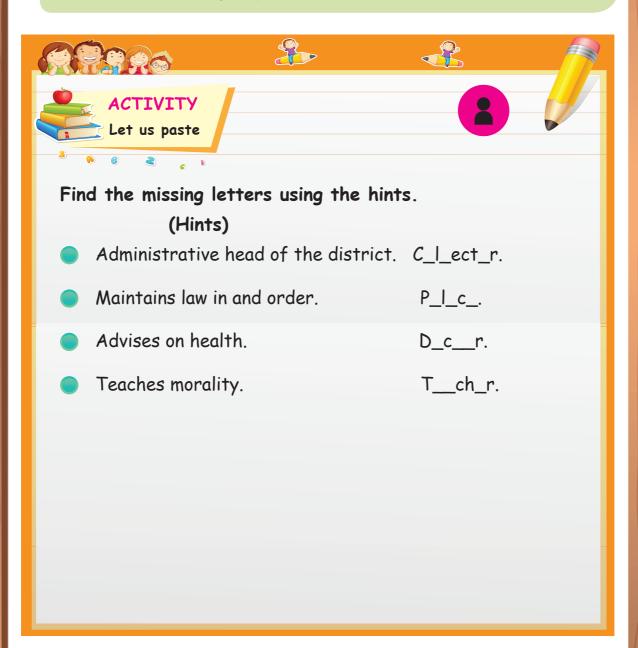
8/8/2019 11:36:53 AM



Superintendent of Police: Superintendent is responsible for the police force in the district. Law and order is maintained in the district with the assistance from all police officers like inspectors and constables.



Call '100' to reach out to police in case of emergency.



Kaveri: Dad, how is a district collector selected?





Father: I.A.S. officers are recruited by U.P.S.C (Union Public Service Commission). These I.A.S. officers are appointed as district collectors.





The Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission (TNPSC) is recruited the State's public service personnel.





Kaveri: Dad, can you tell me more about them?





Father: District Collector is the head of the revenue department.

- District collector seeks assistance from the police force to maintain law and order in the district. Superintendent of Police follows the order of the district collector. They inform district collector time to time about the law and order of the district.
- District collector also supervises local bodies like district board, village panchayat and municipal committees.
- Prompt actions during natural disaster are taken by the district collector.
- District collector has a major role in the development of the government.
- District collector makes sure that the policies should reach the people.

Kaveri: Ok dad! I will share all this in my class and learn more details about our district with my friends and teachers.





Glossary

Natural disaster: A natural event that results in huge damage.

Personnel : People working in a particular department.









- District collector takes actions during natural disaster.
- District collector does not supervise local bodies. (
- The Superintendent of police does not make sure that policy reaches the people. ()
- District collector works along with different department heads for the smooth functioning of the district.()



- District collector is the Administrative head of the district.
- District collector is responsible for the proper and smooth functioning of the district.
- District administration system is constituted of different department of the district such as police department, medical department, forest department, and educational department.
- District collector seeks assistance from the police force to maintain law and order in the district.
- Prompt actions during natural disaster are taken by the district collector.









I. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. ____ administrative head of the district.
 - a) District collector b) Judge
 - c) Superintendent of Police
- 2. _____ are responsible for government hospitals.
 - a) Policemen
- b) Forest Officer c) Drivers
- 3. _____ is maintained by the police department.
 - a) Health
- b) Forest c) Law and order
- _____ ensures the proper functioning of educational department in a district.

 - a) Forest Officer b) Chief Educational officer
 - c) Health Officer
- 5. ____ advises on sanitation of the district.

 - a) Health Officer b) Forest Officer c) Revenue Officer

II. True or False.

- 1. District collectors are appointed through exams conducted by U.P.S.C. (
- 2. Teacher gives order to make sure different policies reach people in the district. (
- 3. Chief Educational Officer takes care of the education department. ()
- 4. Police officers are responsible for the government hospitals.
- 5. Forest officer takes care of the forest department.(



III. Answer the following.

- 1. Who is the Administrative head of the district?
- 2. How are the District Collectors selected?
- 3. Name any three departments of the district.
- 4. Who maintains law and order in the district?
- 5. Write about the Health Officer.



Name some of the departments functioning in your District.



Class III - 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. Mozhiyarasi

Principal, DIET, Keelapalur, Ariyalur

Subject Co-ordinator Maths

K.Revathi

Lecturer, DIET, Perambalur

N.V. Poornima Devi,

B.T Asst, G.H.S.School, Palayanur, Tiruvannamalai.

Science

T. Ashok

PG Asst., G.B.H.School, Ponneri, Thiruvallur.

Social Science

S. Maheswari

P.G. Asst., G.G.H.School, Villupuram.

Layout Design and **Illustration Team Artist**

Johnsmith,

A. Adison Raj

Prasanth C, Yesu Rathinam

Sagaya Arasu,

Santhiyavu Stephen,

Porsellvan,

Adaikkala stephen S

Yuvaraj Ravi

Udhaya Info

Chromepet, Chennai

In-House QC

Rajesh Thangappan Jerald Wilson C

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

R.Selvapradha,

Isha Vidhya Ramaniyam Matric Hr. sec. school, Vanavasi, Mettur, Salem.

K.Brindha,

Isha Vidhya Ramaniyam Matric Hr. sec. school, Vanavasi, Mettur, Salem.

P. Kalpana

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

C. Venkatesan, S.G. Asst, Govt. A. D. W. Primary School, Vandarayankattalai, Ariyalur.

K. Pushparaj

B.T. Assistant, P.U.M.School Narasingampalayam, Ariyalur.

S.K.Sivakumar

B.T. Assistant. P.U.M.School, Edaiyar, Ariyalur.

C. Thottiyathan

S.G. Asst, P.U.P.School, Namankunam, Ariyalur.

P. Malarvizhi

BT Asst., P.U.M.School, Padiyanallur Thiruvallur.

Science

Reviewers

Angeline Ruby

Asst. Professor, SCERT, Chennai

Dr. K. Chinthanaiyalan

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

Authors

Srivathsan Ramasamy

Madhi Foundation. Chennai.

N. Gopi

BRTE, Nemili Block, Vellore.

K.Vijayaraj kumar

PGT, Isha vidhaya Infosys MHSS, Samichettipatti, Dharmapuri

S. John James

PGT, Isha vidhaya MHSS, Madavapallam, Cuddalore

M. Mariyadoss

H.M., P.U.M.School, Palinganatham, Thirumanoor, Ariyalur.

K. Ganesan,

B.T. Assistant, P.U.M.School, Vellai Pichampatti, Trichy.

K. Nirmala Mary,

SGT, P.U.P.School, Aaroor, Sankarapuram, Villupuram.

Artist

P. Ramer

Drawing Master, GBHSS, Kamaraj Nagar, Avadi,

Tiruvallur

Social Science

Reviewers

K. Velu, B.T Asst, G.G.H.S.School, Thalaivasal, Selam.

Srivathsan Ramasamy

Madhi Foundation, Chennai.

Authors

S. Gomathi Manickam

B. T Asst, G.H.S.School, Old Perungalathur, Kanchipuram.

S. Maheswari

P.G. Asst., G.G.H.S.School, Villupuram.

S. Abirami, SGT,

P.U.M.School, T palur, Ariyalur.

QR - Code **Management Team**

R. Jaganathan

SGT, PUMS -Ganesapuram, Polur, Thiruvannamalai.

A. Devi Jesintha,

B.T. Asst, G.H.S, N.M. Kovil, Vellore

V. Padmavathi, B.T,

B.T. Asst., GHS, Vettriyur, Thirumanur, Ariyalur Dist.

This book has been printed on 80 GSM Maplitho paper. Printed by offset at: