

STRAND:	HEALTH AND SAFETY
SUB STRAND:	READING AND VIEWING
CONTENT:	POEM- BEANS, BEANS, BEANS
LEARNING OUTCOME:	USE LANGUAGE EFFECTIVELY AND CRITICALLY THROUGH SPEAKING, LISTENING, VIEWING, READING, WRITING AND SHAPINGIN A VARIETY OF FORMS AND COMMUNICATION IDEAS.

(Parents to discuss and help your child to understand the topic)

POEM

Beans Beans Beans

By Jerry Peter

Baked beans
 Butter beans
 Big fat Lima beans
 Long thin beans
 Green beans
 Black beans
 Pea beans
 Pinto beans
 Do not forget **shelly** beans
 Last of all, I like jelly beans.



Questions

- Who is the Poet of the Poem?

- What is the title of the Poem?

- Write 4 words that starts with letter 'B'.

- Which word rhymes with the word shelly?

Write answers in full sentence

Example: What is your school's name?

My school's name is Sabeto Sangam School.

1. What is your favourite food?

My _____

2. What is your favourite game?

3. What is your mother's name?

4. What is your favourite colour?

5. What is your name?

COMPOSITION WRITING

My Horse

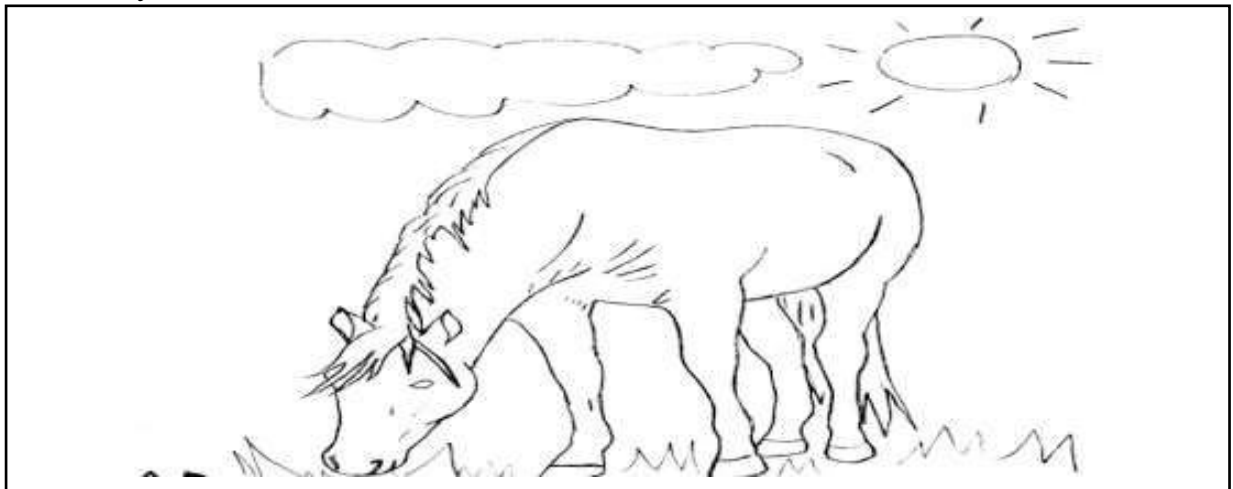
loves	old	horse	Jimmy	white
grass	colour	back	water	farm

I have a horse. His name is _____. Jimmy is 2 years _____.

My _____ loves eating _____. He loves drinking _____. His _____ is brown and _____. Jimmy helps my father on his _____. I love riding on his _____ in the weekends.

We bought Jimmy from my grandfather's farm last year. I love my horse very much and my horse _____ me too.

Colour nicely



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YEAR 3

MATHEMATICS WORKSHEET 2

NAME.....

STRAND:	NUMBERS
SUB STRAND:	OPERATIONS
CONTENT:	MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION
LEARNING OUTCOME:	MULTIPLY/DIVIDE CORRECTLY ONE OR TWO DIGIT NUMBERS

(Parents to discuss and help your child to understand the topic)

A. Multiply a 1 digit number by 2, 3 or 4

1. 4

 x 3

2. 5

 x 4

3. 6

 x 2

B. Multiply a 2 digit number by 2, 3 or 4

1) 3 2

 x 3

2) 2 5

 x 2

3) 1 3

 x 4

4) 1 6

 x 4







5) 2 5

 x 3

6) 2 3

 x 2


Write a multiplication equation to find the number of shapes.

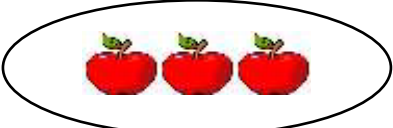
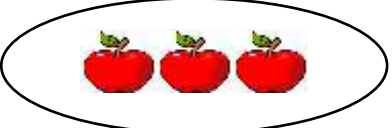
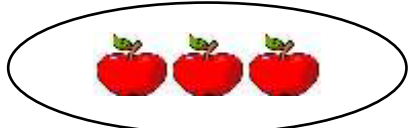
 $\boxed{2} \times \boxed{3} = \boxed{6}$	 $\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$
 $\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$	 $\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$
 $\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$	 $\boxed{} \times \boxed{} = \boxed{}$

DIVISION

Divide 2 or 3 digit numbers by a single digit.

Example:

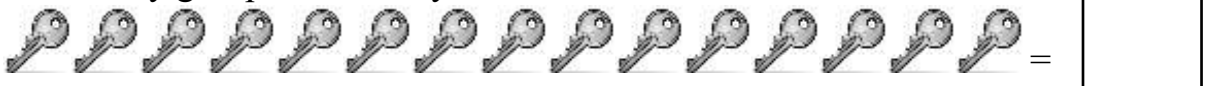
How many groups of three apples in 9? 

1  2  3 

Answer = 3

ACTIVITY

1. How many groups of five keys are in 15 ?



2. How many groups of four muffins are in 8?



3. How many groups of three lollypops are in 18?



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ELEMENTARY SCIENCE WORKSHEET 2

NAME.....

STRAND:	MATTER
SUB STRAND:	MATERIALS
CONTENT:	TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT CHANGES
LEARNING OUTCOME:	RESULTS OF TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT CHANGE

(Parents to discuss and help your child to understand the topic)

In **TEMPORARY CHANGE** (**Physical change**) no new substance is formed and it is a **reversible change**. In this change we can get the original substance back by carrying out the **reverse reaction**. **Example:**

- Melting ice
- Boiling water
- Freezing water
- Dissolving sugar
- Wax can be melted into another candle







Water in the glass when put in the fridge turns into ice cube







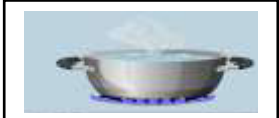
Example: water changes to ice cube when left in freeze for long hours.

In **PERMANENT CHANGE** (**Chemical Change**) new substance is formed and change is **not reversible** and the original substance cannot be attained. **Example:**

1. Wood is burnt to carbon and ash
2. Flour is used to make dough
3. Iron rusts
4. Digesting (eating) food
5. Fireworks exploding
6. Cutting/ tearing paper
7. Cooking food

Activity

Experiment with materials	Changes	Write <u>Temporary</u> or <u>Permanent</u> change
 ice cube	 ice melts	_____
 egg	 cooked egg	_____

		
Wood		
Potato	fries 	
Paper	burn paper 	
butter	melted butter 	
water	Boiling water 	

Reversible or Irreversible

A **reversible** change is a change that can be undone.
 An **irreversible** change cannot be changed back again.

For each change, write **R** for *reversible* or **I** for *irreversible*.

Cooking an egg  <input type="text"/>	Mixing cement  <input type="text"/>	Ice melting into water  <input type="text"/>	Burning wood  <input type="text"/>
A puppy growing into a dog  <input type="text"/>	Freezing juice into a popsicle  <input type="text"/>	Blowing up a balloon  <input type="text"/>	Fireworks exploding  <input type="text"/>

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HEALTHY LIVING WORKSHEET 2

NAME.....

STRAND:	BUILDING HEALTHY RELATIONSHIPS
SUB STRAND:	GOOD MANNERS
CONTENT:	LISTENING WHEN SOMEONE IS TALKING
LEARNING OUTCOME:	IDENTIFY VALUE, COPE WITH FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS IN SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE WAYS

(Parents to discuss and help your child to understand the topic)

UNIT 10

LISTENING WHEN SOMEONE IS TALKING

YES / NO

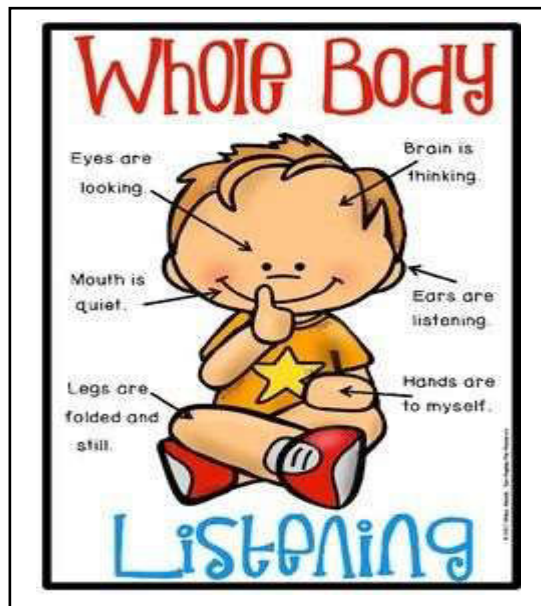
1. It is polite to listen when someone is talking. _____
2. Try to look at the person when he or she is talking to you. _____
3. Listen carefully and attentively. _____
4. When you don't hear what people are saying, you must fight _____
5. Being a good listener can help you see the world through others point of view. _____
6. Make noise in the classroom when your teacher is explaining or reading. _____

Activity

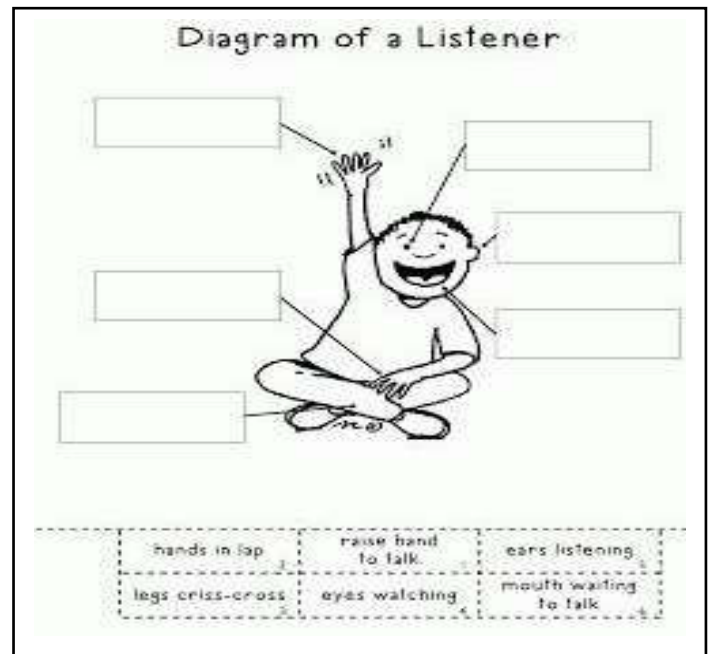
True or False

- a. When someone is talking listen politely _____
- b. We use our ears to listen _____
- c. When you don't hear, you say rudely to repeat _____

STUDY THE PICTURE



FILL IN THE ANSWERS



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SOCIAL STUDIES WORKSHEET 2

NAME.....

STRAND:	TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE
SUB STRAND:	CONTINUITY AND CHANGE
CONTENT:	CULTURAL VALUES
LEARNING OUTCOME:	TAKE PRIDE OF THEIR FAMILY ORIGINS AND HERITAGE

(Parents to discuss and help your child to understand the topic)

Cultural Values

- Teachers, parents, elders and religious leaders teach us good values so that we become responsible people.
- Love, respect and honesty is part of our culture and belief.

Totems

- Totems and artifacts are things that makes our culture special
- Totems are sacred objects or symbols that serves as an emblem of a people such as family, clan, lineage or tribe.



Examples of totems:



Cultural artifacts

- **Cultural artifacts also plays very important role** in various cultural groups
- These artifacts signify the beauty of their unique culture
- Some groups even uses these artifacts during their traditional ceremonies example in **I – Taukei culture** – **Tabua, Tanoa, Masi and Tapa** plays a very significant role in their traditional ceremonies

- In Indian culture - Lota , Thali . Conch Shell are important artifacts that are used during prayer ceremony
- These cultural artifacts are significant for any cultural groups as they have identity of certain culture.

Cultural Artifacts

Label them



- | |
|--------------------|
| Conch shell |
| Lota |
| Tanoa |
| masi |
| clay jug |
| fan |
| Pooja thali |
| war club |
| wooden handicrafts |
| clay pot |
| Necklace |
| tabua |







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NA VOSA VAKAVITI

2021

WEEKLY HOME STUDENT PACKAGE 2

Yacamu: _____

Kalasi: Tolu

Wase	8
Ulutaga	Na Veisiko
Usutu Ni Lesoni	Na kena saumi na veitaro e lavaki kei na vola i talanoa.

A. Digitaka na i sau ni taro dodonu ka toqa na laini e rukuna.

- a). E dau caka na (veisiko, veilakovi) vua na wekada e tauvimate koto.
- b). Na (veisiko, roqoroqo) e dau caka vua na gone sucu vou se na gone se qai sucu.
- c). E na veisiko, eda na kau (ibe, kakana).
- d). Na veisiko e vakadeitaka na (gunu yaqona, veiwekani).
- e). Na veisiko e valenibula eda na kau (kakana buta, kakana droka).

B. Veisataka (Matching)

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|------------------|
| 1. Marau | _____ | a. siga |
| 2. Roqoroqo | _____ | b. vakamau |
| 3. Bogi | _____ | c. colacola |
| 4. Yalewa | _____ | d. gone sucu vou |
| 5. Tagane | _____ | e. rarawa |
| 6. Tevutevu | _____ | f. siga |
| 7. Uca | _____ | g. drekedreke |

