

1875 Nasinu Sangam Primary School

Year 4

English

Weekly Home Study Package 4

TOPIC	Theme 2: Health & Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Students to read and interpret ideas from spoken texts
<p>Cyclone Season</p> <p>Cyclones are the most powerful storm in Fiji. They can occur in the hot months from November to April. This period of the year is known as the cyclone season”.</p> <p>The waters of the oceans are very warm at this time so there is a lot of evaporation. Huge thunder clouds form in the atmosphere as great amount of water vapour rises. When the warm air is pushed aside by fast – moving cold air, whirlpool, also occurs if clouds form and spiral upwards.</p> <p>As these storms move across water and land, they cause wild seas and flooding rains. Because their destructive winds can reach up to 300 kilometres per hour, cyclones cause damage to buildings, trees, crops, power lines, shipping and ports. They can also cause injury or death to people and animals. However, the very centre of a cyclone, known as the “eye” is quite calm with clear blue skies. This centre can be up to 50 kilometres wide.</p> <p>Cyclones are tracked by radar, planes and satellite photographs from space. These tropical storms are named in alphabetical order using male or female names. Frequent warnings are given to communities living in their paths so that people can take precautions. Animals are sheltered, homes are secured and loose objects are removed as people make themselves and their properties as far as possible.</p> <p>Tropical cyclones are called hurricanes in America and typhoons in Asia. They occur during cyclones season from May to October.</p>	

A) Key Vocabulary

Learn the vocabs below with pronunciations.

1. cyclone
2. ocean
3. whirlpool
4. radar
5. powerful
6. destruct
7. calm
8. satellite
9. season
10. secure

B) Dictionary exercise

Arrange the words above in **alphabetical order**.

C) Comprehension Exercise

Answer the questions below in a complete sentence.

1. **In which months of the year can cyclones occur?** Cyclones can occur in the hot months from _____

2. **Why is there a lot of evaporation?**
The waters of the oceans are _____

3. **Why are cyclones dangerous?** It can cause damage to _____

4. **What is the centre of the cyclone called?**
It is known as the _____.
5. **How are cyclones tracked?** Cyclones are tracked by _____
_____.
6. **How are these tropical storms named?** They are named in _____
_____.
7. **What are cyclones called in America and Asia?**
In America they call it _____
while in Asia they call it _____
_____.

1875 Nasinu Sangam Primary School

Year 4

Mathematics

Weekly Home Study Package 4

STRAND: MEASUREMENT.

SUB STRAND: Money.

CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: Solve problems using mathematical operations up to \$20.

Solve the following word problems.

1. Thomas went to the supermarket and bought a 10kg rice which costs him \$13.75. how much change will he get if he gave the shopkeeper a \$20 note?

2. Mum went shopping and bought the following items:
 - 2 cones of ice – cream at \$2.75 each.
 - 1 bottle of coke at 2.80c.
 - 3 packets of cookies at \$3.60c each.How much did she spend altogether?

3. Mrs Rauluni bought 3 pairs of shoes at \$20.85 each. What is the total cost of the shoes she bought?

4. An umbrella cost \$15.60. How much will Mr Johnson pay for if he wants to buy 7 umbrellas for his school?

5. Mr Soko bought 8 bundles of dalo at \$12.00 each. How much will Mr Soko pay for the bundle of dalo?

1875 Nasinu Sangam Primary School

Year 4

Healthy Living

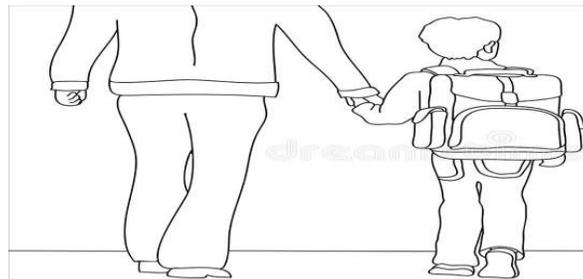
Weekly Home Study Package 4 ..Continued...

STRAND 3	SAFETY
STRAND OUTCOME:	To know hazards and skills to minimize.

c) Be prepared to walk in single file, especially on narrow roads or in poor light



3. When going out, keep yourselves close to your parents or an adult and hold their hands firmly.



4. Stop just before you get to the kerb, where you can see if anything is coming. Do not get too close to the traffic. If there's no footway or footpath, keep back from the edge of the road but make sure you can still see approaching traffic.

Questions Write True or False

1. Always walk on the left hand side of the road _____
2. Before crossing, see that the vehicle is very near. _____
3. Cross at a pedestrian crossing _____
4. Walk as a group and run on the road. _____
5. Let your parents go in front of you while walking. _____

1875 Nasinu Sangam Primary School

Year 4

Elementary Science

Weekly Home Study Package 4

(continued)

Strand 3:	Energy
Sub-strand-	Energy sources and its transfer
<p>Activity 1: Can we make waves on water?</p> <p>Objectives: The pupils should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Perform the suggested activity to learn about the waves.- Discuss the behavior of waves when they hit the sides of the container.- Name two types of waves. _____ <p>Materials: You will need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A large container of water e.g. basin, bucket, tub, dish, bowl, etc.• Two drinking straws• A straight piece of wood e.g. a ruler. <p>Activity: 1. Take the child outside or in their working area and have the materials ready before the lesson]</p> <p>2. Tell the child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To fill their straws with water.- To hold the straws above the surface (top) of the water in the container and make one drop fall in the water. <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ To observe and describe what happens when the drop touches the surface.➤ What is the movement like? (waves on the sea, etc.)_____➤ What shapes are the waves? _____➤ Where do these waves start? _____➤ Where do they (waves) move? (outward/to the side of the container) [let the students repeat this and talk about it]_____	

3. Tell the child:

- To fill their straws again and make two or three drops.
 - To describe what happens when the waves hit the sides of the container.
-

4. Tell the child:

- To hold the ruler or the stick (the long edge to touch the surface of the water)
 - To move the water to make a wave.
 - What shape is the wave you have just made? _____
 - What happens to the wave when it hits the side of the container? [let the pupil repeat this]
-

Note

When the drop of water touches the container, it makes a movement (or disturbance) that moves over the surface of the water. That is we have made a wave by moving or disturbing the water. The ruler makes straight waves while the drop of water creates circular waves.

Show the two activities on the table below

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1875 Nasinu Sangam Primary School

Year 4

Social Studies

Weekly Home Study Package 4

Strand: Resources and economic activities.

Sub Strand: Use and management of resources.

Content Learning Outcome: Investigate the resources available in school and their community and discuss ways to preserve and conserve them

Topic: Preserving our community/village resources

Forest Preservation and Conservation



- Forest is a large area of trees.
- Forest provides source of food, timber for shelter, home for animals and so on.
- We should cut forest trees unnecessarily.
- We need to replant trees to save our forest.

EXERCISE

1. What is a forest?

2. How do trees help other living things?

3. State three uses of trees?

4. How can we replace the trees that we cut down?

5. Name some things you can find in the forest?

बुलबुल

एक शाम की बात है। रमन, सरस और मदन खेकते खेलते बगीचे में पहुँचे। वहाँ जामुन के पेड़ पर मदन ने एक बुलबुल को बैठा देखा। वह वही जाकर खड़ा हो गया जहाँ ऊपर पेड़ पर बुलबुल बैठी थी। बुलबुल के पास ही उसका नन्हा बच्चा बैठा जामुन खा रहा था। मदन ने एक ढेला उठाया और बुलबुल की ओर फेंका।

अभ्यास १ - इस कहानी को पढ़ो।

अभ्यास २: - इन वाक्यों को पूरा करो

१. एक शाम _____

२. वह वही जाकर _____

३. मदन ने एक _____

अभ्यास ३: विलोम शब्द

१. शाम - _____ २. बैठा - _____ ३. पास - _____

४. जाकर - _____ ५. ऊपर - _____

1874 NASINU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR/LEVEL 4

I-taukei

Weekly Homestudy Package 4... I kuri

WASE TINI	NA VEILAVO SE VEICIBI
WASEWASE C	NA VOSA VAKA VITI
<p>1. Vosa e tautauvata</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Veisataka na veivosa e tautauvata kei na veivosa oqo:</p> <p>1) raica _____ A. vakadinata 2) solega _____ B. vakariri, vakusakusa 3) tauyavutaka, _____ C. kunea, wanonova 4) yacova _____ D. ologa, salaga, kovuta 5) vakabauta, _____ E. tekivutaka, kunea 6) kaya _____ F. tokatu, tadu, yala. 7) vakatotolo _____ G. tukuna, vosataka</p>	
<p>2. Na vosa</p> <p>Na kena vakayagataki na vosa “gona”. E dau vakadeitaka e dua na ka e tukuni ka dau vakabibitaka tale ga.</p> <p>(a) E na siga gona ko ya, e a tiko kina e Suva ko Waqa. (b) A cava gona ga ko a sega ni tukuni kina vua?</p> <p>Bulia tale mai e rua na i yatu vosa e na kena i lakolako vata ga ka volai mai cake ka vakayataka kina na vosa “gona”.</p> <p>I. _____ _____</p> <p>II. _____ _____</p>	