	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACAKGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	HINDI	YEAR	4
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Listening and speaking
Sub strand	Socio cultural context and situations
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Identify adjectives in each sentence.

Adjective (विशेषण)

Definition-An adjective is a word that tells us more about a noun. वह शब्द जो संज्ञा अथवा सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं, उन्हें विशेषण कहते हैं।

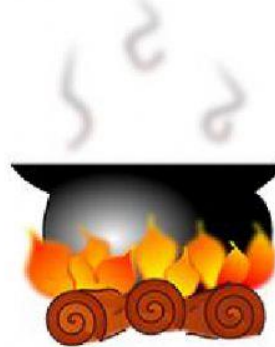
Example


Ram is a good boy. राम एक अच्छा लड़का है।

They are poor. वे गरीब हैं।

विशेषण

चित्र के लिए सही विशेषण शब्द चुनें -



	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	Mathematics	YEAR	4
NAME		ADDRESS	

Content Learning Outcome:

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to add and subtract fractions with the same denominator.

Strand: 1- Numbers and Numeration

Sub- Strand: Fractions

Addition and subtraction of Equivalent Fraction

Addition of Equivalent Fractions

Example

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

- **Numerator** are the top number and the **Denominator** are the bottom number of a fraction.
- When adding equivalent fractions, we ***add the Numerator*** and *Denominator remains the same.*

Activity

Add the following fractions.

1. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} =$ _____	2. $\frac{3}{9} + \frac{2}{9} =$ _____
3. $\frac{5}{8} + \frac{1}{8} =$ _____	4. $\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7} =$ _____

Subtraction of Equivalent Fraction


Example: $\frac{4}{8} - \frac{2}{8} = \frac{2}{8}$

- **Numerators** are the top number and the **Denominators** are the bottom number.
- When subtracting equivalent fractions, we ***subtract the Numerator*** and *Denominator remains the same.*

Activity

Subtract the following fractions.

1. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} =$ _____	2. $\frac{3}{9} - \frac{2}{9} =$ _____
3. $\frac{5}{8} - \frac{2}{8} =$ _____	4. $\frac{6}{7} - \frac{3}{7} =$ _____

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	Social Studies	YEAR	4
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand 3 Places and Environment

Sub-Strand: Features and Places

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to identify special landmarks in their community.

Special Places in our Villages, Community and School

We have different places of worship.

We pray to God in a place of worship

Places of Worship

- a. A place where Hindus worship is Temple.



- b. A place where Muslims worship is Mosque



- c. A place where Christian worship is Church



Questions

Write down your correct answer.

1. Who attend the three different places of worship?

TEMPLE- _____

MOSQUE- _____

CHURCH- _____

2. Which places of worship do you attend with your family?

3. Why are the places of worship important in your community?



MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	Vosa Vaka-Viti	YEAR	4
NAME		ADDRESS	

Lesson Notes

Matana: Volavola kei na bulibuli

Matana Lailai: Na vulici ni vosa kei na gaunisala ni kena vakatavulici.

Na Veika Me Rawati

Ni oti na lesoni oqo, e ra na rawata na gone me ra Vola e dua na italoa lekaleka mai na iulutaga e soli.

CAKACA LAVAKI

Digitaka e dua na I ulutaga e ra mo vola kina e dua na I talanoa lekaleka.

- Na Noqu Matavuvale
- Na Neitou I Teitei
- Na Noqu Koronivuli


Ulutaga: _____

2. Tuvana vakadodonu na yatuvosa e koto e ra.

a. qito rakavi. / Au dau / taleitaka na

b. vinaka na / nomu I vola. / Mo dau maroroya

d. E dau gunu/ ni sa dreu./ gunu vinaka na maqo

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	ELEMENTARY SCIENCE	YEAR	4
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Energy
Sub strand	Energy source and transfer.
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Identify and gather information about sources of energy used in the world around them and the forms this energy takes.

ENERGY SOURCE AND TRANSFER

1. Energy is ability or fuel required to do something.
2. Energy Sources: Fossil fuels (oil, coal and natural gas) sunlight, food, wood, water, wind, electricity and wave power.
3. Sunlight – The light that comes to the earth from the sun is pure energy.
4. The sun is the original energy source.
5. Nearly all other sources of energy originally got their energy from the sun.
6. Food – Food is the source of energy used by people.
7. Food that we eat is digested, and the stored energy is used by the body to keep the heart beating, the blood pumping and the body growing.
8. Wood – Wood comes from trees, which are, of course, plants.
9. The plants get their energy from the sun.
10. Fossil Fuels – Coal, oil and natural gas are the three energy sources that come from dead plants and animals buried underground for millions of years.

ACTIVITY

1. Draw and colour.

Sun energy	Water energy	Wood energy


2. Matching

Match the statements in column 1 with the correct terms in column 2.

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2
1. Coal, oil and gas.		a. Food
2. Comes from trees and plants.		b. Sunlight
3. Source of energy used by people.		c. Plants
4. The light that comes to the earth from the sun.		d. Wood
5. They get energy from the sun.		e. Fossil fuels.

3. Look at the picture below and label what form of energy is being used.



	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	English	YEAR	4
NAME		ADDRESS	

Lesson Notes

Strand 3: WRITING AND SHAPING

Content Learning Outcome:

At the end of the lesson, students should be able to identify the conjunctions at the sentence given.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that are used to join other words or part of the sentence.

For Example: I like cakes **and** lollies.

: The plant died. We forgot to water it. Join using **because**: The plant died **because** we forgot to water it.

: The players were small. They won the match. (**but**): **The player were small but they won the match.**

Activity


Join these sentence or sentences by using the conjunctions mentioned on it.

1. We could not go out. It was raining. (because)

2. Samu throw the shot put. He set a new record. (and)

3. Jone jumps very high. No one cheers. (but)

4. The tree was chopped down. It was dangerous. (because)

	MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL		
	WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 2 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)		
SUBJECT	HEALTHY LIVING	YEAR	4
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Building Healthy Relationship
Sub strand	Relationship
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Interpret behaviors that promote or hinder friendships.

Good manners

- I must say “thank you “if I am given something.
- Learn to say “excuse me” when we need something
- Ask for forgiveness if you have done something wrong
- Say “please” when you want something.
- Do not interrupt in between when two people are talking
- Use “May I Borrow” if you want to borrow something from someone
- Raise your hand if you want to speak or say something in the class

Everybody loves people and children who have good manners



ACTIVITY

1. Draw and color, how you can show good manners to others.

2. Matching

Match the question in column 1 with the correct terms in column 2.

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2
1. Letting someone use something you are using is called?		A. Thank you
2. When you meet someone you say?		B. Please
3. If you make someone sad, you say?		C. Sharing
4. When you ask for something you say?		D. I'm Sorry
5. When you receive something you say?		E. Nice to meet you