



MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1 COVID- 19 EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK

SUBJECT	English	YEAR	4
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand 3: WRITING AND SHAPING

Content Learning Outcome:

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

Adjectives

Adjectives are words that tells us more about nouns.

For Example: He wore a **blue** shirt. (Noun is shirt; Adjective is blue. *It describes the color of the shirt.*)

: It was an **exciting** game. (Noun is game: Adjective is exciting. It describe the mood of the game)

Activity

Complete the sentence using adjective from the box.

five, sharp, white, sunny, sponge, handsome, long

1. Jone is a _____ boy.
2. The bed sheet was as _____ as snow.
3. Salanieta wore a _____ dress.
4. Mother baked a _____ cake.
5. We have _____ finger on each hand.
6. It is a _____ day.
7. She used a _____ knife.

Draw a book	Draw a dress
<p>Indicate the adjective</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Indicate the adjective</p> <p>_____</p>



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WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1 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 order fractions in any order.

Strand: 1- Numbers and Numeration

Sub- Strand: Fractions

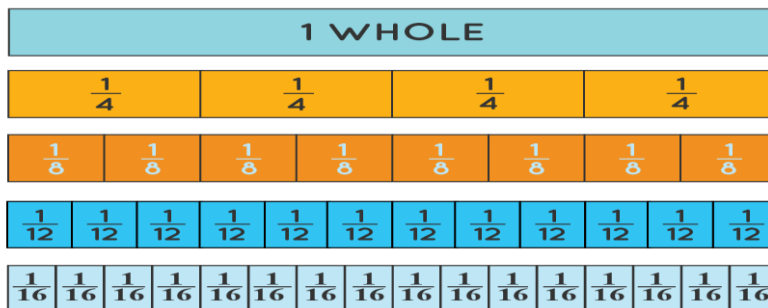
Equivalent Fraction – have different numerators and denominators but they represent the same value or part e,g

Equivalent Fractions Chart



$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4} = \frac{4}{8}$$

Equivalent Fraction Chart



Largest Fraction

Smallest Fraction

Activity 1

Order these fractions from

smallest to the largest.

- $\frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{8}$, _____
- $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{4}$ _____
- $\frac{1}{2}, 1, \frac{1}{12}$ _____

Order these fractions from largest to the smallest.

- $\frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{16}, \frac{1}{8}$ - _____
- $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{12}, \frac{1}{4}$ - _____

Use < , > , =

- $\frac{1}{2}$ _____ $\frac{1}{4}$
- $\frac{4}{16}$ _____ $\frac{1}{4}$
- $\frac{4}{16}$ _____ $\frac{1}{8}$
- $\frac{3}{8}$ _____ $\frac{6}{16}$



MADHUVANI SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1 COVID- 19 (EXTENDED SCHOOL BREAK)

SUBJECT	ELEMENTARY SCIENCE	YEAR	4
NAME		ADDRESS	

Strand	Matter
Sub strand	Reactions
Content learning outcome	At the end of the lesson, the students should be able to: Investigate ways common materials can be changed temporarily or permanently to form materials with different properties.

Temporary Changes- are physical changes.

1. It occurs when the shape, size, appearance or state of substance is altered; a physical change of matter takes place.
2. It is usually a change which is reversible that is by reversing the process

Example

- Sugar dissolves completely in water but by evaporating the water, sugar can be recovered again.
- When an electric current is passed, the bulb light up and as the current is cut off the glowing stops.

Permanent Changes are chemical changes.

1. One or more new substance is formed.
2. These changes cannot be reversed.

Example – formation of rust, burning paper, burning wood, digesting food, fireworks exploding.

QUESTIONS

1. Differentiate between a physical change and chemical change.

2. Identify whether each of the following is a temporary change or a permanent change.
 - a. Folding a towel. _____
 - b. Cracking an egg. _____

- c. Tearing a piece of paper. _____
- d. Molding clay. _____
- e. Cutting down trees. _____
- f. Ice melting into water. _____
- g. Burning wood. _____
- h. Blowing up a balloon. _____
- i. A puppy growing into a dog. _____
- j. A broken glass. _____

3. Look at the picture and say whether change is reversible or irreversible. Explain.





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WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 1 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: Examine ways of communicating responsibly.

Healthy Relationship

- It is important that we maintain a good and healthy relationship around us
- We need to treat others with love, care and respect
- If we will respect others, other will respect us well
- Talk politely with everybody
- We need to help and assist those who are in need
- Show good behavior and manners at all times

QUESTIONS

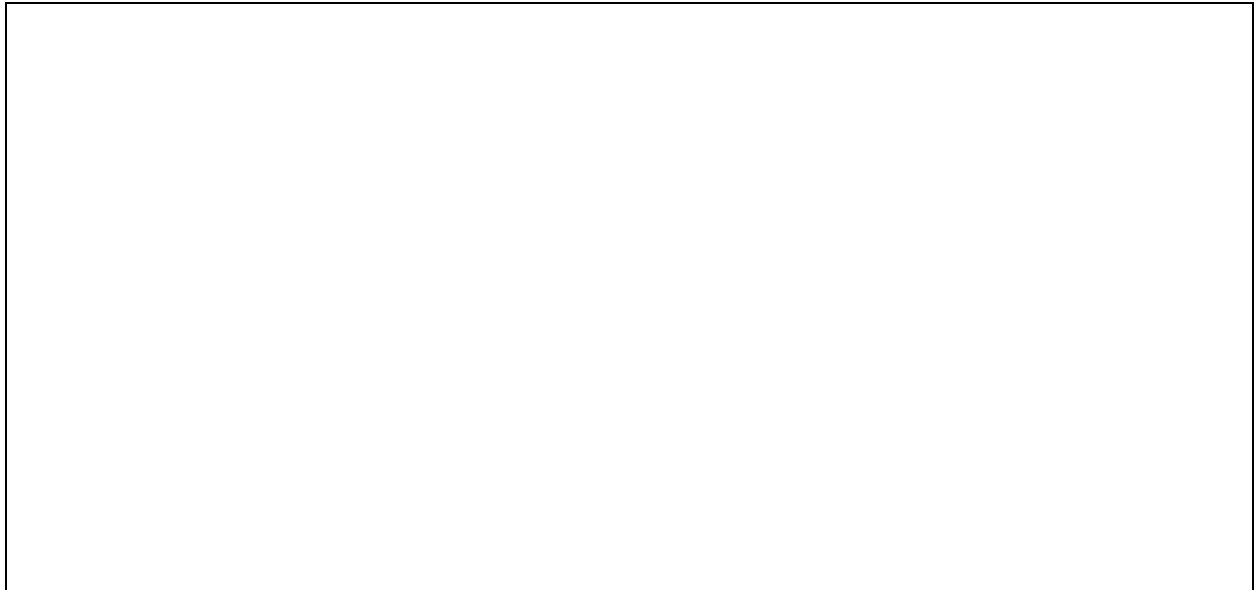
1. Please read each statement and decide whether you think this relationship is positive or negative.
 - a.) My sisters, Asenaca and Meredani, argue all the time. As soon as they are alone they start shouting at each other. _____
 - b.) My best friend is always telling me to do things. _____
 - c.) My brother waits for me when I come out of school. _____
 - d.) I will respect my parents. _____
 - e.) We should not help those who are in need. _____
 - f.) Push, grab, hit, punch or throw objects. _____
 - g.) Enjoy the time you spend together. _____
 - h.) Communicate clearly and openly. _____
 - i.) Teasing and calling names. _____
 - j.) Treat each other with respect. _____

2. Draw and write one way you can have good relationship:

	Drawing	Description
With your friend		

With your parents		
With your teachers		

3. Draw and show how you can treat your grandparents with love, care and respect.





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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 nouns and pronouns in each sentence.

Noun (संज्ञा)

परिभाषा:- वह शब्द जो किसी प्राणी, वस्तु, स्थान, गुण, अवस्था, भाव एवं विचार का बोध कराता है संज्ञा कहलाता है।

Example:- राम- जो एक प्राणी(व्यक्ति) का नाम है।
कबूतर- जो एक प्राणी(पक्षी) का नाम है।
कंप्यूटर- जो एक वस्तु का नाम है।
ईमानदारी- जो एक गुण है।

सर्वनाम

सर्वनाम:- संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द को सर्वनाम कहते हैं।
जैसे- वह, वे, मैं, आप, इत्यादि।

प्रश्न1- नीचे लिखे संज्ञा शब्दों को चुनकर वाक्य में उनके सही स्थान पर लगाइए।



तितली



मोर



कबूतर



घर



सब्जियाँ

- क) नीलम ने आसमान में _____ उड़ा दिए ।
ख) पिताजी बाज़ार से _____ लाए हैं ।
ग) फूल पर _____ बैठी है ।
घ) मोहन का _____ बड़ा है ।
ङ) _____ बहुत ही सुंदर पक्षी है ।

प्रश्न2 - निम्नलिखित वाक्यों में सही सर्वनाम चुनकर भरिए ।

- क) काजल के पिता ने _____ बुलाया ।
ख) रवि के घर _____ मित्र आए ।
ग) _____ बैठ जाइए ।
घ) _____ पास दो पतंग हैं ।
ङ) रमेश _____ पुस्तक लाया ।



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SUBJECT	Social Studies	YEAR	4
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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

A. School

1. A school is a place where you learn new things.
2. Teachers help students to learn inside the classroom.
3. We need to respect our teachers and the school.

Questions

1. Write down the nearest school in your village or community?

2. How many teachers are there in your school?

3. How do you benefit by going to school?

4. Draw your school.



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SUBJECT	Vosa Vaka Viti	YEAR	4
NAME		ADDRESS	

Na Viti 4

Matana: Vakarorogo kei na Cavuti ni Vosa


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

Na Veika Me Rawati

Ni oti na lesoni oqo, e ra na:

- Cavuta vinaka na vosa e donu se na rorogo ni vosa.
- Vakaitavi e na cakacaka lavaki.

WASE 5
Na Vula I Ivi



E levu na keda kau vuata e Viti ka dua vei ira qo na ivi. Na ivi e vuata ni yabaki ka ni dau vua ga vakadua ena veiyabaki. E dau belebele na kau oqo ena Vula iBalolo Lailai, se ka vua sara. E dau qai matua na ivi ena Vula iNuqa Lailai me yacova sara yani na Vula iNuqa Levu. Oqori na vula ko Tiseba kei na vula ko Janueri. E dina nida dau sega ni kila na gauna era dau matua kina na ivi. E rairai ni baleta beka oya nira dau valedrauna tu ga. Ia, era na qai vakatakila, ni sa matua na ivi ko ira na beka, nira sa na misika na vuana ka ra qai qeqera koto yani e vuna.

Sauma mai na taro e ra.

1. E dau vua gauna cava na ivi?

2. Dau matua na vula cava na ivi?
