

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**Weekly Home Study Package**

**YEAR 4**

**ENGLISH**

**WORKSHEET 4**

<b><i>STRAND</i></b>	<b>Reading And Viewing</b>
<b><i>SUB-STRAND</i></b>	<b>Text Types: Media Everyday Communication, Literary Text</b>
<b><i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i></b>	<b>Evaluate the purpose ,meaning and a range of written and visual texts.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

The Octopus

The body of the octopus is like a bag with eight long arms. Each arm is lined with suckers. The octopus lives alone in caves or beneath rocks on the ocean floor. It crawls around on the ocean floor looking for food such as shellfish. Its worst enemy is the moray eel. If the octopus is losing a fight with an eel, the octopus can release a squirt of black ink to hide behind while it escapes. If it loses an arm in the fight, the arm can grow back.



**ACTIVITIES**

Read the above comprehension and answer the following questions.

1. An octopus has \_\_\_\_\_ arms.
2. The worst enemy of the octopus is the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Each arm of the octopus is lined with \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Write three words that start with cr: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The prefix *oct* means eight. Write two words starting with oct.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Write the words in alphabetical order: octopus, eel, fight.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Where do octopuses live?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
8. Write the plural form of octopus. \_\_\_\_\_.
9. What happens if an octopus loses an arm?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
10. Write two nouns from the above passage. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.

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**MATHEMATICS**

**WORKSHEET 4**

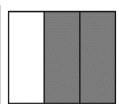
<b>STRAND</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	<b>Fractions</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Demonstrate and use representations to show that a unit of fraction is a part of a whole

**LESSON NOTES**

**Fraction**



There are 2 parts of this shape and 1 part is shaded. This means that **1 half** of this shape is shaded. This in fraction form can be written as  $\frac{1}{2}$ . In this fraction, **1** is known as the **numerator** which tells how many equal parts are **shaded** or **counted**. Whereas **2** is known as the **denominator** which tells how many **total** equal parts are there in the whole. Example:



Finding the shaded fraction of this shape will be  $\frac{2}{3}$ . The **numerator** is **2** since two parts of the fraction is shaded. The **denominator** is **3** since the total parts the shape is divided into is three parts. Thus, our answer is  $\frac{2}{3}$

**ACTIVITIES**

Write the fraction shaded

1.  <div><math>\frac{1}{4}</math></div>	2.  <div></div>	3.  <div></div>	4.  <div></div>
5.  <div></div>	6.  <div></div>	7.  <div></div>	8.  <div></div>

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**ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**

**WORKSHEET 4**

<b><i>STRAND</i></b>	<b>MATTER</b>
<b><i>SUB-STRAND</i></b>	<b>MATERIALS</b>
<b><i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i></b>	Investigate the physical properties of materials and the way these properties affect how materials are used.

**LESSON NOTES**

**Properties of Materials**

1. An object has different properties.
2. The properties are colour, strength, smell, texture, flexibility and elasticity.

**Plastic**

1. Plastic is soft, light and water proof.
2. It can be easily folded and unfolded

**Wood**

1. Is strong, hard and has brown colour.

**Rubber band**

1. Can stretch

**Glass**

1. Allow light to pass through (transparent).
2. It can easily break. (fragile)
3. It is hard and brittle.

**Water**

1. Water is colourless
2. Water has no taste and no smell.

**ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES**

Material	Properties
Glass	
Rubber band	
Plastic	
Water	

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**YEAR 4**

**HEALTHY LIVING**

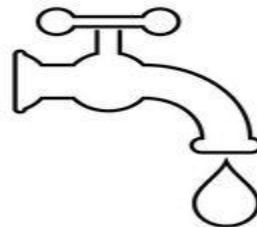
**WORKSHEET 4**

<b><i>STRAND</i></b>	<b>PERSONAL AND COMMUNITY HEALTH</b>
<b><i>SUB-STRAND</i></b>	<b>DISEASE PREVENTION</b>
<b><i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i></b>	<b>State how diseases such as water borne can be prevented.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**Why Drink Clean Water**

1. It is important to drink clean water.
2. There are times when you need to boil all drinking water, especially after flooding.
3. Boiling water kills germs.
4. If your water source is not treated then it will be good to boil drinking water.
5. Dirty water can transmit diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and polio.
6. Water is important to the mechanics of the human body.
7. Water serves as a lubricant in digestion and almost all other body processes.
8. The water in our saliva helps facilitate chewing and swallowing.
9. Our bodies can control over-heating through perspiration from sweat glands in the skin.



**ACTIVITIES**

Answer the following questions.

1. Name a disease you may suffer from drinking dirty water.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How can the above disease be prevented?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why is it important to boil all drinking water?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Name two sources of drinking water.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

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**Weekly Home Study Package**

**YEAR 4**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**WORKSHEET 4**

<b><i>STRAND</i></b>	<b>PLACE AND ENVIRONMENT</b>
<b><i>SUB-STRAND</i></b>	<b>People and Care of Places</b>
<b><i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i></b>	<b>Talk about the weather pattern in their local community.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**What is Weather?**

- Weather is the day-to-day conditions of a particular place.
- For example: It was raining today. Yesterday was a sunny day. The weather bulletin for tomorrow says that there will be light showers.
- The person who studies the weather is called a **meteorologist**.

**Weather Signs**

Sunny



Rainy



Windy



Cloudy



**ACTIVITIES**

Answer the following questions.

1. Define the term weather.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. What do you call a person who studies the weather?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Find the missing letter.
  - a. S\_ nny
  - b. Ra\_ny
  - c. Clo\_dy
  - d. Wi\_dy
  - e. Sto\_my
  - f. H\_t

g. Co\_d