

HOMESTUDY PACKAGE

YEAR 4

WORKSHEET 6

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 4

ENGLISH WORKSHEET 6

<u>Strand</u>	English features and rules
<u>Sub-strand</u>	Opposites
<u>Content Learning Outcome</u>	To be able to interpret meaning and purpose of language feature in written text.

Antonyms

Antonym (opposite)- a word that is completely different in meaning to the other word.

Example: laugh- cry, give - take, day- night

Choose the correct antonym from the Wordlist for the following words.

1. Wide - _____
2. Above - _____
3. Start - _____
4. Small - _____
5. First - _____
6. Simple - _____
7. Forward - _____
8. Rear - _____
9. Buy - _____
10. Remember - _____

Last

End

Below

Big

Narrow

Forget

Hard

Backward

Front

Sell

Reading Practice

Once there lived a crow in a town. She lived on the remains of food thrown out by people. The crow was very sad because she was black and ugly. She wanted to be beautiful but did not know how to become an attractive bird. She was always worried about this.

One day she saw a swan swimming in a pond. The swan was white and beautiful. The crow thought to spend all her time in water to become attractive and beautiful. The crow continued to take a bath every day. The crow was very disappointed because she was not getting any whiter or more beautiful.

As days passed by the crow grew weaker and weaker. At last she died.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL WORKSHEET NO. 6
YEAR 4 SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

STRAND	MEASUREMENT
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<i>M4.2.1.1 Calculate area and perimeter of a rectangle</i>
TOPIC	<i>Area and Perimeter</i>
RESOURCES	<i>Year 4 Mathematics Text</i>
PAGE	43

A. NOTES

Calculating the Area and Perimeter of a Rectangle

The area of a shape can be defined as the space occupied by a flat shape or the surface of an object. To calculate the area of a rectangle is simply multiply the length by the width.


$$A = L \times W.$$

However, the perimeter of a shape can be defined as the total length of the lines that form a shape. So, to calculate the perimeter of a rectangle is simply add all the lengths and widths together.

$$P = L+W+L+W \text{ or } P = (L+W) \times 2.$$

e.g.

5 cm




2 cm

5 cm

a). Area = 5 cm x 2 cm = **10 cm²**
b). Perimeter = 5 cm + 2 cm + 5 cm + 2 cm = **14 cm**
or (5 cm + 2 cm) x 2 = **14 cm**

Calculate the area and perimeter of each rectangle given below

1.




4 cm

3 cm

a). Area = _____
b). Perimeter = _____

2.



10 cm

2 cm

a). Area = _____
b). Perimeter = _____

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 4 HEALTH SCIENCE
WORKSHEET 6

Strand	Personal and Community health
Sub Strand	Personal hygiene and sanitation
Content Learning Outcome	Practice good hygiene

Topic: Good Personal Hygiene

1. Hygiene is all things that people do to stay healthy at all times.
2. It is important as it helps to keep everyone healthy.
3. Poor hygiene leads to disease and illness.



Source: <https://www.google.com/search?q=personal+hygiene+images&newwindow>

Activity: Refer to the diagram and answer the following questions

Write True or False for the following statements.

1. Hygiene helps to keep everyone healthy. _____
2. Poor hygiene can make us sick. _____
3. Washing hands is a good hygiene habit. _____
4. Brushing teeth is a poor hygiene habit. _____

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 4 ELEMENTARY SCIENCE
WORKSHEET 6

Strand	Earth and Beyond
Sub Strand	Solar System
Content learning outcome	Investigate and gather information about our Sun

Topic: The Sun

1. Our Sun began as a gigantic cloud of gas and dust.
2. It started to form over four and a half billion years ago.
3. The center, or core, of the Sun is very hot.
4. Plants use the Sun's energy to make their own food and to grow.



(Source: <http://www.google.com>)

Activity:

Refer to the above diagram and answer the questions.

1. When did the Sun start to form?

2. What is the center of the Sun called?

3. Where do the plants get its energy from?

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

WORKSHEET 6

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR: 4

Strand	Place and Environment
Sub Strand	Features of places
Content learning outcome	Expressing the importance of special places and their functions

Topic: Children's Park

1. Children's park is known as a recreational facility.
2. Children's park is a place that provides an environment for children to facilitate outdoor games.
3. A children's park include recreational equipment like, seesaw, merry-go-round, slides, sandpit and playhouse etc.

Activity

Answer the following questions.

1. Why is children's park a favourite place for children?

2. Which recreational equipment do you like to play in the children's park?

3. Do you like to spend your time in the children's park?

4. Draw yourself playing in the children's park.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 4

HINDI WORKSHEET 6

<u>Strand</u>	Language features and rules
<u>Sub-strand</u>	Opposites (विलोम)
<u>Content Learning Outcome</u>	To be able to interpret meaning and purpose of language feature in written text.

विलोम शब्द

विलोम शब्द वह शब्द है जिसका मतलब एक शब्द से बिल्कुल उल्टा होता है ।

जैसे: काला - सफेद, अन्दर- बाहर

अभ्यास

विलोम शब्द लिखो

दयालू -	-----	जीना -	-----
न्याय -	-----	आकाश -	-----
हँसना -	-----	राजकुमार -	-----
होश -	-----	उठाना -	-----

नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पढ़ो । जिस शब्द के नीचे लकीर है, उसका विलोम शब्द लिखो ।

- क. धरती सूखी पड़ी है । -----
- ख. रमन अच्छा लड़का है । -----
- ग. कल के खेल में रहल की जीत होगी । -----
- घ. चाए गरम है । -----

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL WORKSHEET NO. 6
YEAR 4 SUBJECT: I TAUKEI

STRAND	VAKAROROGO KEI NA CAVUTI NI VOSA
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<i>Vakayagataki vakadodonu ni vosa cavuti me vakadewataki kina na vakasama kei na kilaka.</i>
TOPIC	<i>Yavu kei na Vosa Sucu</i>
RESOURCES	<i>Na Viti 4</i>
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LESONI VULICI: NA YAVU NI VOSA KEI NA VOSA SUCU.

Ena dua na vula i *macamaca*, e ratou a *veibuku* ko Seru, o Qurai, o Rokoua kei Ravono me ratou la'ki nimanima. E *lomadratou* me ratou la'ki nimata e dua na uciwai lailai ka yacana ko Wainiura. Ena na siga ni *nimanima*, e ratou a kauta tiko e dua nai sivi, e rua na kava lala ka ratou yadua tiko nai sele. E ratou nakita tale tikoga me ratou la'ki *tatavu*. E a raica tu ko Rokoua e dua na vu ni tivoli mai veikau ka nanuma lo tiko me ratou na la'ki kelia. Sai koya oqori na vu ni nodratou *mamarau* nai lala oqo ni ratou sa lako tiko yani.

E sega ni dede e ratou sa yaco ki Wainiura. E makare koto na wai ka levu na ika kei na ura ena tobu oya. E sega so ni dede na nodratou *nimata* sa maca na wai. E ratou sa raica ni ra sa *sautaribariba* tu na vo kei na tiatia, ra *veiqasiyaki* tu na ura ka rau *veidoloyaki* voli e rua na duna *lelevu* kei na vica na ka lalai.

Sa mani kauti Ravono sara ko Rokoua me rau la'ki *kelia* mai na tivoli. E rau ca buka ka *vakawaqa buka* ko Seru kei Qurai. E ratou *tatavu* tivoli ka kenai coi eso na vo. E ratou kana ka kauta na kena vo ki na nodratou *veivale*.

CAKACAKA: Yavu ni vosa kei na Vosa Sucu

Na veivosa ka ra koto era era yavu ni kena vakasucumi e dua tale na vosa. Na kenai vakaraitaki era sa koto oqo. (*vale – veivale*); (*masu – masumasu*); (*sucu – vakasucumi*); (*rai – vakaraitaka*)

Vaqara mai na i talanoa na vosa ka curu koto kina na vei yavu ni vosa ka koto oqo era.

YAVU – VOSA SUCU

- maca - _____
- nima - _____
- loma - _____
- riba - _____
- qasi - _____
- dolo - _____

YAVU – VOSA SUCU

- levu - _____
- waqa - _____
- tavu - _____
- keli - _____
- marau - _____
- buku - _____