

**SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **YEAR: 4** **SUBJECT:** English

<b>STRAND</b>	Environment
<b>SUB- STRAND</b>	Reading and viewing
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Read and understand the given passage.</li><li>- Answer the questions correctly.</li></ul>

**Reading Passage:**

**Making Paper from Woodchips**

Wood chipping is a process used to obtain pulp and paper products from forest trees.

The wood chipping process begins when the trees are cut down in a second selected area of the forest called a **Canopy**. Next the tops of the branches of the trees are cut out and then the logs are taken to the mill.

At the mill the bulk of the logs are removed and the logs are taken to a chipper which cuts them into small pieces called woodchips.

The woodchips are then screened to remove dirt and impurities. At this stage they are either exported in this form or changed into pulp by chemical and heat.

The pulp is then bleached and the water content removed. Finally the pulp is rolled over to make paper.

**Read the text and answer the question.**

1. Where are the trees selected for wood chipping process cut from?

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2. When does the process of the wood chipping begin?

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3. Why are woodchips screened?

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4. Name the process used to obtain pulp and paper products from trees.

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5. Who cut the logs into smaller pieces?

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### **Spelling and Word Skills**

**Add the endings „er“ and „est“ to these words to make new words.**

a. small - \_\_\_\_\_

b. large- \_\_\_\_\_

c. young - \_\_\_\_\_

d. cool- \_\_\_\_\_

e. quick - \_\_\_\_\_

**Complete these sentences using some of the new words.**

1. Kate is two years \_\_\_\_\_ than her brother.

2. The little kitten is \_\_\_\_\_ than the mother cat.

3. The windy morning made it the \_\_\_\_\_ day this term.

4. The huge pumpkin is the \_\_\_\_\_ one I have ever grown.

5. The trip in the racing car was \_\_\_\_\_ than the trip in the old van.

**Match the synonyms in the two boxes below. The first one is done for you.**

rapidly
provide
defend
layer

thickness
supply
quickly
protect

feathers

plumage

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**YEAR: 4**

**SUBJECT: Hindi**

<b>STRAND</b>	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
<b>SUB- STRAND</b>	सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाँ
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- कहानी को ध्यान से पढ़ना ।</li><li>- सही जवाब को लिखना ।</li></ul>

लुका छिपी

“अरे सब कहाँ चले गये”। “यहाँ तो कोई भी नहीं है”, जूही ने मन ही मन सोचा ।

मोनू , रिकू और नीनू चुप-चाप पेड़ के पीछे छिप गए। सब एक दूसरे को देख कर धीरे से हँस रहे थे। पर जूही तो उन्हें ढूँढ ही नहीं पाई।

अचानक सब ने ज़ोर से “भाओ” किया और जूही को डरा दिया । फिर सब मिलकर हसने, खेलने लगे ।

सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर में गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

1. बच्चे क्या खेल रहे थे ?

क. लुका छिपी

ख. गेंद

2. कितने बच्चे पेड़ के पीछे छिपे थे ?

क. चार

ख. तीन

3. बच्चों को कौन ढूँढ रही थी ?

क. नीनू

ख. जूही

4. पेड़ के पीछे छिप कर बच्चे क्या कर रहे थे ?

क. हँस रहे थे

ख. रो रहे थे

5. अन्त में सब मिलकर क्या करने लगे ?

क. डर कर भाग गए

ख. हँसने, खेलेने लगे

इन वाक्यों को पूरा करो ।

1. यहा तो कोई \_\_\_\_\_
2. जूही ने \_\_\_\_\_
3. मोनू, रिकू और \_\_\_\_\_
4. सब एक दूसरे को \_\_\_\_\_5.
- सब मिलकर हसने \_\_\_\_\_

सही शब्द लगा कर वाक्यों को पूरा करो ।

1. पिताजी \_\_\_\_\_ है। ( बोली , बोलो )
2. घड़ी \_\_\_\_\_ है। (चलता , चलती )
3. माँ ने खाना \_\_\_\_\_ । (खाया , खाई)
4. चोर \_\_\_\_\_ गया । (पकड़ा , पकड़ी)
5. हमने दीए \_\_\_\_\_। ( जलाए , जलाया )

दिए गए शब्दों के सही रूप से इन वाक्यों को पूरा करो।

1. मछलि \_\_\_\_\_ रही हैं।
2. स्त्री \_\_\_\_\_ कर रही हैं।
3. मक्खी \_\_\_\_\_रही हैं।
4. कहानी \_\_\_\_\_ में लिखी है।
5. रानी \_\_\_\_\_ में रहती है।

किताबों	तैर
महलो	भिन्न
बातें	

## SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **YEAR:** 4 **SUBJECT:** Elementary Science

<b>STRAND</b>	Matter
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	Investigating Matter
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Define matter in your own words.</li><li>- Give examples of matter.</li></ul>

### What is Matter?

- ✓ Everything around us is matter.
- ✓ Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass.
- ✓ Mass is the amount of material in a substance.
- ✓ Matter is everything we can think of and are things around us.
- ✓ Matter is made up of tiny pieces of particles stuck together.

Example –

Pencil  
Book  
House  
Tree  
Air  
Water  
Wood  
Table  
Bottle  
Computer  
Bird, spider, etc.



Matter can exist in three different states.

**Solid state**- has rigid definite shape. The particles are tightly packed.



**Liquid state** – takes the shape of container. Has no fixed shape and are not tightly packed but can move about.



**Gaseous state** – has no fixed shape and can be easily compressed (squeezed). It fills up all the empty spaces and can move freely. Particles are not close together but far apart.



## Activity:

1. What is a matter?

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2. How many states of matter are there?

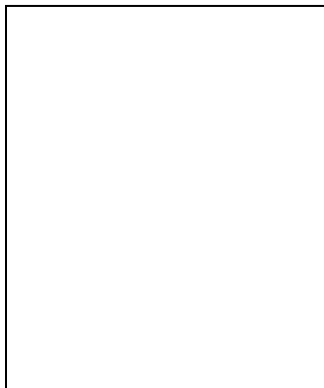
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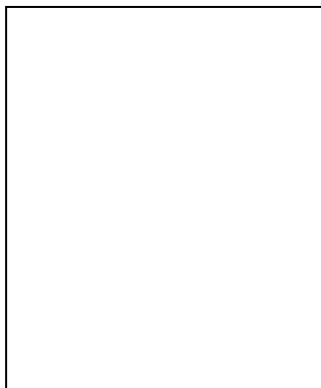
3. List down some of the matter that you can see around.


4. Draw and colour:

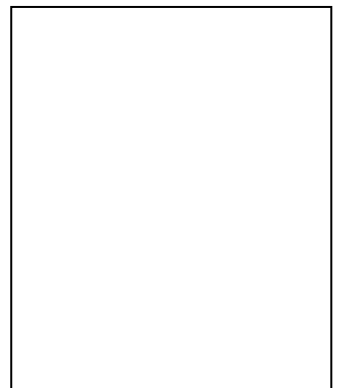
a. desk



b. woods



c. river





## SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_ **YEAR:** 4 **SUBJECT:** Healthy Living

<b>STRAND</b>	Understanding Others
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	Person with Disability
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- List down the type of disabilities.</li><li>- Respect people who have disability.</li></ul>

- ✓ **Vision impairment** – loss of a person’s vision
- ✓ **Hearing impairment or deafness** - refers to conditions in which individuals are fully or partially unable to detect at least some sound which can be heard by most people.
- ✓ **Mental health** - A mental disorder or mental illness is associated with distress or disability that occurs in an individual, and seen by people as being outside of normal development or cultural expectations.

### Physically impairment

1. They long to be normal and be seen as normal as much as possible.
2. These children need to feel as successful too!
3. Keep your expectations of the persons with disability child high. This child is capable of achieving.
4. Do not give rude remarks, name calling or tease them.
5. Compliment appearance from time to time.
6. Make adjustments and accommodations whenever possible to enable this child to participate with you.
7. Never pity a person with disability; they do not want your pity.



**Activity:**

1. What are some of the disability that a person may have?

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2. What are some of the ways in which we can assist people with disabilities?

(i).

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(ii).

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(iii)

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**SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**YEAR:** 4

**SUBJECT:** Maths

<b>STRAND</b>	Algebra
<b>SUB- STRAND</b>	Number Patterns
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Work out the next missing number in a given number pattern.</li><li>- Predict the next possible event.</li></ul>

**Number Patterns**

- A list of numbers that follows a sequence/pattern.
- **Example:** 1, 4, 7, 10, 13...

**Activity:**

1. Write the numbers that come next.

a). 1 , 3, 5, 7, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

b). 24, 34, 44, 54, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

c). 35, 40, 45, 50, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

d). 12, 18, 24, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

e). 2, 4, 6, 8, \_\_\_\_\_, 12, 14, \_\_\_\_\_, 18.

f). 5, 10, 15, \_\_\_\_\_, 25, 30, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

g). 5, 8, 11, \_\_\_\_\_, 17, 20, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

h). 2, 6, 10, \_\_\_\_\_, 18, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

i). 30, 28, 26, \_\_\_\_\_, 22, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

j). 99, 90, 81, \_\_\_\_\_, 63, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

k). 60, 48, 36, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

l). 150, 125, 100, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

### Short answer questions

1. Maryam is 10 years old. Emily is 2 years older than Maryam and 3 years older than Harold. How old is Harold?

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2. What is the largest whole number you can make with the following digits?

6      7      8      2      3

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3. The mango tree is taller than the lemon tree. Which tree is shorter?

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4. The brown dog is heavier than the white dog but lighter than the grey dog. Which dog is the lightest?



## **SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL**

**NAME:** \_\_\_\_\_

**YEAR:** 4

**SUBJECT:** Social Studies

<b>STRAND</b>	Place and Environment
<b>SUB- STRAND</b>	Cultural Events.
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	- State the importance of Hair cutting ceremony of new born baby.

### **Hair cutting ceremony in a Hindu community**

- Hair shaving ceremony in the Hindu community is called Mundan.
- It is believed to give long life and a good future to the child.
- Mundan is also thought to be essential to protect the child from the evil eye.
- Mundan is performed during the first year, or in the third year of a child's life.
- In some groups, mundan is done only for a baby boy.
- However, depending on the beliefs and customs of the family, girls too may have a mundan ceremony.
- The hair is usually shaved by a senior member of the child's family.

#### **ACTIVITY:**

1. What is the hair shaving ceremony in the Hindu community called?

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2. Why do Hindus shave their new born baby's hair?

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3. At what age is the child's hair shaved?

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4. Who takes part in the hair shaving ceremony?

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5. What happens after the hair is shaved?

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### **Hair cutting ceremony in an I-Taukei community**

- In the I-Taukei culture the ceremony is usually done for a boy or girl around 6 years of age.
- The hair is normally cut by a very close relative of the child.
- The child is usually wrapped in tapa to signify the special occasion.
- A special feast is normally prepared by the family after the hair cutting ceremony.

### **Activity:**

1. How is the child dressed for the hair cutting ceremony?

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2. Who would cut the child's hair?

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3. What is done after the hair cutting ceremony?

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1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

NA VOSA VAKA VITI

2021

WEEKLY HOME STUDENT PACKAGE 2

Yacamu: \_\_\_\_\_

Kalasi:   Va  

Wase	12
Ulutaga	Ko Qurai
Usutu ni lesioni	Me saumi vinaka ga na veitaro ka vola nai talanoa.

A. Digitaka na i sau ni taro dodonu ka qai toqa na laini e rukuna.

1. Me (teivaki, tei) na noda qele ka me (teivaki, tei) kina uvi kei na dalo.
2. A dabe (tu, toka) ko Seru ka tucake (tu, toka) ko Vueti.
3. Au a (vakabauta, vakadinata) na nona vosa, ia niu sa qai raica, au sa qai (vakabauta, vakadinata) sara.
4. Mo ni kua ni (tauca, betia) na moli ni sa vou, e vinaka mo ni qai (tauca, betia) ga ni sa dreu.
5. Dou (toro, toso) cake yani ka me (toro, toso) mada yani kato bibi ogo.

B. Vakaotia Na Yatuvosa Ogo (Add four or five more words)

1. E na mataka \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

C. Vola nai talanoa baleta nomu koronivuli qai droinitaka. \_\_\_\_\_ .

2. E daidai \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. E na macawa ka lako mai



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. E na bogi rua \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Au na tovolea me'u \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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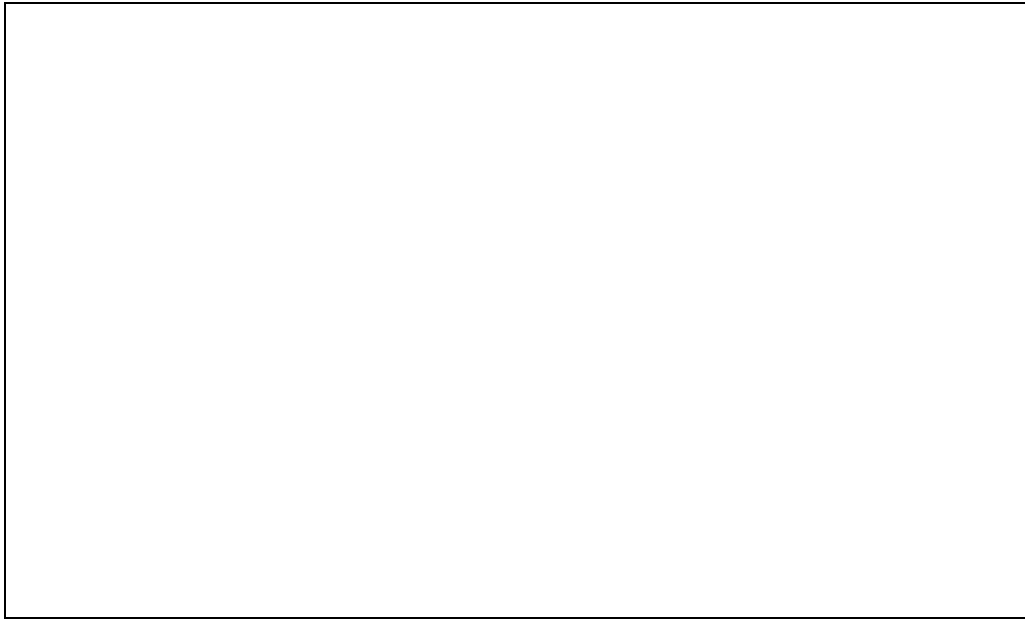
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Droinitaka nomu koronivuli