

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL

Weekly Home Study Package

YEAR 4

ENGLISH

WORKSHEET SOLUTION- 3

<i>STRAND</i>	WRITING AND SHAPING
<i>SUB-STRAND</i>	LANGUAGE FEATURES AND RULES
<i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i>	Examine appropriate language conventions used in a range of text types.

LESSON NOTES

CONJUNCTIONS: And, But

- **AND** is used to join two events
 - The subject of the event is the same, e.g. He sat down and had lunch.
 - The subject of the event is different, we put a comma before and.
E.g. She got up, and she cooked breakfast.
 - When we expect the second idea, e.g. Sasha is very tall and she is very kind.
- **BUT** is used to connect events when we don't expect the second event.
 - When the subject of the event is the same, we don't repeat the subject.
E.g. They ran but missed the train.
 - When the subject of the event is different we put a comma before but.
E.g. Jolly can drive, but Sasha cant.
 - When we expect the second idea, e.g. Jolly was very tall but she wasn't nice.

ACTIVITIES

QUESTION 1: Choose the correct word and underline.

1. My mum prepared the lunch for the picnic, **and/but** she forgot the soda.
2. The food was delicious, **and/but** it was not expensive.

QUESTION 2: Write and or but to complete the sentence.

1. Ratu went to the zoo, **and** he saw the mighty lion.
2. Bimal took an umbrella, **but** it did not rain.
3. Aarav ran in a race, **and** his friends cheered.
4. The witch looked scary, **but** she was friendly.
5. It was late night, **but** Grace could not fall asleep.

QUESTION 3: Fill in the missing word using and or but.

1. I don't speak French **and** Chinese, **but** I speak a little English.
2. I don't eat beef **and** fish, **but** I eat chicken.

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HEALTHY LIVING

WORKSHEET SOLUTION - 3

STRAND	SAFETY
SUB-STRAND	Personal Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognise the need to follow rules in order to ensure their own safety and the safety of others.

LESSON NOTES: Water Safety

Being in the water can be a lot fun, whether it's a pool, pond, river, or sea. But it also can be dangerous if you don't follow a few simple safety rules. The following will help you stay safe in the water.

- Always be supervised in and around water. Be around at least one adult to watch at all times.
- Never swim alone, swimming is safer and more fun with a buddy.
- Do not dive or jump into water that you can't see through. Obstacles like rocks and stumps may be hiding under the surface.
- Never turn your back to the ocean. Big surf and strong riptides can come without warning.
- Do not depend on floating toys to keep you safe. Inner tubes, water wings and other inflatables are not safe substitutes for life jackets.
- Children and non swimmers should always wear life jackets in open water.
- Do not prolong the time you hold your breath underwater. Holding your breath longer than necessary underwater can result in a loss of consciousness and lead to drowning.
- Swim only in designated swim areas. Signs are posted for a reason, there may be hidden danger in non-designated areas. Learn to swim from an adult swimmer.

ACTIVITIES

QUESTION 1: Write True or False

1. If you are a good swimmer, you don't have to wear a life jacket. **False**
2. You should always swim with a buddy or family member. **True**
3. It's alright to swim during a storm. **False**

QUESTION 2: Fill in the blanks

depth	drowning	run	swim
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1. It's a good idea to learn how to **swim**.
2. Never **run** near a pool.
3. Before jumping into a pool, look for **depth** markers so you know where it's ok to swim and dive.
4. **Drowning** is the most common cause of death for kids.

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HINDI
WORKSHEET SOLUTION- 3

STRAND	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
SUB-STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	उचित विराम तथा वर्तनी व व्याकरण के नियमों को सरल विषयों में व्यक्त करना

LESSON NOTES

सामान शब्द (Synonyms)

एक ही अर्थ वाले शब्द । जैसे : माँ - माताजी , आँख - नयन

ACTIVITIES

1. सुरज - सूर्य
2. हवा - वायु
3. वृक्ष - पेड़
4. धरती - ज़मीन
5. जल - पानी
6. रोशनी - प्रकाश
7. बरसात - वर्षा
8. गगन - आकाश
9. झूरा - सूखा
10. आसान - सरल

सूखा
आकाश
वर्षा
सरल
प्रकाश
पानी
ज़मीन
पेड़
वायु
सूर्य

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ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

WORKSHEET SOLUTION - 3

STRAND	MATTER
SUB-STRAND	INVESTIGATING MATTER
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Define matter and compare the three states of matter.

LESSON NOTES

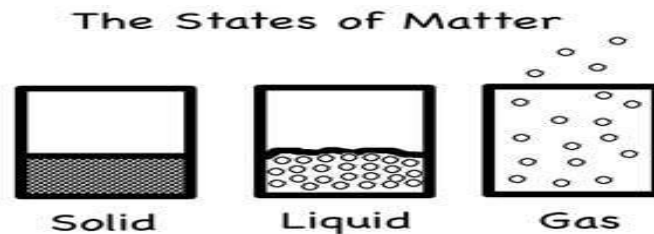
What is Matter?

- Everything around us is matter.
- Matter is anything that takes up space and has mass.
- Matter is anything we can think of and things that are around us.

What are the different states of matter?

➤ Matter exists in any of these three states: Solid , Liquid, Gas

1. **Solid State** - has rigid definite shape. The particles are tightly packed together. E.g. Table
2. **Liquid State** - takes the shape of the container. Has no fixed shape and are not tightly packed together but can move about. E.g. Water
3. **Gaseous State** – has no fixed shape and can be easily compressed (squeezed). It fills up all the empty spaces and can freely move about. Particles are not close together but far apart.



ACTIVITIES

Question: Tell whether each is a solid, liquid, or gas.

1. Milk - liquid
2. Oxygen - gas
3. Pencil - solid
4. Ice cube - solid
5. Water vapour - gas
6. Fish - solid
7. Carbon dioxide - gas
8. Juice - liquid
9. Chair - solid
10. Bottle - solid
11. Oil - liquid
12. Boat - solid