

### Reading 3

## **Taking Care of Animals**

Victor lives on a farm. He lives with his parents in a little nipa house. Victor has an elder sister called Nora.

Victor and Nora help their parents. They help take care of their animals. They have a carabao, a horse, a goat and some chickens. Father takes care of the horse. Victor takes care of the carabao. Mother takes care of all the chickens. Nora take care of the goat.

Their animals are all fat and healthy. Each one takes care of animals well.

**Comprehension Question 3-Answer in a complete sentence.**

Taking Care of Animals

1. Where does Victor live?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How many members are there in the family?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What word tells about his house?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Who is Victor's sister?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Who takes care of the horse?

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Who takes care of the carabao?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Who takes care of the goat?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Who takes care of the chicken?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. How many animals do they have in all?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. Why are the animals healthy?

\_\_\_\_\_

Unjumble –find the correct word from the story

mliaasn- \_\_\_\_\_      sreantp- \_\_\_\_\_

ersoh- \_\_\_\_\_      aotg - \_\_\_\_\_

yheltah- \_\_\_\_\_      rfam- \_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the gap.

1. Victor has an \_\_\_\_\_ sister called \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Victor takes \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ takes care of the \_\_\_\_\_.

## Reading 4

**The Banana Peelings**

Celso was eating bananas one evening. He threw the peelings out of the window. Celso got ready for school. He did not want to be late for school. He walked fast.

"Ouch!" Celso cried as he stepped on some banana peelings. Down he fell. His clothes became dirty. His books dropped.

"Are you hurt?" Mother asked running to him. "No, mother, I am not hurt," Celso said as he got up. He looked at the banana peelings.

"Somebody did not use the garbage can," Mother said.

"I threw these peelings last night, mother. Next time, I'll use the garbage can, said Celso.

### Comprehension Questions 4

#### The Banana Peelings

1. What did Celso eat?

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2. When did he eat the fruit?

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3. Where did he throw the peelings?

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4. Where was Celso going?

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5. Who stepped on the banana peelings?

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6. Who saw Celso fall?

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7. Who did not use the garbage can?

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8. Was Celso hurt?

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9. Is Celso an honest boy?

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List at least 5 verbs from the story.

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List at least 5 nouns from the story.

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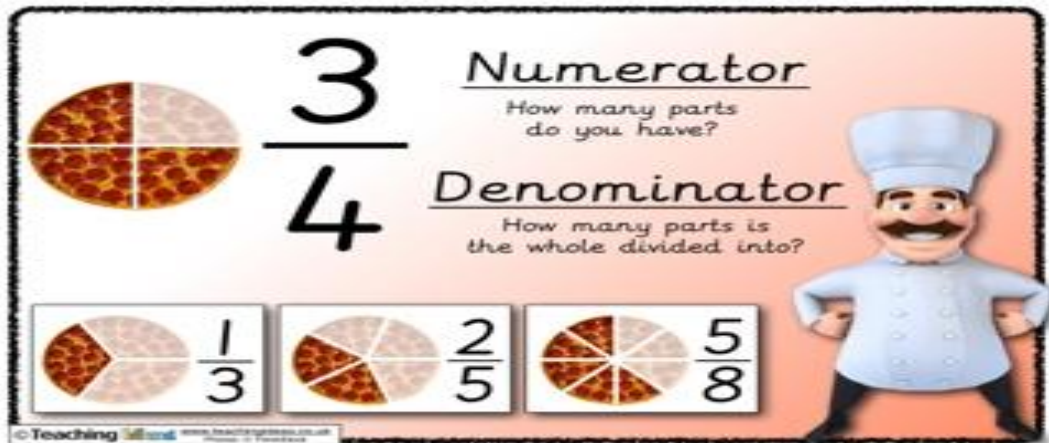
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**1078 UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 4 – MATHEMATICS**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5**

**FRACTION-EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS**

Add fractions with the same denominator.

- A fraction has 2 parts.
- Top number is the **numerator** and the bottom number is the **denominator**.



- When adding fractions with the same denominator, the **numerator** only is added.
- For example:  $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{4}$  (1 + 2 = 3)  
 (denominator remains the same)

Add the following fractions

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

$$\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{5} =$$

$$\frac{2}{9} + \frac{2}{9} =$$

$$\frac{3}{6} + \frac{2}{6} =$$

$$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7} =$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} =$$

$$\frac{3}{6} + \frac{1}{6} =$$

$$\frac{5}{8} + \frac{2}{8} =$$

Subtraction of fractions with the same denominator.

- When subtracting fractions with the same denominator, the **numerator** only is subtracted.
- For example;  $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$  (  $3 - 2 = 1$  )  
(denominator remains the same)

Subtract the following fractions.

$$\frac{6}{8} - \frac{2}{8} =$$

$$\frac{15}{20} - \frac{12}{20} =$$

$$\frac{4}{15} - \frac{2}{15} =$$

$$\frac{25}{30} - \frac{16}{30} =$$

$$\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} =$$

$$\frac{19}{19} - \frac{15}{19} =$$

$$\frac{5}{16} - \frac{2}{16} =$$

$$\frac{35}{40} - \frac{29}{40} =$$

$$\frac{3}{7} - \frac{2}{7} =$$

$$\frac{11}{14} - \frac{9}{14} =$$

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**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5**  
**YEAR 4 –HEALTHY LIVING**

UNIT 10: A GOOD LEADER

A good leader is able to:

- Communicate verbally or in return.
- Understand the task, aim and vision of the group.
- Make wise decision.
- Tells, plan and support group work.
- Fair, alert and helpful to needs of individuals.

The challenge of leadership is to be strong, but not rude;

Be kind but not weak;

Be bold, but not bully;

Be thoughtful, but not lazy;

Be humble, but not timid;

Be proud, but not arrogant;

Have humour, but without folly.

Jim Rohn .....

1. Write down 3 characteristics of a good leader.

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## UNIT11: ASSERTIVENESS

Assertiveness (Boldness) is a style of communication in which a person expresses his thoughts and feelings in a verbal, non-blaming, respectful way.

Bullies often select targets that they believe will not stand up for themselves. The more a bully sees that he can pick on his target unchecked, the more he will do it.

That's why an assertive (Boldness) response is so effective in countering bullying. The child who masters assertive communication demonstrates that a bully's attacks will be answered in a fair, but difficult way. Finding his target to be too powerful to irritate, the bully will most often move on.

### Passive, Aggressive & Assertive Communication Styles

Consider these possible exchanges between a bully (Florence ) and her would-be target (Grace):

**Flo:** If you want to sit at our table, you can't dress like that. You have to wear clothes from Jacks.

**Grace** These are from Jacks. They're from your favorite store. I love the way you dress.

**This response is a **passive** one that allows Flo to walk over Grace's personal boundaries. Grace sends a clear message: "Being rude to me is OK. Making me little is just fine. I will take whatever you say, in the hopes that you will like me."**

**Grace:** Who would want to sit here with you at the loser table, anyway?

**This **aggressive** response challenges Flo to challenge the strong reply. By copying Flo's aggressive response, Grace has almost assured that another conflict will follow.**

**Grace:** Cut it out, Flo. Clothes aren't what's really important here.

**This response is **assertive**. Grace lets Flo know that she does not intend to be abused. Her communication is simple and unemotional. It protects her boundaries without crushing over Flo's.**

Children who learn from a young age to communicate assertively show a kind of confidence that protects them from being targeted by bullies later in life.

Define assertiveness

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UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 4

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5 NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

HINDI

Activity:

1. Matras: सभी अक्षरों में दिए गए मात्रा लगाओ ।

रै ब म त ह प

दा सा गा का प

2. Vocabs: Write with four different colours.

दयालू \_\_\_\_\_

निर्दयी \_\_\_\_\_

न्याय \_\_\_\_\_

प्रसिद्ध \_\_\_\_\_

हंस \_\_\_\_\_

3. Reading: सिद्धार्थ की दया

एक राजकुमार था, जिसका नाम सिद्धार्थ था । वह तो बहुत दयालू था, पर उसका भाई देवदत्त बड़ा निर्दयी था ।

एक दिन बाग में दोनो खेल रहे थे । इतने में उन्होंने देखा कि आकाश में हंस उड़े जा रहे हैं । सिद्धार्थ उन्हें खुशी से देख रहा था । इतने में ही एक हंस को तीर लगा । वह पंख फड़फड़ाते जमीन पर आ गिरा ।

सिद्धार्थ ने दौड़ कर हंस को गोदी में उठा लिया और उसकी छाती में से तीर खींच कर बाहर निकाल लिया। हंस को होश हुआ। उसने आँखें खोलीं तो देखा कि सिद्धार्थ की आँखों से आँसू बह रहे थे।

इतने में देवदत्त आ पहुँचा। आते ही बोला, “यह हंस मेरा है मैं ने इसे तीर मार कर गिराया है।”

सिद्धार्थ - हंस मेरा है, मैं इसे न दूँगा।

देवदत्त - तीर मार कर तो मैं ने गिराया है, तब यह तुम्हारा कैसे हो सकता है ?

सिद्धार्थ - पर उसके शरीर में से तीर तो मैं ने निकाला है। तब बताओ कि यह हंस उस का हुआ जो उसे जिला दे या उसका, जो कि उसे मारे।

दोनों लड़ते-लड़ते राजा के पास गए।

सिद्धार्थ - राजा जी, हमारा न्याय करिए।

देवदत्त - यह हंस मेरा है, मैं ने तीर मार कर इसे गिराया है।

सिद्धार्थ - नहीं यह हंस मेरा है, मैं ने इसकी जान बचाई है।

राजा ने हंस सिद्धार्थ को सौंप दिया। दयालु राजकुमार सिद्धार्थ आगे चल कर गौतम बुद्ध के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुआ।

4. Questions: सही जवाब लिखो ।

१ देवदत्त कैसा लडका था ?

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२ सिद्धार्थ कैसा लडका था ?

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३ देवदत्त ने किसे तीर मार कर गिराया ?

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४ जब हंस को तीर लगा तब क्या हुआ ?

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५ सिद्धार्थ ने हंस को उठा कर क्या किया ?

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६ हंस किस का था । देवदत्त का यह सिद्धार्थ का ?

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७ राजा का क्या न्याय था ?

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८ आगे चल कर सिद्धार्थ क्या कहलाया ?

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5. विपरीत (उल्टा अर्थ वाले) शब्द लिखो ।

क. न्याय \_\_\_\_\_ ख. हँसना \_\_\_\_\_ ग. आकाश \_\_\_\_\_

घ. होश \_\_\_\_\_ च. दयालू \_\_\_\_\_ छ. राजकुमार \_\_\_\_\_

**1078 UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 4 SOCIAL STUDIES**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5**

**Strand 2: TIME, CONTINUITY AND CHANGE**

**2.1 CONTINUITY**

Time changes but some things still remain the same or keep occurring.

**List 1**

**Examples:**

People still:

- need to eat, rest and sleep.
- work.
- live with their families.
- keep friends.
- plant crops and vegetables to feed their families.

**2.2 CHANGE**

Time changes and some things also change.

**List 2**

**Examples**

- Use of internet to get information instead of reading books.
- Travelling in modern vehicles and buses.
- Buildings have become more modern – higher and bigger.
- New subjects are introduced at school.
- New roads and bridges are built to make transportation easier.
- More communities have access to electricity and roads.

1. Add two more things to list 1.

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2. Add two more things to list 2.

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**2.3** A positive change is called **PROGRESS**.

**Examples**

- Electricity is available in the village and students can study better under the light.
- The road to the settlement is constructed and farmers can easily transport their goods to the market.

**2.4** A negative change is called **REGRESS**.

**Examples**

- A lot of factories are built and there is more pollution.
- More vehicles on roads causing more pollution (smoke, exhaust).

**QUESTIONS**

Discuss and write at least 2 positive and negative changes that you have seen in your community.

Positive change
1.
2.

Negative change
1.
2.

**UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5**  
 YACAMU:

**SUBJECT : VOSA VAKAVITI**

**KALASI : 4**

**STRAND : 1 Wilivola**

**SUB STRAND : 1.1 Wilivola kei na volavola**

**ULUTAGA: Na Neitou Toro**

Eda dau marautaka me dua tiko na noda vuaka, ia eda na taleitaka sara vakalevu ke dua tiko noda geti. Na manumanu oqo na vuaka, e susugi ka maroroi sara vakavinaka. E manumanu yaga saran a vuaka ka ni rawa nida kania ka vakbibi cake sara ni dau icoi ni magiti vakaturaga.

Ko Meli, edua na gonetagane yabaki tinikarua, e na loma ni nona toro oqo, eratou tiko kina e dua na tama ni vuaka, dua na tinatina kei na va na luvena. E ratou bulabula ka levulevu na vuaka kece oqo. E dau nona cakacaka ko Meli , ena veimataka kei na veiyakavi me dau vakani ratou. Sa bau dua na cakacaka levu. E ratou sa bau dua na vuaka manoa ka ratou dau tiko voleka voli ga ena yasa ni toro.

**Sauma Na Taro Koto Era:**

1. Na cava nai balebale ni toro? \_\_\_\_\_
2. E dau maroroi na vuaka me dau cava? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Na cava e dau kania na vuaka? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Vakamacalataka na cakacaka nei Meli? \_\_\_\_\_

5. Na vuaka eratou lewe vica ? \_\_\_\_\_
6. E na gauna cava eratou dau kana kina na vuaka? \_\_\_\_\_

7. Droinitaka edua nodratou Toro ni Vuaka



**1078 UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**YEAR 4 – ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 5**

Strand 3: Energy There is an increasing demand for energy

Sub-strand- Energy sources and its transfer

**3.1 Defining Energy**

Energy is the ability or fuel required to do something.

**Energy Sources**

**Fossil fuels** (oil, coal and natural gas) sunlight, food, wood, water, wind, electricity and wave power.

**Sunlight** – The light that comes to the earth from the sun is pure energy. The sun is the original energy source. Nearly all other sources of energy originally got their energy from the sun.

**Food** – Food is the source of energy used by people. Food that we eat is digested, and the stored energy is used by the body to keep the heart beating, the blood pumping and the body growing.

**Wood** – Wood comes from trees, which are, of course, plants. The plants got their energy from the sun.

**Fossil Fuels** – Coal, oil and natural gas are the three energy sources that come from dead plants and animals buried underground for millions of years

**Oil** – Hold up a container of motor oil. Other petroleum products similar to motor oil are burned to fuel motor vehicles.

**Natural Gas** – Natural gas is used for cooking in many homes. Batteries are used in motor vehicles and many smaller appliances, like clocks, hearing aids and toys.

**Water** – Water is not an energy source, but water falling downhill is used to generate energy.

**Wind** – Winds that blow can be used to turn windmills, which generate electricity.



## Questions

1. What is the main source of energy?

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2. What is energy?

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3. State 3 types of energy.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Fill in the blanks

1. Energy is the ability to do \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Energy can neither be created nor \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ energy comes from the sun.

4. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are the three energy sources that come from dead plants and animals buried underground for millions of years

Solar destroyed	work natural gas	Coal oil
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