

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

NAME: _____

YEAR: 4

SUBJECT: English

WHSP 6

STRAND	Environment
SUB- STRAND	Reading and viewing
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Interpret meaning and be aware of purpose of familiar written texts.- Answer the questions correctly

Bird Talk

Did you know that you can probably teach any bird to say words and make sounds? Birds are amazing. To call someone who is not too smart a bird-brain is not nice and is unfair to birds, which are really smart in a bird like way.

You can teach them on bird's voices and children can copy them easily. Members of the parrot family are the best if you Parrot cockatoo, canary, parakeet, budgerigar, patient distract creature want to teach the words and sounds of parrots. Choose a cockatoo, parakeet or budgerigar but any bird in a cage, a canary for instance can learn.

First of all, you must be patient. Make the same sound over and over. You could do this in a darkened room so the birds often know what the sound means. When the telephone rings, a bird often says, „hello“. (Some say, goodbye“.)

Remember that these clever creatures can imitate sounds much better than humans can. Try recording on tape the noise that you wish the bird to learn. Try a car engine, a horn beeping or a saw cutting wood and play it for fifteen minutes a day. Have patience and you will notice the bird getting the sound or words clearer with each passing day.

Activity 1: Read the text and answer these questions.

1. Which birds are the best for teaching how to talk?

2. Who are probably the best teachers of birds?

3. Why are children the best teachers?

4. What other birds can you teach them on how to talk?

5. What are two ways of teaching a bird on how to talk?

6. Which one of these phrases best explains the meaning of “to become distracted”?

Activity 2: In the space provided, list the sentences in their alphabetical order.

(a)Record a sound. _____.

(b)One day the bird will make a sound._____.

(c)Play the sound to the bird._____.

(d)Keep a bird in a cage._____

(e.)Continue playing the sound over and over again._____.

Activity 3: SPELLING AND WORDS SKILLS

Find and write down the word which does not belong in each of these word families.

a. Park mark pack dark _____

b. Bang ring clang rang _____

c. Beach search peach reach _____

d. Ran can any fan _____

e. Pass caps taps maps _____

NAME: _____

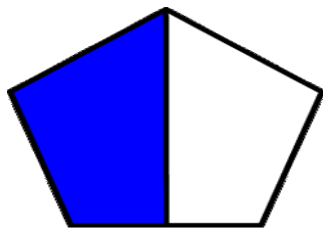
YEAR: 4

SUBJECT: Maths

WHSP 6

STRAND	Numbers
SUB- STRAND	Fractions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	- Show parts of a whole by shading the parts.

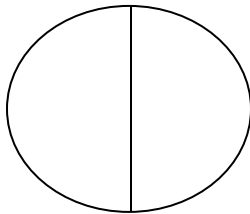
Example: If we colour one part out of two, we have coloured one half. We write this as: $\frac{1}{2}$



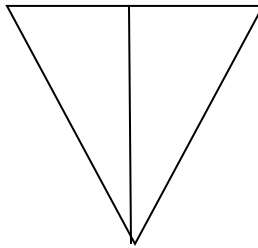
One half is coloured = $\frac{1}{2}$

Activity 1: Shade the one half of the given fraction.

a.



b.

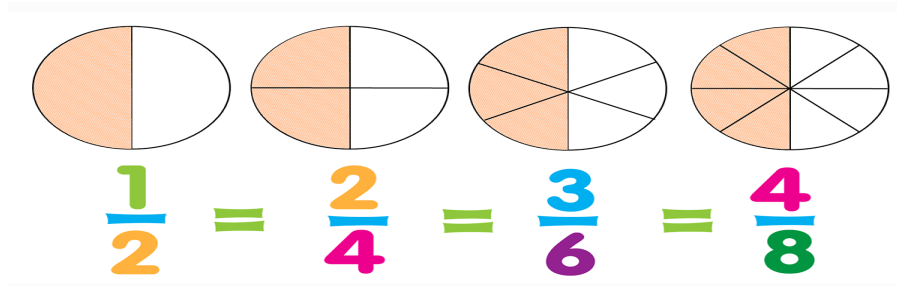


c.



Equivalent Fractions – are fractions that are equal.

Example:

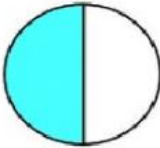
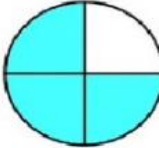

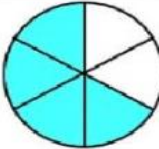
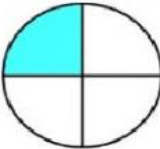
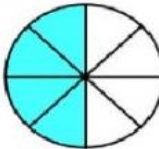
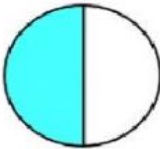
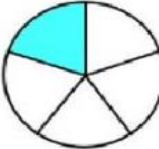

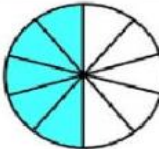


Activity 2:

Equivalent Fractions

Equivalent fractions are fractions that have different numerator and denominator but are equal or represent the same value.

A. Direction: Use the diagram to identify the equivalent fractions.

1)  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{4}$	6)  $\frac{\quad}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8}$
2)  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{6}$	7)  $\frac{\quad}{6} = \frac{\quad}{3}$
3)  $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{8}$	8)  $\frac{\quad}{8} = \frac{\quad}{4}$
4)  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{6}$	9)  $\frac{\quad}{5} = \frac{\quad}{10}$
5)  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{\quad}{9}$	10)  $\frac{\quad}{10} = \frac{\quad}{2}$

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

NAME: _____ **YEAR:** 4 **SUBJECT:** Healthy Living **WHSP 6**

STRAND	Safety
SUB- STRAND	Personal Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Define the safety- List down ways in which you can be safe at home, school, in public.

Personal Safety

At Home

- Know who is at your door before opening it.
- Never rely on chain locks.
- Never dress in front of windows, always close your curtains.
- Never let anyone into your home without proper identification.
- Never let strangers into your home to use the telephone. Make the call for them while they wait outside.
- Always leave outside lights on after dark.
- If you receive a wrong number phone call, don't give out your name or phone number.
- If you receive a rude phone call, hang up and call police.
- If you suspect anyone is in your house, do not go in. Go to a neighbour and call the police.
- If you see or hear anything suspicious, call the police.

In the water

- Being in the water can be a lot of fun, whether it is a pool, pond, river, sea or ocean.
- But it also can be dangerous if you don't follow a few simple safety rules.
- You should always swim with an adult or lifeguard nearby
- Always wear a lifejacket on a boat.

Activity 1: Fill in the blanks.

Depth	drowning	run	swim	walk
-------	----------	-----	------	------

1. If you don't know how, it's a good idea to learn how to _____

2. Never _____ near a pool.

3. Before jumping into a pool, look for _____ markers so you know where it's OK to swim and dive.

4. _____ is the second most common cause of death from injuries for kids younger than one

NAME: _____

YEAR: 4

SUBJECT: Hindi

WHSP 6

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB-STRAND	सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाँ
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	- सही जवाब को लिखना ।

घोड़े को सबक

एक आदमी के पास एक घोड़ा और एक गधा था। एक दिन वह इन दोनों को लेकर बाजार जा रहा था। उसने गधे की पीठ पर खूब सामान लादा था। घोड़े की पीठ पर कोई सामान नहीं था। रास्ते में गधे ने घोड़े से कहा, “भाई मेरी पीठ पर बहुत ज्यादा वजन है। थोड़ा बोझ तुम भी अपनी पीठ पर लाद लो।” घोड़े ने कहा, “बोझ ज्यादा हो या कम, मुझे इससे वास्ता नहीं है। यह बोझ तुम्हारा है और इन्हे तूम्हें ही उठाकर चलना है। मुझसे इसके बारे में कुछ मत कहो।

यह सुनकर गधा चुप हो गया। फिर वे चुपचाप चलने लगे। थोड़ी देर बाद भारी बोझ के कारण गधे के पाँव लड़खड़ाने लगे और वह रास्ते पर गिर पड़ा। वह फिर उठ न सका। इसके बाद उस आदमी ने गधे की पीठ से सारा सामान उतार दिया। उसने यह सारा बोझ घोड़े की पीठ पर लाद दिया। चलते-चलते घोड़ा सोचने लगा, “यदि मैंने गधे का कुछ भार अपनी पीठ पर ले लिया होता, तो कितना अच्छा होता। अब मुझे सारा बोझ उठाकर बाजार तक जाना पड़ेगा।

बच्चों ! इस पाठ से हमें यही सीख मिलती है कि दुःख-दर्द में हाथ बँटाने से हमारा दुःख-दर्द भी कम हो जाता है।

(क.) सही जवाब को चुनकर गोलाकार निशान बनाइए।

1. सामान किस की पीठ पर लादा गया था ?

क घोड़ा।

ख गधा।

2. “भाई मेरी पीठ पर बहुत ज्यादा वजन है।” ऐसा किस ने कहा ?

क गधा

ख घोड़ा

3. घोड़े ने कहा, “बोझ ज्यादा हो या कम, मुझे इससे वास्ता नहीं है।” क्या वह सही कर रहा था ?

क जी हा

ख जी नहीं

4. गधा क्यों फिर चल नहीं पाया ?

क काम चोर था

ख बहुत ज्यादा बोझ था

5. इस पाठ से हमें क्या सीख मिलती है ?

क काम चोर बनो

ख दूसरों की मदद करनी चाहिए

(ख.) नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पूरा करो ।

1. उसने गधे की पीठ पर _____ ।
2. मुझसे इसके बार _____ ।
3. वह फिर वह _____ ।
4. उसने यह सारा बोझ _____ ।
5. दुःख-दर्द में हाथ बँटाने से हमारा _____ ।

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

NAME: _____ **YEAR:** 4 **SUBJECT:** Social Studies **WHSP 6**

STRAND	Time, Continuity And Change
SUB- STRAND	Changes.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	- Define the term progress and regress.

PROGRESS - A positive change

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.

REGRESS - A negative change

Examples

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

ACTIVITY 1: Draw and write about the positive and negative changes that has taken place in your community.

<u>Positive Change</u>	<u>Negative Change</u>

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 4 NA VOSA VAKA VITI WHSP 6

Matana : Na vakadidigo

Matana lalai: Na kena vakayagataki na veivosa

Veika e rawati : Na kena saumi vakavinaka na veitaro

WASEWASE A NAI WILIWILI

1. (E sa vuka na manumanu)

(lewe rua) _____

(lewe tolu) _____

(lewe levu) _____

2. Keitou dau vukei neitou Ta.

(lewe dua) _____

(lewe rua) _____

(lewe levu) _____

3. Qurai e yabaki _____ kei Leba e yabaki _____

WASEWASE B Vola vakadodonu na vei yatu vosa ena nomu biuta na i vakatakilakila e ganita.

1. e na la' ki qito ki ba ko saimoni.

2. oqori na noqu I sele a kaya ko seru.

3. totolo mai ke a kaila yani o tui.

4. na yacaqu ko solomoni.

5. au na qai muri vakamalua yani a kailavaka yani o mere.

1098 SABETO SANGAM SCHOOL

NAME: _____ **YEAR:** 4 **SUBJECT:** Elementary Science **WHSP 6**

STRAND	Matter
SUB- STRAND	Reactions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	- List down the examples of Temporary changes.

Temporary And Permanent Changes

- Changes to materials can be permanent or temporary.
- The different changes matter undergoes are classified into temporary and permanent changes.

Temporary Changes


- Are physical changes.
- It occurs when the shape, size, appearance or state of substance is altered; a physical change of matter takes place.
- No new substance is formed.
- It is usually a change which is reversible that is by reversing the process; the original substance can be obtained.

Example:

- Sugar dissolves completely in water but by evaporating the water, sugar can be recovered again.
- When an electric current is passed, the bulb light up and as the current is cut off the glowing stops.

Permanent Changes are chemical changes

- The original properties get changed and one or more new substance is formed.
- These changes cannot be reversed by mere reversal conditions.
- The mass of the individual substance that undergoes the change always either increases or decreases. **Example:**

 formation of rust, burning paper, burning wood, digesting food, fireworks exploding

Activity 1:

1. Write down 2 temporary and 2 permanent changes
