

LESSON NOTES

School: Lovu Sangam School

Year : 4

Subject: English

Worksheet #: 7

STRAND	Reading and Viewing
Sub- Strand	Language, Features and Rules
Content Learning outcome	Examine how grammar and punctuation are used in written and visual texts to convey meaning.

Lesson Notes- Capital letters and Speech Marks.

1. We use capital letters at the beginning of a sentence, and for names of people and places. Example; We will go to town. Amit, Epeli, Shravni and etc.

2. Speech marks such as (?) - When a question is asked, (“ ”) - open and closed inverted commas on what the person said and (!) - Exclamation mark if a person shouts, yelled or cried. See how the speech marks are used in a sentence in the examples given below.

Examples:

- “My friend is Matthew,” said Patel. (The comma is used in this sentence)
- “What is your name?” asked the teacher. (When a question is asked)
- “The house is on fire!” shouted the villagers. (We use an exclamation mark when a person yells or shouts).

a.) Write these sentences correctly. Change to capital letters and write the correct speech marks in the sentences given below.

1. the children are staying home for long now said arun.

_____.

2. how are you doing during this lockdown asked pailato.

_____.

3. run for your lives yelled the fisherman.

_____.

b). Write the meaning of these speech marks and symbols.

1. ? - _____

2. ! - _____

3. “ ” - _____

4. , - _____

LESSON NOTES

School: Lovu Sangam School





Year: 4

Subject: Mathematics

Worksheet : # 7

Strand	Measurement
Sub Strand	Length
Content Learning Outcome	Study about non- standard units of measurement.

Non-standard units are:

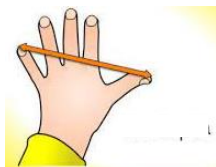
Non standard unit	Definition	Illustration
Hand span	The distance between the little finger and the thumb on an outstretched hand.	
Steps or pace	The number of steps or pace that is taken.	
Arm length	The number of arm length taken for a given distance.	
Fathom	The length measured on a person outstretched arms.	

Perimeter is the distance around a given shape. E.g. A desk top has 4 sides, to find its perimeter; we will measure lengths and widths around the desktop to find its **perimeter**.

Activity

Label the following measurements.

1.



2.



3.



4.



Strand	Infectious Diseases –Keeping Disease germs away from us
Sub Strand	How is Dysentery Spread, Overcrowded rooms, Immunizations
Content Learning Outcome	State dangers of over- crowding rooms.

Airborne Diseases

1. Airborne diseases are spread by stale air from people staying in over crowded rooms.
2. It is spread when droplets of organisms are expelled into the air due to coughing, sneezing and talking.
3. Some common airborne diseases are:
 - a) Tuberculosis (TB) - a disease caused by bacteria that attacks the lungs.
 - b) Influenza (flu)- respiratory infection caused by virus.
 - c) Measles- very contagious disease. It is spread via contact with droplets from an infected person. Symptoms include coughing, fever, muscle pain, light sensitivity and a rash. This rash is red, flat, itchy and raised in some places on the skin.
4. It is very important to cover our nose with handkerchief while coughing and sneezing to prevent the spread of these diseases.

Activity

1. List down ways in which you can prevent airborne disease
_____.
2. Draw and Colour how you can prevent airborne disease.

LESSON NOTES

School: Lovu Sangam School

Year : 4

Subject: Hindi

Worksheet #: 7

Strand	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
Sub Strand	मूल-पाठ के प्रकार-मीडिया साधारण संप्रेषण साहित्यिक विषय
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME Concepts and skills and attitudes	परिचित विषयों व घटनाओं से संबंधित छोटे काल्पनिक व जानकारी प्रदान करने वाले पाठ को लिखने हेतु सरल वाक्यों का निर्माण ।

सर्वनाम : जो संज्ञा के स्थान पर लिखा जाए ।

जैसे: मैं , उस , वह , यह , उन , उस , वे

अभ्यास:

१. ----- लड़का है । (वह / वे)
२. ----- कल शहर जाएँगे । (वह / वे)
३. ----- को यहाँ बुलाओ । (उस / उन)
४. ----- पाठशाला जा रही हूँ । (वह / मैं)
५. ----- शहर जा रहा है । (वे / वह)
६. ----- गाना नहीं आता । (मेरे / मुझे)
७. ----- मेरी घड़ी है । (यह / ये)
८. ----- मेरे बच्चे हैं । (यह / ये)
९. ----- पुस्तक में क्या है । (उन / उस)
१०. ----- कक्षा चार में पढ़ती हूँ । (मैं / वह)

Strand	Place And Environment
Sub Strand	People and care of places
Content Learning Outcome	Understand ways to prepare for extreme weather conditions such as an earthquake.

What is an Earthquake?

1. An earthquake is an intense shaking of Earth's surface.
2. It is caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault.
3. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.
4. The effects of earthquake are ground shaking, landslides and tsunamis.
5. Earthquakes impact on food security and livelihoods through loss and injury of family members and workforce.

Safety Measures

1. Keep calm and reassure others.
2. If you are indoors, get under a desk or table and hang on to it. (Drop, Cover and Hold on) or move into a hallway or against an inside wall.
3. If you are outside, get into an open space, away from buildings, power lines and anything else that might fall on you.

Questions

1. What is an earthquake?

2. What are the effects of earthquake?

3. Why should you get under a desk or table during an earthquake?

4. What should you do if you are outside during an earthquake?

Strand	Volavola kei na bulibuli
Sub Strand	Bulia e dua nai okaoka ni tukutuku veikauyaki kei na kena volai me vakadewataka ka vakamacalataka kina na nanuma ena rai duidui.
Content Learning Outcome	Lawa ni Vosa

Wase 9: Na Neitou Toro.

Vosavosa Vaka-Viti

- 1.Kudrukudru i Ra Mo – tukuni vei ira era dau vosa kudrukudru ni tau mai e dua na lewa me vakayacori.
- 2.Vaka e vakasilimi na vuaka – tukuni vua e dua na tamata vakarau ca ka da lomani koya, oti gay a e mani vakayacora tale na veika e vakayacora e liu.
- 3.E vaka e kana na vuaka ni veikau – tukuni vei ira na mateni ni ra dau kana.
- 4.E dua na rara – E i coi ni magiti ni solevu e dua na rarana vuaka e tini na vuaka.

Na vosa vaka-viti

Vosa Veibasai

1. Wasoma - _____
2. Cobaraka - _____
3. Manoa- _____
4. Basika - _____
5. Taqaya- _____
6. Viria - _____
7. Veiyaulaki - _____

veitikivi	basuka	yalodei	yali	kila	cavuta	vakavudua
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LESSON NOTES

School: Lovu Sangam School

Year: 4

Subject: Elementary Science

Worksheet : # 7

Strand	Energy
Sub Strand	Energy Choices
Content Learning Outcome	Attach importance and put into practice ways of conserving energy.

Notes

1. All motor vehicles use fossil fuels (petrol and gas). Fossil fuel such as kerosene and gas are used for cooking in urban and rural areas where many prefer fire woods.
2. Fossil fuels are non- renewable sources of energy and will not last forever. We must promote use of safe and renewable energy like solar and hydro generated power so that it never runs out.
3. Most renewable energy comes either directly or indirectly from the sun. Sunlight or solar energy, can be used directly for heating and lighting homes and other buildings for generating electricity and variety of commercial and industrial uses.
4. The use of wood for cooking is safe as long as you keep planting trees.

Activity

Write **True** or **False** to answer the following questions.

1. Fossil fuel is only gas. _____
2. Only people in urban areas use fire wood. _____
3. Fossil fuels are non-renewable source of energy. _____
4. Non-renewable energy lasts long. _____
5. Solar energy is also known for sunlight. _____
6. Using fire wood for cooking is safe. _____
7. We should plant trees after cutting them down. _____
8. All motor vehicles use petrol. _____
9. We should use solar or hydro generated power so that it never run out.

10. Solar energy can be used for generating electricity. _____