

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**ENGLISH**

**YEAR 4**

**WORKSHEET 11**

Strand	Listening And Learning
Sub Strand	Text Type- Literary Texts
Content Learning Outcome	Examine and interpret ideas from spoken text.

**LESSON NOTES**

**TOPIC: Adjective**

Adjectives is a word that tells us more about a noun.

It describes or modifies a noun.

An adjectives appear before a noun in the sentence.

**Examples**

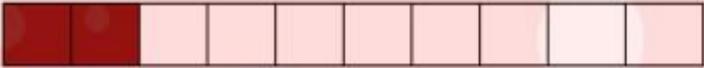
1. They live in a **beautiful** house.
2. Ben is an **adorable** baby.
3. He is a **fast** driver.

**ACTIVITY**

1. Underline the adjectives and box the nouns it describes in the sentences below.
  - a. Lisa likes to rides in a fast car.
  - b. Danny caught the red ball.
  - c. The four birds flew away into the blue sky.
  - d. I have five fingers on my hand.
  - e. I bought a black shirt for the play.
2. Box the adjective in each word pair.
  - a. Red apple
  - b. Black dog
  - c. Shiny car
  - d. Pretty girl
  - e. Tasty food

<b>Strand</b>	Numbers
<b>Sub Strand</b>	Decimals ( Subtraction of decimals )
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Convert decimals to fractions and vice versa

Lesson notes



There are 10 equal parts in the shape above.  
2 parts are shaded  $\frac{2}{10}$   
Fraction of the shaded part is  $\frac{2}{10}$   
We often use tenth. To write  $\frac{2}{10}$  in decimal is 0.2

Activity (2)

	Write in words	Write in fraction	Write in decimal
1	Two tenth		
2		$\frac{5}{10}$	
3	Six tenth		
4		$\frac{9}{10}$	

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**HEALTHY LIVING**

**YEAR 4**

**WORKSHEET 11**

Strand	Safety
Sub Strand	Personal Safety
Content Learning Outcome	Demonstrate safe behaviors in different settings.

**LESSON NOTES**

**Topic: Personal Safety**

**Road Rules**

1. Walk on the right-hand side of the road so you can see oncoming traffic.
2. When using any type of crossing you should:
  - Always check that the traffic has stopped before you start to cross.
  - always cross at the zebra or pedestrian crossings and do not jaywalk
  - be prepared to walk in single file, especially on narrow roads or in poor light.
3. At night wear something reflective to make it easier for others to see you. If there is no pedestrian crossing nearby, cross the road near a street light so that drivers can see you more easily.
4. At traffic lights, you should only start to cross the road when the green figure appears. If you have started to cross the road and the green figure goes out, you should still have time to reach the other side, but do not delay.

**Fire Safety**

Causes of fire at school and home

- Children playing with matches
- Lit candles near curtains
- Gas and kerosene stove exploding
- Electric faults

**ACTIVITY**

1. Which side of the road you should walk?
2. Which type of crossing you should always use to cross the road?
3. Why we should wear something reflective at night?
4. What does the green figure at the traffic light state?
5. List 2 things that cause fire at school and home.

<b>Strand</b>	संस्कृति
<b>Sub Strand</b>	गीत कविताएँ नृत्य
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	संस्कृत भाषा की रक्षा के लिए गीत गाएं और कविता को सही से पढ़ना।

## तारे

आसमान में चमके तारे,  
लगते कितने प्यारे-प्यारे ।  
छोटे-छोटे, नन्हे-नन्हे,  
झिलमिल-झिलमिल करते तारे ।  
रात अंधेरी जब होती है,  
राह दिखाते हैं ये तारे ।

### Activity

1. कविता किस के बारे में है ?
2. कौन सी चीज छोटी और चमकदार थी ?
3. चमकदार तारा बनाएं और रंगें।

<b><u>Strand</u></b>	<b>Time, Continuity And Change</b>
<b><u>Sub- Stand</u></b>	<b>Understanding The Past</b>
<b><u>Content Learning Outcome</u></b>	Select a significant person in their community and discuss their contributions in the development of their community

### **Lesson Notes**

1. **A Positive Change** is called **progress**. Examples:
  - Electricity is available in the village and students can study better in the light.
  - The road to the settlement is constructed and farmers can easily transport their goods to the market.
  - Modern houses are built.
2. **A Negative Change** is called **regress**. Examples:
  - A lot of factories are built and there is more pollution.
  - More vehicles on roads causing pollution (smoke, exhaust)
  - Soil erosion after bulldozing and grading lands for building houses and roads.

### **Activity**

1. What is positive change called?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. List down two positive changes that took place in your community.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is negative change called?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. List down two impacts of negative changes.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**YEAR 4**

**NA VOSA VAKAVITI**

**WORKSHEET 11**

**Ulutaga ni lesoni:** Na veika vakaviti

**Na I Bole Ni Vei Manumanu**

<b>Manumanu</b>	<b>Bole</b>
<b>Koli</b>	Sala kece ga kina koro
<b>Belo</b>	Dui mate ga ena nona ucu ni vatu
<b>Mana</b>	Dua ga na siga ni cola qele
<b>Beka</b>	Lako dui kau kena
<b>Kalavo</b>	Veitalia ga au qai motu roturotu dredre ga niu sa gunu dovu
<b>Ra kadi</b>	Vakarau ni se siga toka

**Cakacaka lavaki**

<b>Manumanu</b>	<b>Bole</b>
Koli	1.
Belo	2.
3.	Dua ga na siga ni cola qele
Beka	Lako dui kau kena
4.	Veitalia ga au qai motu roturotu dredre ga niu sa gunu dovu
Ra kadi	5.
6.	au cumuta , au colata, au vakaivua ki sawana
dovu	7.
8.	veitalia na kacabote

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**

**YEAR 4**

**WORKSHEET 11**

Strand	Energy
Sub Strand	Energy Transformation, Use and Conservation.
Content Learning Outcome	Appreciate that some sources of energy are more accessible and convenient in the community.

**LESSON NOTES**

**Topic: Energy transformation, use and conservation**

Energy change from one form to another - a shortlist of some examples:

- Hydroelectric dams (Stored energy → Electric energy)
- Electric generator (Mechanical work → Electric energy)
- Battery (electricity) (Chemical energy → Electric energy)
- Fire (Chemical energy → Heat and Light)
- Wave power (Mechanical energy → Electric energy)
- Windmills (Wind energy → Electric energy or Mechanical energy)
- Heater (Electric energy → Heat)
- Light bulb (electricity → light)

Using open fire for cooking.

Firewood has been used as a fuel since the beginning of mankind. It is renewable and easy to produce, transport and store. Burning wood transfers heat energy to the pot which allows food to cook and during this process light energy is also produced.

The burning of wood is a sequence of steps:

1. Wood dries up
2. Wood burns into wood-gas and charcoal
3. Charcoal is changed into ash

Burning a candle

A burning candle changes chemical energy to heat and light energy. Kerosene lamps, like candles, use chemical energy. The lamp uses energy from kerosene to produce light and heat.

**ACTIVITY**

1. In a flow diagram write the burning sequence of wood. 

--

 ⇒ 

Charcoal
----------

 ⇒ 

--
2. State the form of energy change in fire.
3. Firewood has been used as a \_\_\_\_\_ since the beginning of mankind (fire/fuel).
4. A burning candle changes \_\_\_\_\_ energy to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ energy (chemical/light/heat).
5. Define energy.