

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 4**

**ENGLISH**

**WHSP SET 5**

<b><i>STRAND</i></b>	<b>Reading And Viewing</b>
<b><i>SUB-STRAND</i></b>	<b>Language Features And Rules</b>
<b><i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i></b>	<b>Identify and make list of language features using text.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**Pronouns**

- A pronoun is a word that replaces a noun.
- E.g. When you were little, your mom might have said, “Give the ball to mommy.” Now that you are older, she replaces the word “mommy” with a pronoun, “Give the ball to me”.
- Example of some personal pronouns include: I, you, he, me, she, it, they, them, we, us, etc.

**ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES**

**Question 1:** Fill in the pronoun as in the example from the box.

He	she	it	we	they
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- a) Marry – She
- b) Mother - \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Nick and I - \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Peter - \_\_\_\_\_
- e) House - \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Jone and Raja - \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2:** Complete the sentence with correct pronoun from the brackets.

- 1. Can you talk to \_\_\_\_\_ later this session? ( me, their, he)
- 2. Lisa knows \_\_\_\_\_? ( his, you, he )
- 3. I gave the book to \_\_\_\_\_. ( him, its, she)
- 4. The teacher invited \_\_\_\_\_ for this class session. ( I, it, us )

**Question 3:** Colour the correct pronoun that can replace the underlined noun.

- 1. The dog ran across the road.

she	me	it
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- 2. My uncle is in London.

she	he	they
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**YEAR 4**

**MATHEMATICS**

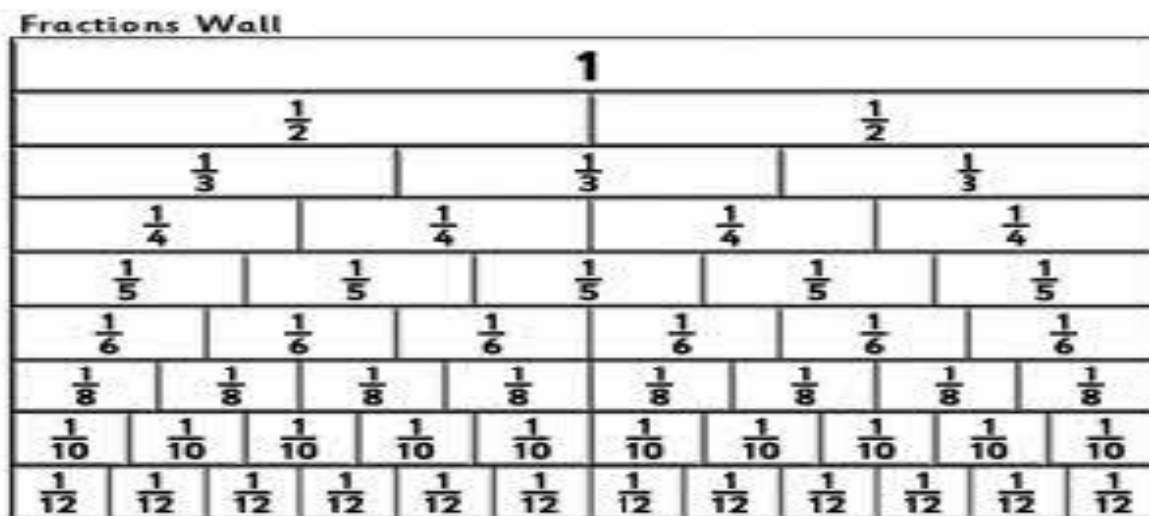
**WHSP SET 5**

<b>STRAND</b>	<b>Numbers</b>
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	<b>Fractions</b>
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	<b>Order Fractions In Ascending And Descending Order.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**Equivalent Fractions**

- Equivalent Fractions are fractions that have the same value. E.g.  $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$



**ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES**

**Question 1:** Order these fractions from the smallest to largest.

a)  $\frac{2}{4}$  ,  $\frac{2}{8}$  ,  $\frac{1}{10}$  \_\_\_\_\_

b)  $\frac{3}{10}$  ,  $\frac{2}{6}$  ,  $\frac{1}{8}$  \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2:** Order these fractions from largest to smallest.

a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  ,  $\frac{2}{4}$  ,  $\frac{2}{5}$  \_\_\_\_\_

b)  $\frac{3}{12}$  ,  $\frac{5}{10}$  ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  \_\_\_\_\_

**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 4**

**HEALTHY LIVING**

**WHSP SET 5**

<b><i>STRAND</i></b>	<b>Safety</b>
<b><i>SUB-STRAND</i></b>	<b>Personal Safety</b>
<b><i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i></b>	<b>Identify the Causes of Fire</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**Fire Safety**

**Some of the Common Causes of Fire**

- Children playing with matches.
- Lit candles near curtains.
- Unattended cooking.
- Gas and kerosene stove exploding.
- Electric faults.
- Flammable substances such as gas, kerosene, benzene, nail polish, hand sanitizer, mortoin sprays and other chemicals placed near heat sources.



**ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES**

**Questions**

1. Write two causes of fire.

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2. Draw and label 3 flammable substances at home. Check for the flammable sign.

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**1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL**

**YEAR 4**

**SOCIAL STUDIES**

**WHSP SET 5**

<b><i>STRAND</i></b>	<b>Place And Environment</b>
<b><i>SUB-STRAND</i></b>	<b>People And Care Of Places</b>
<b><i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i></b>	<b>Describe traditional and modern ways of predicting weather.</b>

**LESSON NOTES**

**Some Elements of Weather**

**Clouds**

- Clouds are made up of millions of tiny water droplets.
- Clouds are made when warm, moist air rises into the sky where it cools down and condenses.
- There are many types of clouds and looking at them can help you predict the weather.

**Winds**

- Wind is simply moving air.
- Both the direction and speed of the wind should be measured for weather observations.

**Pressure**

- Pressure is the weight of the atmosphere on the earth's surface.
- The atmospheric pressure is low at the mountains and high at sea level.
- Atmospheric pressure is measured with a **barometer**, which can be kept indoors.

**Humidity**

- Humidity is the amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere.

**Precipitation**

- Precipitation is the release of water from the atmosphere to the earth's surface as a solid or liquid.
- It includes rain, snow, hail, sleet, and dew.

**ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES**

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Write down two elements of weather. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Which instrument measures the atmospheric pressure? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Define the term **humidity**.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Give two examples of precipitation. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
5. Complete the following sentences.
  - a) Clouds are made up of millions of tiny water \_\_\_\_\_.

b) Wind is moving \_\_\_\_\_.

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**YEAR 4**

**ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**

**WHSP SET 5**

<b><i>STRAND</i></b>	<b>MATTER</b>
<b><i>SUB-STRAND</i></b>	<b>MATERIALS</b>
<b><i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i></b>	Investigate the physical properties of materials and the way these properties affect how materials are used.

**LESSON NOTES**

**Physical properties of some artificial materials**

- An object can be described with its colour, shape, mass, volume, density, taste, smell.

**Some properties of materials are:**

- **Magnetism** – materials that react to magnet.
- **Ductility** – ability of substance to change shape under pressure.  
Example: raw copper can be drawn into thin cord.
- **Malleability** – ability of substance to be flattened into thin sheets without breaking.  
Example: gold, iron, aluminium, copper, silver, and lead.
- **Elasticity** – ability to bend, stretch and return to its original shape.  
Example: rubber bands and elastic.
- **Flexibility** – ability to bend and stay bent. Example: paper clips, electrical wires, etc.

**ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES**

**Answer the following questions.**

1. Define the term ductility.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
2. Define the term malleability.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
3. Give two examples of malleable materials.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Define the term elasticity.  
\_\_\_\_\_.
5. Give two examples of elasticity.  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.