

Subject: English  
Week : 6

Year/Level: 4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Strand	Listening and Speaking
Sub-Strand	Language Features and Rules-Conjunctions
Content Learning Outcome (CLO)	Construct compound sentences using a greater variety of sentence beginners and linking devices to express spoken ideas.

### Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join other words or parts of a sentence.

**Example:** and, or, but, although, because, unless, while

**Activity A:** Fill in the blanks using (and, although, but, since, because or unless).

1. This is the first time it has rained *since* we moved here.
2. Mere was absent *because* she was sick.
3. Those boys are naughty *but* very helpful.
4. We will not have sports *unless* it stops raining.
5. Yash *and* Vivhaan are good friends.
6. Aarav came to school *although* he was sick.
7. Either Virash *or* Naval will win the race.

**Activity B:** Join the sentence using the correct conjunctions in the box below.

But	before	once
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1. I had a box of CD's. I can't find them.  
*I had a box of CD's but I can't find them.*
2. We had to get dressed. We eat.  
*We had to get dressed before we eat.*
3. We will leave. Everyone is ready.  
*We will leave one everyone is ready.*

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**LESSON NOTES**  
**WORKSHEET 6 -2021**

Subject: Mathematics  
Week : 6

Year/Level: 4

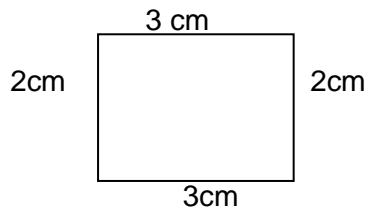
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Strand</b>	Measurement
<b>Sub-Strand</b>	Length / Area
<b>Content Learning Outcome (CLO)</b>	Demonstrate and use appropriate standard units of measure to estimate and calculate length, distances and perimeter of a given object.

**Perimeter**

- Perimeter is the total distance around a shape or object.

**Example:**

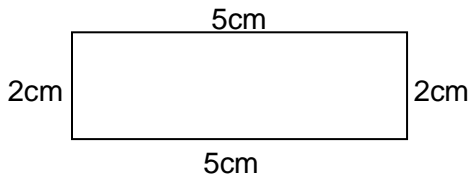


$$\text{Perimeter} = 3\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} + 3\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} = 10\text{cm}$$

The Perimeter of this square is 10cm.

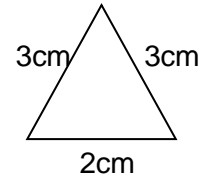
**Activity:** Find the perimeter.

1.



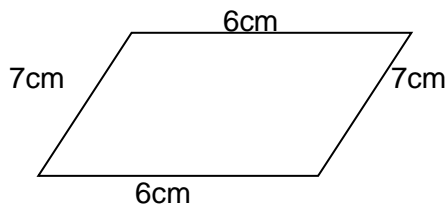
$$P = 5\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} + 5\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} \\ = 14\text{cm}$$

2.



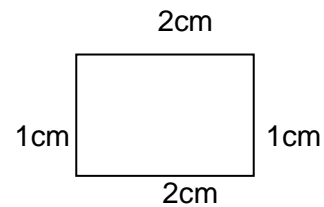
$$P = 3\text{cm} + 3\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} \\ = 8\text{cm}$$

3.



$$P = 6\text{cm} + 7\text{cm} + 6\text{cm} + 7\text{cm} \\ = 26\text{cm}$$

4.



$$P = 2\text{cm} + 1\text{cm} + 2\text{cm} + 1\text{cm} \\ = 6\text{cm}$$

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
LESSON NOTES  
WORKSHEET 6- 2021

Subject: Veika Vaka-viti

Year: 4

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRAND</b>	Volavola kei na Bulibuli
<b>Sub- Strand</b>	Lawa ni vosa
<b>Content Learning outcome</b>	Vakayagataki na vakadidigo kei na lawa ni vosa dodonu ena buli iyatuvosa.

**Cakacaka Lavaki**

Vola sobu e lima se sivia na vosa mo vakaotia kina na i tekivu ni yatuvosa e soli tiko.

1. E dodonu me **keitou vakarorogo vei rau na neitou tubutubu.**
2. Au dau taleitaka na **lako kei tamaqu ki na i teitei.**
3. E i tovo vinaka na **vakarokoroko vei ira na qase vei keda.**
4. E sega ni vinaka **na gone dau talaidredre vakawasoma.**
5. Na kequ kakana **taleitaki na ika vakalolo kei na dalo.**
6. Dau lomani ira **na gone ka sega tu na tamadra se tinadra.**
7. E sega ni vinaka **mo voroka na lawa ni koronivuli.**

b. Tuvana vakadodonu na vei vosa oqo me dua na iyatuvosa vakaibalebale.

1. talairawawa/ vei rau/ Mo dau/ na nomu/ i tubutubu .  
**Mo dau talairawarawa vei rau na nomu i tubutubu**
2. Pita/ vinaka/ gone/ ko / E  
**E gone vinaka ko Pita.**

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
SOLUTION  
WORKSHEET 6-2021**

**Subject: Healthy Living**

**Year: 4**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>Strand</b>	Personal and Community Health
<b>Sub-Strand</b>	Disease Prevention
<b>Content Learning Outcome (CLO)</b>	Outline the significance of preventing communicable diseases.

**Importance of Fresh Clean Air for Growth Why**

**we need fresh air?**

- makes our body strong, healthy and our muscles need fresh air to do their work.
- It fights disease germs.
- Not enough fresh air makes us tired, lazy, gives headache and we may faint.



**How to get enough fresh air?**

- work and play out of doors.
- If it is safe, sleep with windows open.
- Keep back straight when sitting or standing so that chest expands and allow fresh air in.
- Breathe through the nose and not through the mouth.

**WHAT ARE AIRBORNE DISEASES?**

-Airborne diseases are those, which are caused by microorganisms and spread through the air.

- These are mostly caused by pathogens like bacteria, fungi or viruses and are expelled into the air due to coughing, sneezing or talking.

**Some common airborne diseases may include:**

- Common cold
- Influenza caused by rhinovirus
- Mumps (virus attacks the glands beneath ears and even causes loss of hearing) □  
Measles,

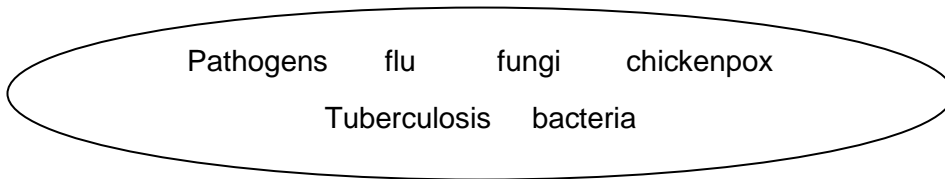
- Whooping cough (caused by a bacterial infection and should be treated with antibiotics to prevent damage)
- Chickenpox

**PREVENTING AIRBORNE DISEASES:**

**-Proper Ventilation:** Increasing ventilation helps the proper exchange of air thus diluting the contaminated air to reduce airborne infection rates.

**-Good Hygiene Practices:** Following good hygienic and sanitary habits help to reduce the risk of disease transmission. Regular hand washing, wearing a hospital mask in public places and covering your mouth while coughing or sneezing are some habits that are recommended.

**Activity: Fill in the blanks.**



1. **Pathogens** are organisms that cause diseases such as **chickenpox**, **Tuberculosis** and **flu**.
2. Airborne diseases can be transmitted in two ways: **bacteria** transmission and **fungi** transmission.

**Answer the questions below.**

1. List two ways airborne diseases can be prevented?

**Good ventilation**

**Cover your mouth while coughing.**

**Drawing:** Draw a poster on how you can prevent air-borne disease.





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SOLUTION  
WORKSHEET 6-2021**

**Subject: Hindi**      **Year: 4**      **Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

STRAND	लिख एवं निर्माण करना
SUB-STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	उचित विराम तथा वर्तनी व व्याकरण के नियमों को सरल विषयों में व्यक्त करना

एक वचन और बहुवचन

अभ्यास

<p>क इन वाक्यों को बहुवचन में लिखो।</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>लड़की नाच रही है। लड़कियाँ नाच रही हैं।</li> <li>कुत्ता भौक रहा है। कुत्ते भौक रहे हैं।</li> <li>किसान हल चला रहा है। किसान हल चल रहे हैं।</li> <li>झण्डा लहरा रहा है। झण्डे लहरा रहे हैं।</li> <li>तोता बोल रहा है। तोते बोल रहे हैं।</li> <li>बगीचा सुन्दर है। बगीचे सुन्दर हैं।</li> <li>मैं पैसा गिन रहा हूँ। हम पैसे गिन रहे हैं।</li> </ol>	<p>ख इन शब्दों को एक वचन में लिखो।</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>घोसले- घोसला</li> <li>बच्चे- बच्चा</li> <li>तारे- तारा</li> <li>मक्खियाँ- मक्खी</li> <li>बिल्लियाँ- बिल्ली</li> <li>घरे- घर</li> <li>कपड़े- कपड़ा</li> <li>बन्दरे- बन्दर</li> <li>मछलियाँ- मछली</li> <li>रास्ते- रास्ता</li> </ol>
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**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**SOLUTION**  
**WORKSHEET 6 -2021**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**Year: 4**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

Strand 4 Resources and Economic Activities.

Sub Strand Use and management of resources

CLO Investigate the resources available their community and discuss way to preserve

Water Preservation and Conservation

- 1) Water is essential for life.
- 2) We use water for drinking, cooking food, washing and so many other things.
- 3) We should not misuse water; instead we should save water and use wisely.

Questions.

1. Write down three ways in which you can use water at home.

**Bathing**  
**Cleaning**  
**Cooking**

2. Write down three ways in which you can save water at home.

**Save it in a tank.**  
**Fill water in clean containers**  
**Close the tap when not in use**

3. How can you keep river and streams clean?

**Keep the animals away from it.**  
**Don't throw rubbish in it.**

4. Draw a poster on how can you save water at home.









**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
SOLUTION  
WORKSHEET 6-2021**

**Subject: Elementary Science      Year: 4      Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>Strand</b>	Energy
<b>Sub-Strand</b>	Forces
<b>Content Learning Outcome (CLO)</b>	Consider the importance of force which decreases movements in life.

**Forces**

## What is a force?

**A force is a push, pull or twist**

Examples of **contact forces**



Examples:

1. Wind can lift and push snow flakes
2. The moon pulls on the ocean tides.
3. Jet engine pushed an airplane

**Applying a force can:**

1. change an object's velocity
2. provides energy to an object
3. cause an object to start moving, stop moving or change direction.



**Activity: Write True or False beside each statement.**

1. Friction is a force that does not slow down moving things. **False**
2. Friction applies when someone drags a foot on the ground while riding a skateboard. **True**
3. When two objects slide over, they rub and push against each other, this is known as **friction**



