1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 4
ENGLISH
WHSP SET 5

STRAND	**Reading And Viewing**
SUB-STRAND	**Language Features And Rules**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	**Identify and make list of language features using text.**

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

a) Marry – She
b) Mother - ___She_____
c) Nick and I - _we_____
d) Peter - ___he_____
e) House - ____it_____
f) Jone and Raja - ___they_____

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

1. Can you talk to __me_____ later this session? (me, their, he)
2. Lisa knows ____you_____? (his, you, he)
3. I gave the book to _____him_____. (him, its, she)
4. The teacher invited ___us_____ 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

2. **My uncle** is in London.

she	he	they

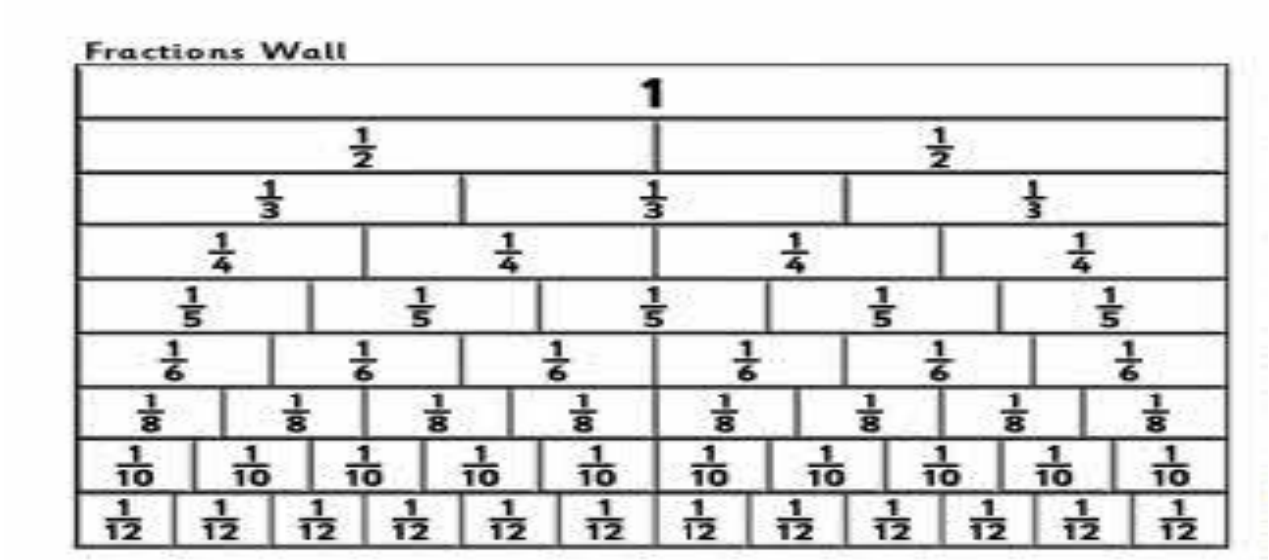
1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 4
MATHEMATICS
WHSP SET 5- SOLUTION

STRAND	**Numbers**
SUB-STRAND	**Fractions**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	**Order Fractions In Ascending And Descending Order.**

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

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

Question 2: Order these fractions from largest to smallest.

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

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

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 4
HEALTHY LIVING
WHSP SET 5 - SOLUTION

STRAND	**Safety**
SUB-STRAND	**Personal Safety**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	**Identify the Causes of Fire**

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, mortein sprays and other chemicals placed near heat sources.

ACTIVITIES/EXERCISES

Questions

1. Write two causes of fire.
   - Children playing with matches.
   - Lit candles near curtains.

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

 Nail Polish	 Hand Sanitize	 Insect Spray

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 4
SOCIAL STUDIES
WHSP SET 5- SOLUTION

STRAND	**Place And Environment**
SUB-STRAND	**People And Care Of Places**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	**Describe traditional and modern ways of predicting weather.**

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

1. Write down two elements of weather._____clouds____, __winds_____.
2. Which instrument measures the atmospheric pressure? _barometer_____.
3. Define the term **humidity.**
   . Humidity is the amount of water vapour present in the atmosphere.
4. Give two examples of precipitation. __rain_____, ___snow_____
5. Complete the following sentences.
   a) Clouds are made up of millions of tiny water _____droplets_____.
   b) Wind is moving __air_____.

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
YEAR 4
ELEMENTARY SCIENCE
WHSP SET 5- SOLUTION

STRAND	**MATTER**
SUB-STRAND	**MATERIALS**
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	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.
   The ability of substance to change shape under pressure.

2. Define the term malleability.
   The ability of substance to be flattened into thin sheets without breaking.

3. Give two examples of malleable materials. Gold, iron.

4. Define the term elasticity.
   The ability to bend, stretch and return to its original shape.

5. Give two examples of elasticity.
   Rubber bands and elastic