

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**ENGLISH**

**YEAR 4**

**WORKSHEET 6**

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

**LESSON NOTES**

**TOPIC: CYCLONE SEASON**

Cyclones are the most powerful storm in Fiji. They can occur in the hot months from November to April. This period of the year is known as the cyclone season.

The waters of the oceans are very warm at this time so there is a lot of evaporation. Huge thunder clouds form in the atmosphere as great amount of water vapor rises. When the warm air is pushed aside by fast – moving cold air, whirlpool, also occurs if clouds form and spiral upwards.

As these storms move across water and land they cause wild seas and flooding rains. Because their destructive winds can reach up to 300 kilometers per hour, cyclones cause damage to buildings, trees, crops, power lines, shipping and ports. They can also cause injury or death to people and animals. However, the very center of a cyclone, known as the “eye” is quite calm with clear blue skies. This center can be up to 50 kilometers wide.

Cyclones are tracked by radar, planes and satellite photographs from space. These tropical storms are named in alphabetical order using male or female names. Frequent warnings are given to communities living in their paths so that people can take precautions. Animals are sheltered, homes are secured and loose objects are removed as people make themselves and their properties as far as possible.

Tropical cyclones are called hurricanes in America and typhoons in Asia. They occur during cyclones season from May to October.

**ACTIVITY**

**Answer the questions below in a complete sentence.**

1. What is the center of a cyclone called?
2. How are cyclones tracked?
3. How are cyclones named?
4. What are cyclones called in America?
5. What are cyclones called in Asia?
6. When can cyclones occur in America?

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School

Worksheet 6

Year 4

Mathematics


<b>Strand</b>	Numbers
<b>Sub Strand</b>	Fractions ( Equivalent fraction)
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Subtract fractions with the same denominator

**Lesson notes**

Fractions with the same denominator, only the numerator will be subtracted. Denominator will remain the same.

**Example**

$$\frac{8}{10} - \frac{2}{10} = \frac{6}{10}$$

 Denominator will remain the same. Only numerator is subtracted.

**Activity**

**Subtract the fractions below**

A)  $\frac{9}{16} - \frac{2}{16} = \underline{\quad}$

B)  $\frac{5}{12} - \frac{4}{12} = \underline{\quad}$

C)  $\frac{5}{20} - \frac{2}{20} = \underline{\quad}$

D)  $\frac{15}{25} - \frac{2}{25} = \underline{\quad}$

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**HEALTHY LIVING**

**YEAR 4**

**WORKSHEET 6**

Strand	Building Healthy Relationship
Sub Strand	Relationships
Content Learning Outcome	Adhere to rules and authority.

**LESSON NOTES**

**TOPIC: IMPORTANCE OF RULES**

1. Rules are important in our lives, whether it be home rules, school rules, community rules or national laws.
2. It is important for us to follow rules because if we don't then we will have to face the consequences
3. It seems that people don't like rules as they represent a kind of restrictions, but in fact life can't be organized without rules.
4. People always need rules and laws to be able to live happily together.
5. If there are no rules and everyone is free to do whatever they want, most people will probably behave selfishly.
6. We need rules to help us get along together and show respect to each other.
7. All the rules and laws have the same purpose. They organized the relations between individuals and the society to make it clear what is right and wrong and what happens if someone breaks the rules.
8. They are designed to ensure fairness, safety and respect for other people's right.
9. Most of us are basically honest, and knowing the rules means that we usually try to follow them.
10. One reason we do this is to avoid punishment, but the strongest argument for following the rules is to make the world a peaceful place to live in.

**ACTIVITY**

1. List 2 classroom rules.
2. Write 3 Covid- 19 rules that we all need to follow.
3. Write 2 home rules that you need to follow.
4. What is the purpose of all the rules and laws?
5. Why rules are important for all of us?

<b>Strand</b>	सुनना एव और बोलना
<b>Sub Strand</b>	विभिन्न कहानियों या भागों से आसान प्रश्न पूछें और मुख्य भाग के बारे में बात करें
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	विभिन्न स्थितियों के दौरान संचार के माध्यम से विचारों पर शोध करना, जब सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना महत्वपूर्ण के संदर्भ में प्रभावी साधनों का उपयोग करना

**मन की बात बतलाना**भाग एक

बारह बजे की छुट्टी थी। वर्षा हो रही थी इसलिए क्लास-रूम से बाहर जाना किसी ने मुनासिब न समझा।

भोजन के बाद ड्यूटी-मास्टर ने कहा कि 'किशोर, वर्षा के कारण बाहर खेल तो हो न सकेगा, तुम कोई ऐसा खेल बताओ जिसे हम सब क्लास-रूम में ही खेल सकें।'

किशोर- मास्टर साहब, कोई खेल तो मैं नहीं जानता, पर किसी के मन की बात मैं अवश्य बता सकता हूँ।

जयश्री- यह तो पूरा जादू का खेल है, भाई किशोर।

मास्टर- अच्छा किशोर- बतलाओ मेरे मन में कौन सी बात है ?

किशोर- ऐसे नहीं मास्टर जी, जो कुछ मैं कहूँ, आप करते जाइए।

रघुवीर- अच्छा बतलाओ किशोर मुझे क्या करना होगा ?

किशोर- आप अपने मन में कुछ डॉलर सोच लें।

मास्टर- सोच लिए।

किशोर- जितने डॉलर आप ने सोचे हैं, उतने ही नेहा से ले लीजिए।

मास्टर- ले लिए।

किशोर- उन में मेरे भी दस डॉलर मिला लें।

मास्टर- अच्छा, वैसा ही किया।

किशोर- अब सब डॉलर को आधा-आधा कर के एक आधा गरीबों में बाँट दो।

मास्टर- कर दिए।

किशोर- जितने डॉलर आप ने नेहा से लिए थे, उतने उसको लौटा दो।

**Activity**

पाठशाला में लंच ब्रेक के दौरान आप जो काम करते हैं उसे बनाएं और रंगें।

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School  
Year 4  
Social Studies  
Worksheet 6

<b><u>Strand</u></b>	<b>Social Organisation and Processes</b>
<b><u>Sub- Stand</u></b>	<b>Cultural Events</b>
<b><u>Content Learning Outcome</u></b>	Gather information about special cultural and religious events celebrated in their communities

**Lesson Notes**

**Hair Cutting Ceremony in the Hindu Community**

1. Hair cutting ceremony is called **Mundan**.
2. It is believed to give long life and a good future to the child.
3. It is also done to protect the child from an evil eye.
4. Mundan is performed during the first year, or in the third year of a child's life.
5. The hair is usually shaved by a senior member of the child's family.

**Activities**

1. Hair cutting ceremony is called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Mundan is performed during the \_\_\_\_\_ year.
3. The hair is shaved by a \_\_\_\_\_ member of the child's family.
4. Mundan is done to give a \_\_\_\_\_ future to the child.
5. It is done to protect the child from an \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_.

**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**YEAR 4**

**NA VOSA VAKAVITI**

**WORKSHEET 6**

**Ulutaga Ni Lesoni: Wase 5**

**Na Vula I Ivi**

E levu na keda kau vuata e viti ka dua vei ira qo na ivi. Na ivi e vuata ni yabaki ka ni dau vua ga vakadua ena veiyabaki. E dau belebele na kau oqo ena vula ibalolo lailai, se ka vua sara. E dau qai matua na ivi inuqa lailai me yacova sara yani na vula inuqa levu. Oqori na vula ko Tiseba kei na vula ko Janueri. E dina nida dau sega ni kila na gauna era dau matua kina na ivi. E rairai ni baleta beka oya nira dau valedrauna tu ga. Ia, era na qai vakatakilani sa matua na ivi ko ira na beka, nira sa na misika na vuana ka ra qai qeqera koto yani e vuna. E na ivalavala dina vakavanua, e dau sevu na ivi. Ni sa caka oti na sevu, sa na qai kena gauna mera sa vili ivi na lewenivanua ka mai caka ena kena icakacaka me laukana kina.

**Cakacaka lavaki**

**Saumi taro**

1. A cava na i vakaraitaki ni sa vakarau vua na ivi?

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2. E dau caka vakacava na ivi me rawa ni qai laukana kina?

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**2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**ELEMENTARY SCIENCE**

**YEAR 4**

**WORKSHEET 6**

Strand	Matter
Sub Strand	Materials
Content Learning Outcome	Consider the properties of materials before using them.

**LESSON NOTES**

**TOPIC: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL (MAN-MADE) MATERIALS.**

*Main Idea:* We are surrounded by a wide variety of materials that are classified as natural and man-made materials.

**Natural materials**- are produced by nature (from plants, animals, and land) and not made by humans. They occur within the natural environment and have under gone very little modification.

Example:

Sand, Iron, Water, Trees, Soil, Leaves, Wood, Meat, oil, Fur, Wool, Stone

**Artificial Materials** – are those things made in a factory. They are processed material often modified from natural material or do not occur at all in the natural environment, but have been designed and manufactured to fulfill a particular purpose.

Example:

Bottle, Can, Container, Plastics, Glass, Pipes, Poles, Battery, Furniture, Toys

**ACTIVITY**

Read the words below. Think about what each object is and whether it is a natural material or man-made material. Color the ovals with artificial (man-made) object blue. Color the oval with natural object green.

