## NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED WORKSHEET 3

#### Subject: English

Year: 3 Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Strand: Listening and Speaking.

**<u>Strand Outcome</u>**: Evaluate meaning of spoken textx by using simple strategies such as asking questions and story telling.

#### Great Big Elephants By Rosa Muller

#### Read the passage below.

Almost everything about elephants is big. They are the largest animals that live on land. There are two kinds of elephants: the Indian elephant and the African elephants. A male, African elephant can weigh up to six thousand kilos. Elephants can be up to four meters tall. Elephants need to live in very large areas because they eat and drink so much. Every day, elephants spend about 16 hours eating. They eat up to 200 kilos of food. They can drink over 250 liters of water. Elephants have very big, very thin ears. Elephants use their ears to cool themselves down.

An elephant's trunk can smell food, water and predators. Elephants need very strong legs to support their heavy bodies. Elephant tusks are really long, curved teeth. Elephants use their tusks to dig food and water and to fight.



Answer each question.

- 1. How many kinds of elephants are there? <u>There are two kinds of elephants: the Indian elephant and the African</u> elephants.
- 2. A male, African elephant can weigh up to six thousand kilos. a. True b. False
- 3. Why elephants need to live in large areas?
- Because they eat and drink so much, they eat up to 200 kilos of food and drink over 250 liters of water.
- What does elephant's trunk smell? <u>An elephant's trunk can smell food, water and predators.</u>
- Why elephants need strong legs? <u>They need very strong legs to support their heavy bodies.</u>
- What are the tusks? <u>Elephant tusks are really long, curved teeth. They use tusks to dig food and</u> <u>water and to fight.</u>

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#### 2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED WORKSHEET 3

Subject: Mathematics

Year: 3

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

Strand: Algebra.

Sub Strand: Operations.

**<u>Strand Outcome</u>**: Explore and use algebraic expression to complete number patterns. **Activity-** Complete the patterns given below.

🥅 Shape Patterns 🥅
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Leducation.com

Name: _	Score :	
Teacher :	 Date :	

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1)	Ο,	4,	8,	<u>    12</u> ,	<u>   16    </u> ,	,	,	28
2)	<u>14</u> ,	,	30 ,	38,	46,	54,	,	_70_
3)	_4_,	_7_,	<u>   10</u> ,	<u>13</u> ,	16,	<u>   19    </u> ,	22,	25
4)	19,	,	35	,	_51 ,	<u> </u>	67,	75
5)	_9_,	,	,	39,	,	59,	<u>    69                                </u>	79
6)	<u>   16    </u> ,	20,	24,	,	32 ,	36,	_40 ,	_44
7)	<u>    6                                </u>	9,	<u>    12</u> ,	,	18,	,	24,	
8)	<u>    13</u> ,	<u>18</u> ,	,	28,	33,	38,	,	48
9)	15,	17,	<u>   19</u> ,	21,	,	_25 ,	,	_29_
10)	,	,	,	23,	_25 ,	,	29,	31
11)	<u>   10</u> ,	<u>    15     </u> ,	,	25,	зо,	35 ,	40,	45
12)	З,	<u>    13</u> ,	23,	,	,	,		73

📲 Math-Aids.Com

#### Sangam Education Board- Online Resources

# NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED WORKSHEET 3

Subject: Veika Va	aka-viti	Year: 3	Name:	
STRAND	Volavola kei na B	ulibuli		
Sub- Strand	Lawa ni Vosa			
Content Learning	Vakayagataki na v	vakadidigo kei na lav	wa ni vosa dodonu ena buli	
outcome	iyatuvosa.			
<u>Cakacaka Lavaki</u> :				
a) Veisautaka na i yatu	ivosa ki na i wiliwil	i ka vinakati.		
1. Kauta mai na gone. (	3)			
Kauti ratou mai na go	one.		·	
2. Oqo na kena. (3)				
Oqo na kedratou.			·	
3. Biuta vinaka na kau oqori. (lewe levu)				
Biuti ira vinaka na kau qori.				
4. Keimami sa oca na w				
Keirau sa oca na war	aki rau.		·	
5. Vakaraitaka vei rau r	na nomu waqa vou.	(1)		
Vakaraitaka vei koya	na nomu waqa vou	l <b>.</b>	·	
b) Vakamacalataki iko				
1. Yacamu				
2. Nomu Koro-				
3. Mataqali-				
4. Tokatoka	•			
5. Yavusa	•			

•

5. Yavusa- \_\_\_\_\_. 6. Tikina-\_\_\_\_. 7. Yasana- \_\_\_\_\_. 8. Tutu Vakavanua- \_\_\_\_\_.

Subject: Healthy Living Year: 3

Name:

Building Healthy Relationship

Sub Strand: Relationship

Content Learning Outcome: Interpret behaviour that promote or hinder friendship

## Lesson Notes

Strand:

# **Relationship**

- We need to have good, healthy relationship with everyone.
- We need to love everyone.
- We need to help those who are in need.
- Friendship become very important as we grow.

# Activity 1

# Complete the table below

It is good when your friend	It is not good when your friend
Нарру	Is sad
Is laughing	Is fighting
Is helping others	Is crying

# Activity 2



#### Choose the word from the box to fill in the blanks.

turn share	helping	love	Honest	
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- 1. The boy is <u>helping</u> the old man cross the road.
- 2. I like to <u>share</u> my things with others.
- 3. Telling the truth is being <u>honest.</u>
- 4. Always wait for your turn.
- 5. <u>Love your neighbours.</u>

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

Strand पढना एवं लिखना Sub strand भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम CLO किसी एक छोटी सी कहानी को पढ कर उसे समझना तथा उस पर अधारित प्रश्नो का सही उत्तर जानना ।

# दो बिल्लियाँ

किसी गाँव मे दो बिल्लियाँ रहती थी । एक का नाम था रानी और दूसरी का नाम था बानी । दोनो एक दूसरे के साथ बड़े प्यार से रहते थे ।

इन प्रश्नो का सही उत्तर लिखिये |

1 इस कहानी में कितने बिल्लियाँ थी ?



- कहानी के अनुसार दोनो बिल्लियाँ आपस मे किस प्रकार से रहते थे ?
  - क. लड़ झगड़ कर (ख.) प्यार से
- नीचे दिये गए शब्दो को सुधार कर लिखो



## Subject: Social Science Year: 3 Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_

StrandTime, Continuity and ChangeSub StrandContinuity and ChangeCLOCompare the different stages in their lives and talk about how it influences their<br/>behaviour, values and how they relate to others.

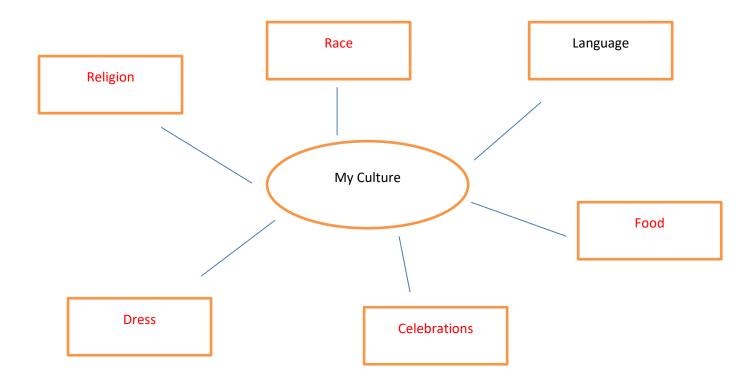
#### Cultural back grounds

#### What is special about my culture?

The language that I speak and the special events that I celebrate re part of my culture. Different groups of people have their own culture. We also celebrate special events from different cultures. Some example are Christmas, Diwali, Eid and wedding.

#### Activity 1 Concept mapping

#### Write down 6 things that are special about your culture.



Subject: Elementary Science Year: 3 Name: \_\_\_\_\_

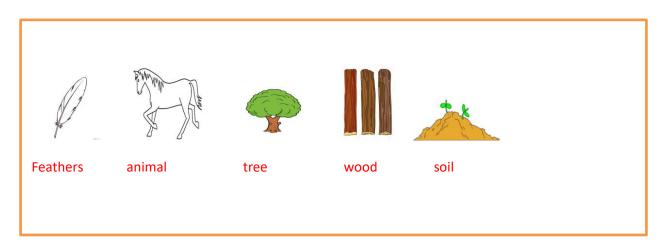
Strand	Matter
Sub Strand	Investigating matter
CLO	Recognise that the physical world is made up of natural and synthetic (manmade)
	materials with a variety of physical properties

Natural materials come from our natural environment (plant, animals, land, sea) e.g trees, leaf, bones, feathers, wood, soil.

Man – made (synthetic) materials are made in the factory. They are processed materials. E.g. glass, pipe, bottle, nails, tin, kitchen utensils, plastics.

#### Activity

List and draw 5 natural materials.



List and draw 5 man-made materials.

