

1077 RAVIRAVI SANGAM SCHOOL
Realigned Curriculum: Weekly Home Study Package
Week 3

YEAR/LEVEL: 4

SUBJECT: ENGLISH

STRAND	Listening and Speaking / Reading and Viewing / Writing and Shaping
SUB-STRAND	EN4.1.1 Text types- media, everyday communication, Literary texts. EN4.2.4 Language Learning processes and strategies. EN4.3.2 Language Features and rules.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	EN4.1.1 / EN4.2.4 / EN4.3.2

Listening & Speaking

Listen to the 7pm news on FBC T.V/ Radio Broadcast by Ministry of Education and interpret ideas and news from the broadcast.

Reading & Viewing

Read the text below and answer the following questions.

My Online Class

I am Suzie.

Today I have my English online class. It will begin at 9 a.m. Today my teacher will teach me about reading comprehension. I join my online classes with a laptop.

1. Suzie has which subject's online class? _____.
2. At what time will the class begin? _____.
3. What will the teacher teach in the online class? _____.
4. Suzie will join the online classes with a _____.
5. **Nouns** are naming words. Write a noun from the above text. _____.
6. **Pronouns** are words that replace nouns. Write a pronoun from the above text. _____.
7. **Verbs** are doing words. Write a verb from the above text. _____.
8. Write the following words in the **alphabetical order**.
have, teacher, laptop, about _____.

Writing & Shaping

Adjectives

- An adjective is a **describing** word.
- An adjective generally describes a noun.
- Example. The green monster. (green – adjective , monster – noun)

Activity: Underline the correct adjective in the following sentences.

1. The apple is red/ blue.
2. Elephants are big/small.
3. The sun is bright /dull.
4. The sky is green / blue.
5. The giraffe is short / tall.

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SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

<i>STRAND</i>	Strand - Numbers
<i>SUB-STRAND</i>	Decimals
<i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i>	Add decimal numbers and express to two decimal places.

LESSON NOTES

Addition of Decimals

- Line up the decimal point.
- Add as you add whole numbers.
- Remember to write.

Example:

Add the following decimals.

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.88 \\ + 0.04 \\ \hline \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{r} 0.88 \\ + 0.04 \\ \hline 0.92 \end{array}$$

ACTIVITIES

1. Add the following :

$$\begin{array}{r} 1. \quad 0.93 \\ + 0.06 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2. \quad 0.57 \\ + 0.29 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3. \quad 2.58 \\ + 0.39 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

2. Joseph had 3 pieces of ribbon. They are 1.22cm, 4.71cm and 5.60cm in length. What is the total length of ribbon?

3. Reshma was thinking of 2.34, 3.42 and 4.24 in her head. What is the sum of the numbers?

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SUBJECT: HEALTHY LIVING

STRAND	3 - Safety
SUB-STRAND	H4.3.2- Community Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	H4.3.2.2 Recognize and apply Self Discipline for Personal Safety.

LESSON NOTES

What to do in a Natural Disaster?

Some of the Common Natural Disasters are:

- Flood, Earthquake, Tropical Cyclone, Wild Fire, Tornado, Drought, Landslide, Tsunami, Fire.

- Natural disasters can and will occur at any hour of the day or night.
- Pre-planning can save lives, as well as save your house.
- In the event of a natural disaster you can or must leave your home with the following items:
 - Special medications and dietary foods.
 - Non-perishable foods / drinking water
 - An emergency phone charger / emergency phone contacts
 - Flash lights and glow sticks
 - Masks and hand sanitizer.
 - Eye glasses.
 - Batteries.
 - First Aid supplies



ACTIVITIES

Answer the following questions.

1. Read the statements and decide which natural disaster is being described.

- i. The ground started shaking and some buildings started to crumble. People took shelter under tables. _____
- ii. The sky turned dark and there was heavy rain, with thunder and lightning. The electricity went out and people stayed indoors. _____
- iii. It hasn't rained for over six months. The crops are dying in the fields.

2. Name three food items that you need to stock during natural disasters.

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Week 3 Recap

YEAR/LEVEL: 4

SUBJECT: HINDI

STRAND	Listening and Speaking / Reading and Viewing / Writing and Shaping / Culture
SUB-STRAND	H4.1.1 Text types- media, everyday communication, Literary texts. H4.2.4 Language Learning processes and strategies. H4.3.2 Language Features and rules. H4.4.1 Traditional and cultural Relationship.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	H4.1.1 / H4.2.4 / H4.3.2/ H4.4.1

Exercise

क. कोष्ठक में दिए गए शब्द में से सही शब्द चुनकर खाली स्थान को पूरा करो ।

1. लड़का सोचने ----- । (लगा / लगी)
2. लड़की सोचने ----- ।
3. मैं चाहता ----- कि तुम उस की सहायता करो । (हूँ / है)
4. वह चाहता ----- कि तुम उस की सहायता करो ।
5. ----- खेत में चरती है । (गाय / गया)
6. मुझे क्या पता कि तुम्हारा लड़का कहाँ ----- ।
7. घर ----- खिड़की खुली है । (की / कि)
8. टीचर जी को तसल्ली मिली ----- सब ने उसकी बात ध्यान से सुना ।

ख. संस्कृति

नीचे दिए गए शब्दों से रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति कीजिए ।

काम समाज चार आत्मा श्रीकृष्ण

1. राजा दशरथ के ----- पुत्र थे ।
2. हमें अपना ----- खुद करना चाहिए ।
3. ----- में सब के साथ मिलकर रहना चाहिए ।
4. गीता में भगवान ----- का वर्णन मिलता है ।
5. शरीर मर जाता है पर ----- कभी नहीं मरती ।

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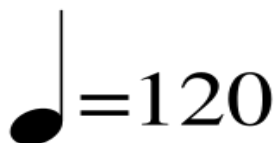
SUBJECT: MUSIC

<i>STRAND</i>	Performing Arts
<i>SUB-STRAND</i>	A1.1 Arts Ideas / A1.2 Arts skills and Processes
<i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i>	<u>A1.1.2 Identify Tempo</u>

LESSON NOTES

Elements of Music – TEMPO

- TEMPO – is the speed of music, slow to fast, and easy to recognise.
- The change of tempo affects the impression of the music.
- Example. A tempo notated as 60 BPM would mean that a beat sounds exactly once per second. A 120 BPM tempo would be twice as fast.



Exercise

Answer the following questions.

1. Define tempo.

_____.

2. List down 2 songs that use fast tempo.(Rhymes can also be used)

_____.

3. List down 2 songs that uses slow tempo. (Rhymes can also be used)

4. Choose a suitable tempo for the following situations.(write your answers as fast or slow).

- a. Funeral - _____
- b. Wedding - _____
- c. Birthday - _____
- d. Festival - _____

5. Which style of tempo do you like and why?

_____.

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SUBJECT: PHYSICAL EDUCATION

STRAND	Physical Education
SUB-STRAND	PE1.1 Body Skill and Motor skill development
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	PE4.1.1.1 Fundamental motor skills

LESSON NOTES

Locomotor skills

- Locomotor skills are described as a group of movements that enables a person or any living thing move from one place to another.
- We learn locomotor skills as we grow up; walking, running, hopping, skipping, etc.

Exercises

Answer the following questions.

1. There are two locomotor skills shown below. Identify and name the skills.

a.



b.



2. Outdoor Activity

Practice these locomotor skills at home under supervision.

- Walk without using your arms.
- Walk using your arms.
- Run forward without using your arms.
- Run forward with using your arms.
- Jump forward with your arms by your side.
- Jump forward using your arms.

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SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

STRAND	4 – Resources and Economic Activities
SUB-STRAND	SS4.4.1 – Use and Management of Resources
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	SS4.4.1 – Investigate resources available in the community and discuss ways to preserve and conserve them.

LESSON NOTES

Water Preservation and Conservation

- Water is essential for life. It is vital for all known forms of life, even though it provides no calories or organic nutrients.
- We use water for drinking, cooking food, washing and cleaning, bathing, generating hydro-electricity, etc.
- . we should not misuse water; instead we should save water and use it wisely,

Some of the ways you can save water

- Turn off the water while brushing your teeth.
- Fix leaking pipes.
- Use waste water to water gardens.
- Defrost foods in room temperature rather than placing it under running water.

ACTIVITIES

Answer the following questions.

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

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

3. How can you keep rivers and streams clean?



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SUBJECT: ART & CRAFT

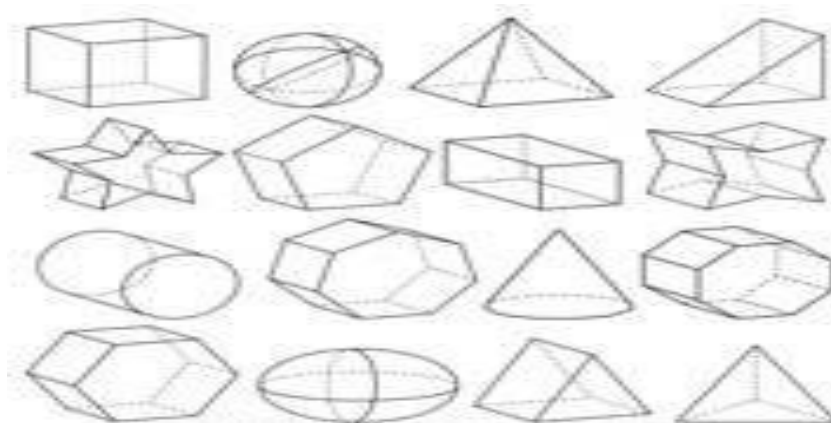
<i>STRAND</i>	Visual Arts
<i>SUB-STRAND</i>	A2.1 Arts Ideas A2.2 Art Skills and Processes
<i>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</i>	Recap A4.2.1.1/ A4.2.1

LESSON NOTES

IDENTIFY 3D SHAPES.

- It has length, width and height and encloses space and volume.
- They are not flat.

Examples



Exercises

Draw, colour and label 3D Shapes in the space provided.

Prism- Yellow	Sphere- Blue	Cone- Red
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SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

STRAND	S2:Matter
SUB-STRAND	S2.3 Reactions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	S4.2.3.1 Describe temporary and permanent changes

LESSON NOTES

Temporary and Permanent Changes

The different changes matter undergoes are classified into temporary and permanent changes.

Temporary Changes

- Are physical changes.
- No new substance is formed.
- It is usually reversible, that is by reversing the process; the original substance can be obtained.

Example :

- Sugar dissolves completely in water but by evaporating the water, sugar can be recovered again.
- When an electric current is passed, the bulb light up and as the current is cut off the glowing stops.

Permanent Changes

- Are chemical changes.
- The original properties get changed and one or more new substance is formed.
- These changes cannot be reversed.
- The mass of the individual substance that undergoes the change always either increases or decreases.

Example:

- Formation of rust.
- Burning paper
- Burning wood
- Digesting Food
- Fireworks exploding

ACTIVITIES

Answer the following questions.

1. Give two examples of Temporary changes.

2. Give two examples of Permanent changes.

Sangam Education Board: Online Resources