

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 4

ENGLISH

WORKSHEET 13

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

LESSON NOTES

TOPIC: The Diggings

The exhausted prospector bent over the handles of his wheelbarrow as he pushed it slowly along the dusty road. He had walked for many days over rough land all the way from Melbourne to seek his fortune in the recently discovered goldfields of Bendigo.

The wooden wheelbarrow held all his possessions—a pick and a shovel, a frying pan, a tent, a few clothes and a little food.

Shading his face from the late afternoon sun, he came up over the last hill. An amazing sight met his eyes. Hundreds of people were moving busily among the piles of yellow mud. There were sounds of axes, saws, picks and shovels as people hurriedly made shelter and dug claims. It was noisy and the whole area looked organized.

Down in the gully where the creek once flowed clear and fresh, there were dozens of miners squatting on the edge of the water washing the creek sand in their iron pans in the creek sand. They were looking for glints of that magic metal.

High on the ridge were hundreds of tents made of calico and supported by poles made of saplings. Outside this flimsy shelter were cooking fires, logs to sit on and buckets for washing. Some tents had flags, feathers, old hats or some other sign of identification so that their owners could find their homes more easily at the end of the day.

The crowded, noisy and exciting place would be the prospector's home until he struck it rich and return to his young family. Comprehension Answer these question.

ACTIVITY

Underline the Adjectives in these sentences.

- The hopeful miner used his iron pan to wash the brown sand from the bed of the little stream.
- Few diggers found gold on the crowded goldfield.
- The Bendigo goldfield was the place of discovery for the hardworking miners.
- The wooden wheelbarrow held all the prospector's possessions.
- The noisy miners had hard and hectic but exciting life on goldfields.

Strand	Algebra
Sub Strand	Equations
Content Learning Outcome	To show commutative property e.g. $3+5 = 5+3$

Lesson notes**Commutative Property**

It is the rule that states the order in which the numbers are combined **does not** affect the outcome.

Example

$$3 + 5 = 5 + 3$$

$$3 \times 2 = 2 \times 3$$

$$8 = 8$$

$$6 = 6$$

Activity

Write = or \neq for the given expressions.

A. $7+3$ $3+7$

B. $13+7$ $7+31$

C. $29+14$ $29+4$

D. 8×4 4×7

E. 9×3 3×9

F. 5×8 8×3

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 4

HEALTHY LIVING

WORKSHEET 13

Strand	Safety
Sub Strand	Personal Safety
Content Learning Outcome	Demonstrate safe behaviors in different settings.

LESSON NOTES

TOPIC: STRATEGIES AND SKILLS TO HANDLE UNSAFE AND VIOLENT SITUATIONS

1. Avoidance
2. Reducing the risk
3. Distancing
4. Assertiveness

Being Assertive Means

1. I SAY what I want, feel and think.
2. I LISTEN to what others want, feel, think.
3. I stand up for MY RIGHTS without violating the rights of others

Protective Strategies

Students need to:

1. trust themselves, their feelings, their judgements.
2. talk about what is happening
3. take control of the situation to achieve desired outcomes.

What to Do in A Natural Disaster

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 in which you can or must leave your home. Some of these items might include:

- Special medications or dietary foods
- Eyeglasses
- batteries
- First Aid

ACTIVITY

1. What is natural disaster?
2. Give some examples of natural disasters.
3. What are the results of natural disaster?
4. What are some ways we can prepare ourselves in advance to cope with these disasters?
5. What natural disasters could happen where you live?

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 4

NA VOSA VAKAVITI

WORKSHEET 13

Matana: Na IVakarau Vakavanua

Matana Lalai: Na ITovo Vakavanua

Nanamaki ni Matana: Uma vosa maroroi

Na itovo, veivakarau vakavanua eso, na icavuti vakavanua, na iwiliwili vakaViti, na iyau vakaViti, na kakana kei na vuata vakaviti, na ivakatakilakila ni draki, na vula vakaViti, na meke vakaviti, na tagi ni manumanu kei na vuqa tale na veika vakaViti e so. Ia e noda itavi yadudua me da kila ka maroroya.

Cakacaka lavaki

Na Tagi ni manumanu:

- a) E dau _____ na belo
- b) E dau _____ na vuaka
- c) E dau _____ na toa
- d) E dau _____ na namu
- e) E dau _____ na lulu
- f) E dau _____ na kalavo
- g) E dau _____ na beka

. Vola mai e 5 na yaca ni yasana ena noda vanua:

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

Strand	सुनना एव और बोलना
Sub Strand	विभिन्न कहानियों या भागों से आसान प्रश्न पूछें और मुख्य भाग के बारे में बात करें
Content Learning Outcome	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

चतुर चिड़िया

नीचे दिए गए बोधन को पढ़ कर सवालो का जवाब करो।

एक चिड़िया थी। उसका नाम चींची था। एक दिन की बात है। चींची चिड़िया गाय के पास बैठी थी। वह दाने चुग-चुग कर खाती रहती थी। गाय ने गोबर किया। चिड़िया गोबर में दब गई। वह उड़ न सकी। उधर से एक कुत्ता आया। चिड़िया ने कहा की भाई कुत्ते मुझे निकाल। कुत्ते ने कहा, "निकालूँगा तो खा लूँगा।" चिड़िया ने कहा कि हाँ खा लेना। कुत्ता चिड़िया को नल पर ले गया। वह चिड़िया को नहला कर खाने लगा। चिड़िया ने कहा कि मुझे सुखा तो ले। कुत्ते ने चिड़िया को धूप में रख दिया। थोड़ी देर में चिड़िया के पंख सूख गए। वह फुर्र कर के उड़ गई। कुत्ता मुहँ देखता रह गया।

१. चींची चिड़िया किस के पास बैठी थी ?

- क. पेड़के पास
- ख. कुत्ते के पास
- ग. नदी के पास
- घ. गाय के पास

२. चींची चिड़िया क्या खा रही थी ?

- क. मिठाई
- ख. दाने
- ग. घास
- घ. फल

३. किस ने चिड़िया को नहलाया ?

- क. गाय ने
- ख. नलने
- ग. चींची ने
- घ. कुत्ते ने

४. कुत्ते ने चिड़िया को धूप में क्यों रखा था?

- क. सूखने के लिए
- ख. बैठने के लिए
- ग. खेलने के लिए
- घ. खाने के लिए

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 4
Social Studies
Worksheet 13

<u>Strand</u>	Time, Continuity And Change
<u>Sub- Stand</u>	Understanding The Past
<u>Content Learning Outcome</u>	Compare and Contrast new developments that have taken place in the community over the last decade

Lesson Notes

Studying the Past

- There are many things which had changed from the past. Example, phones that we use, buildings, electricity, types of toilet used and there are many more.

Activity

Complete the table below by drawing the list of things in the columns.

Past	Future
Telephone	Mobile phone
Bure house	Concrete house
Kerosene	Electricity
Dressing style	Modern Dressing Style
Eating Style	Modern Eating Style

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 4

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

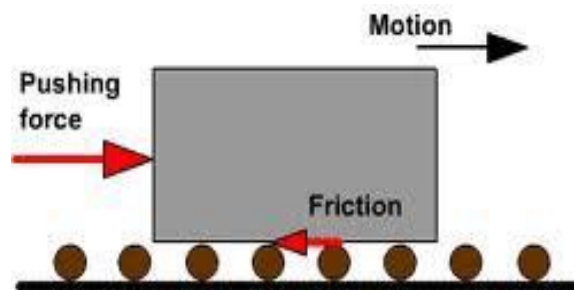
WORKSHEET 13

Strand	Energy
Sub Strand	Forces
Content Learning Outcome	Appreciate that some sources of energy are more accessible and convenient in the community.

LESSON NOTES

TOPIC: Forces and Motion

Studying forces and motion helps children understand the world around them and explore how things interact with each other. Children will learn that friction is a force that acts in the opposite direction of motion to slow things down, and also learn that speed tells us how fast something is moving.



ACTIVITY

1. What do you mean by the term “Force”?
2. Does friction move in same direction as force?
3. Matching

- | | | |
|-------------|-------|---|
| 1. Force | _____ | A. to move something away from you. |
| 2. Motion | _____ | B. the action moving or changing position . |
| 3. Pull | _____ | C. an object pushing on another object, slowing it. |
| 4. Push | _____ | D. to move or haul something towards yourself. |
| 5. Friction | _____ | E. a push or a pull. |