

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 3
English
Worksheet 19

STRAND	Writing and Shaping
SUB-STARND	English features and rules
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Construct legible and logical images, sentences and paragraphs to express ideas and experiences in various situations and contexts

Lesson Notes

Comparing Adjectives

Adjectives which are used to compare two or more things are called comparing adjectives. We make comparing adjectives by adding the suffix “er” and “est”.

For example: Our compound is greener than our neighbours. We have the greenest compound.

Questions

A. Complete the table with the correct form of comparing adjectives. The first one is done.

1.	sharp	sharper	The sharpest
2.	fast		
3.	tall		
4.		stronger	
5.			The coldest
6.			The heaviest

More and Most

Some adjectives use more and most because they don't use “er” and “est” when comparing.

Example: beautiful more beautiful the most beautiful

B. Underline the correct comparing adjective in each sentence.

1. Today is the (bad/worst) day of my life.
2. I caught (many/more) fish than Mum.
3. Tony is the (best/good) player in Tavua.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 3
Mathematics
Worksheet 19

STRAND	Measurement
SUB-STARND	Temperature
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Children to be able to use language of comparison to express how warm or cool is the weather. They should be able to use comparative language to express hotness or coldness of some things. Read temperature in degrees celcius.

Lesson Notes

Temperature

- Temperature tells us how hot or cold the weather or some things are.
- A thermometer is used to measure temperature.
- Temperature is measured in degree celcius.
- Our normal body temperature is 37°C (37 degrees Celcius)
- The boiling point temperature is 100°C
- The freezing point temperature is 0°C

Questions

1. Tick the correct answer from the box.

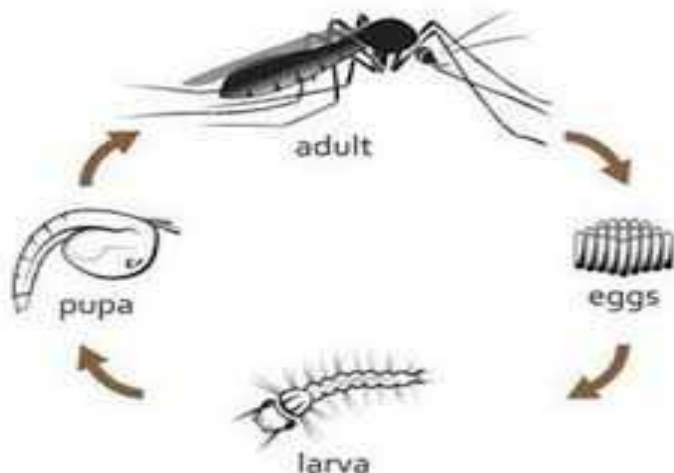
Activity	Hotness	Coldness
Boiling a kettle on a stove		
Drinking ice water		
Making a lovo for a class party		
Drinking water from the tap/tank		
Swimming in the river/sea/pool		
Cooking food on fire/stove		

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 3
HEALTHY LIVING
WORKSHEET 19

Strand	Personal and Community Health
Sub Strand	Disease Prevention
Content Learning Outcome	Differentiate ways of preventing airborne, mosquitoes and waterborne diseases.

Lesson Notes: Destroying Mosquitoes

Life cycle of a Mosquito



Activity

Answer the questions below.

1. Where do mosquitoes lay their eggs?

_____.

2. What should you do with old coconut shells and tins?

_____.

3. How should we keep our compound?

_____.

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 3

HINDI

WORKSHEET 19

Strand	लिखना एवं निर्माण करना
Sub Strand	तत्त्व का परिणाम विभिन्न परिस्थितियों व संदर्भों में विचारों व अनुभवों को व्यक्त करने हेतु सुपाठ्य व तार्किक दृश्यों, वाक्यों व अनुच्छेदों का निर्माण करना
Content Learning Outcome	स्पष्ट लिखावट में सरल लिखित पाठ्य की योजना, प्रारूप, संपादन व प्रकाशन हेतु विभिन्न सरल युक्तियों का प्रयोग करना

Lesson Notes

संज्ञा - किसी भी व्यक्ति (people) , स्थान (place), जानवर (animal) और वस्तु (things) के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं ।

जैसे: सूरज

आम

लड़का

ए (ए) की मात्रा

दिए गए संज्ञा वाले शब्दों में ए की मात्रा लगाइए ।

जैसे : लटा

-

लेटा

कला

-

ठला

-

बटा

-

पड़

-

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 3
SOCIAL STUDIES
WORKSHEET 19

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub Strand	Use and Management of Resources
Content Learning Outcome	Recognize the importance of earning a living.

Lesson Notes: Earning a Living

Life of a Fisherman (Josese's story continued from Worksheet 18)

Budget – is an estimation of revenue (income) and expenses over a specified period of time.

Monthly Budget Plan for Josese's Family

Income		\$300
Less expenses		
1. Food	- \$200	
2. FEA	- \$30	
4. Bus fare	- \$40	
5. Other Bills	- \$20	
Total expense		<u>- \$290</u>
Savings		<u>\$10</u>

Activity

Use the monthly budget to answer the questions.

1. How much is the Josese's total expense?

2. How much savings is left with Josese at the end of the month?

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 3
Vosa Vakaviti
Worksheet 19

Ulutaga ni Lesoni: Na Ivosavosa Vakaviti

Wase 9 – Ko Iratou Na Veitavaleni

1. **Vinaka vakaniu** – e kena ibalebale ni sa taucoko sara ga na kena uasivi ka sega tale ni vakamelei e dua na ka.
2. **Tara na dike ni niu qai kevu** – ni dua na tamata e sa la'ki toka sara ga me cakava e dua na ka, ka qai lesu tale mai.
3. **Tekia tabamu** – kena I balebale ni vuka e totolo ka berabera na cici.

Na iwiliwili Vakaviti

1. 10 na niu = 1 na iqali
2. 100 na niu = 1 na koro
3. 1000 na niu = 1 na selavo

Cakacaka lavaki

Tuva vakadodonu na veiyatu vosa oqo me vaka ga na kena veitarataravi ni kena vakayacori.

1. Au qai siro tale mi ki ra.
2. Sa katakata dina na siga.
3. Au taya ka gunu sara.
4. Au vilika na bu.
5. Au betia mai e rua na bu.
6. Au mani kaba mequ bu.

Kena I tuvatuva dodonu

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 3
Elementary Science
Worksheet 19

STRAND	Earth and Beyond
SUB-STARND	Our Solar System
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Demonstrate and recognize that the earth, solar system and the universe are changing system and explain the relationship between these systems.

Lesson Notes

Clouds

Clouds are seen clearly during the day. A cloud is a large group of tiny water droplets that we can see in the air. It looks like cotton wool.



When the wind picks up water from the ocean or from the land on Earth, it can carry the water up into the sky. If there's a lot of water drops together, most of the sunlight that hits the cloud reflects off the water or ice and comes to your eye, where it looks white. In a thick cloud, the water drops spread the light in all directions instead of reflecting it, and the cloud can look gray or black.

Clouds can happen at any height above the ground. Sometimes clouds are actually touching the ground - we call that fog. If you go up to the top of a mountain or in an airplane, you will be above most of the clouds.

After it rains, the clouds disappear, because the water they were made of has all come back down to Earth again.

Questions

Fill in the blanks

cotton	droplet	black	disappear	Clouds
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1. _____ can be seen clearly during the day.
2. A cloud is a large group of tiny water _____.
3. It looks like _____ wool.
4. When it is about to rain the clouds look _____.
5. After it rains the clouds _____.