

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13

Subject: English

Year: 4

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

**Strand:** Reading and Viewing

**Sub-strand:** Language Learning Process and Strategies.

**CLO:** Evaluate the importance of picture cues, acquired vocabulary and knowledge of letter sound relationships in predicting the meanings of familiar texts read.

**Lesson Notes**

**Seeds on the Move**

By Lee Wang

Read the passage. Then answer each question.

Seeds come from plants. When seeds are ripe they leave the plants and find a new place to grow. Seeds are of many shapes and sizes. Seeds are moved in different ways. Some seeds are moved by the wind. These seeds are small and light and when the wind stops

blowing, these seeds fall. Some seeds are moved by animals. Some seeds stick to the fur or wool of animals. Other seeds are eaten by animals. Some seeds are moved by water. They float on the top of the water until they reach land. Seeds are moved in many ways. When the seeds stop moving they can start growing. Some seeds grow into new plants.



Answer the questions.

1. Where do the seeds come?

They come from plants.

2. Why seeds leave the plants?

To find a new place to grow.

3. How many types of seeds are there?

There are many types of seeds with different shapes and sizes.

4. What do the seeds do when they stop moving?

They start growing.

## New Words

1. ripe      2. float      3. different      4. ways      5. growing

b. Use the new words to write your own sentence.

1. I like to eat mangoes which are ripe.
2. A ball can float on water.
3. There are different types of trees in my community.
4. There are different ways in which people catch fish.
5. There are a lot of mango trees growing in my community.

c. Unjumble these words from the passage.

1. eszis - sizes
2. stnalp - plants
3. atstr- start
4. deses- seeds
5. ktics- stick
6. sepahs- shapes

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Year: 4**

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

**Strand:** Measurement

**Sub-strand:** Time

**CLO:** Interpret time (5 minute duration) using digital and analogue clock and plan sequence of events accordingly.

**Lesson Notes**

What is the time?



15 minutes after 2

2.15

two fifteen

1. The hour hand (short hand is going past 2) and the minute hand (long hand is pointing at 3). We say the time is 15 minutes past 2 or two fifteen or 2.15.
2. When the minute hand points at;
  - 1- we say 5 minutes past.
  - 2- We say 10 minutes past.
  - 3- We say 15 minutes or quarter past.
  - 4- We say 20 minutes past.
  - 5- We say 25 minutes past.
  - 6- We say half past.
  - 7- We say 25 minutes to the next hour.
  - 8- We say 20 minutes to the next hour.
  - 9- We say 15 minutes or quarter to the next hour.
  - 10- We say 10 minutes to the next hour.
  - 11- We say 5 minutes to the next hour.
  - 12- O clock.
3. Check the hour hand to know which hour are we going past and which hour are we moving to.

**Exercise-** Write the time shown on the clock face.



10:20



10.15



10.05



10.55



10.10



10.35



10.25



10.20



10.53

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL

NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED

WORKSHEET 13

LESSON NOTES (SUBJECT): NVVT

YEAR / LEVEL: 4

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

LESONI:	NA VOSA VAKA ITAUKEI ENA IKATOLU KEI NA IKAVA NI YABAKI
YACA NI MATANA:	VAKAROROGO KEI NA CAVUTI NI VOSA
NANAMAKI NI MATANA:	MATANATAKA NA ITOVO KILIKILI NI VAKAROROGO KEI NA ITOVO VEIGANITI NI VEIVOSAKI

LESSON NOTES : *E da na vulica ni kua eso na veivosa eso ka dau kune main a vanua ni sivilivi.*

VOSA	KEDRA IBALEBALE
1. sivilivi	<i>Na tiki ni kau ka sivi tani mai na ka e sivi tiko</i>
2. malamala	<i>Na tiki ni kau ka riba tani mai ena kena kola se musu tiko e dua na kau</i>
3. tonotono	<i>Na tikitiki ni kau lalai ka dau tu ena vanua e ia kina na sivilivi se kola buka</i>
4. kola	<i>Na tiki ni kau ka dau ciqi ena matau me l vakaoso ni kena dia</i>
5. tocitoci	<i>Na tiki ni kau mamare sara ka vu mai ena kena kaki e dua na kau.E vakayagataki tale ga na vosa oqo ena ivovo ni voivoi ni sa toci oti.</i>

CAKACAKA LAVAKI :

NA VEIVOSA OQORI E CAKE, TOVOLEA MO NA VAKACURUMA VAKADODONU KI NA VANUA SA KOTO ENA IYATU VOSA ERA.

1. Toro tani yani de qai ribaki iko na malamala ni kau oqo.
2. Sa tatacuucu na dia ni matau oqo, vaqara mada mai e dua na tiki ni kau me mai kena kola
3. Vakasoqona mai na i sivilivi ni duru me mai buka.
4. Ni ko sa tocia oti na kau oqori mo qai lai vakama na kena tocitoci
5. Qai vakatomika na tonotono ni kau oqori me la'ki vakawaqa ni nodatou buka.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 SOLUTION -2021**

**Subject: Healthy Living**

**Year: 4**

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

<b>STRAND:</b>	Safety
<b>SUB STRAND:</b>	Community Safety
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Discuss strategies and skills to handle unsafe and violent situations.

**LESSON NOTES:     Strategies and skills to handle unsafe and violent situations**

- Avoidance
- Reducing the risk
- Distancing
- Assertiveness

**Being assertive means**

- I SAY what I want, feel and think.
- I listen to what others want, feel and think.
- I stand up for MY RIGHTS without violating the RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

**Protective Strategies**

Students need to:

- Trust themselves, their feelings and their judgements.
- Take control of the situation to achieve desired outcomes.
- Know the difference between safe and unsafe touching.
- Our safety is our responsibility.
- Always talk to someone about the situation you are facing or going through.
- SAY NO TO VIOLENCE.

**Activity**

1. Give **three** strategies to avoid violence at home.
  - a. **Talk it out or seek guidance from an elderly person.**
  - b. **Listen to what others want or feel and think**
  - c. **Always talk to someone about the situation you are facing or going through**
  
2. What does being assertive mean?

**Being assertive means to be confident and self assured.**

3. List three protective strategies that students need to know.

Our safety is our responsibility.

Say no to violence

Trust themselves, their feelings and their judgements.

**Write True or False**

1. Say NO to violence. **True**
2. Always talk to someone about the situation you are facing. **True**
3. Our safety is not our responsibility. **False**
4. Violence is the best way to solve problems. **False**
5. Being assertive leads to safety and avoids violence. **True**

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 SOLUTION -2021**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**Year: 4**

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

<b>STRAND:</b>	Resources And Economic Activities
<b>SUB STRAND:</b>	Use and Management of Resources
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Investigate the resources available in school and their community and discuss ways to preserve and conserve them.

**LESSON NOTES:**                    **Preserving our community/ village resources**

**Saving our forests**

How do trees help other living things?  
trees?

- Provides oxygen to all living things buildings.
- Reduces carbon dioxide from the atmosphere medicine.
- Provide homes to animals.
- Trees give firewood for cooking.
- People build house with trees.

Why do people cut down

- To build houses and
- Provide food, shelter and
- For firewood.
- For farming.

**Saving Energy**

- Saving energy means decreasing the amount of energy used.
- Using less energy has lots of benefits; you can save money and help the environment.
- Generating energy requires precious natural resources, for instance coal, oil or gas.
- Therefore using less energy helps us to preserve these resources and make them last for longer in the future.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Give **two** ways in which trees help other living things.
  - a. Gives shelter
  - b. Provides oxygen
  
2. Give **two** reasons why people cut down trees.
  - a. To build houses
  - b. For farming

3. How can we replace the trees that are cut down?

Plant another tree to replace it.

4. Why do we need to save energy?

We can save money and help the environment.

**Write True or False**

1. Using less energy can save money. **True**

2. Turn off the lights when not in use. **True**

3. Cutting down trees to build houses. **False**

4. Trees give us food, shelter and medicine. **True**

5. Trees add beauty to our natural environment. **True**

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 SOLUTION - 2021**

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

Strand            संस्कृति

Sub strand            पारंपरिक त्योहारो तथा उनका महत्व

CLO            धर्म से संबंधित त्योहारो और उनका मूल तत्व को समझना  
त्योहारो

1. राम नवमी - राम जन्म को मनाते है ।
2. महा शिव रात्री - माता पारवती और शिव जी की शादी की सालगिरा मनाता
3. कृष्ण जन्माष्टमी - कृष्ण जन्म को मनाते है ।
4. राखी / रक्षा बन्धन - भाई बहन का त्योहार ।
5. दिवाली / दीपावली - दीपो का त्योहार ।

1. इन त्योहारो मे से कौन सा त्योहार सब से पहले आता है ।

**क. महा शिव रात्री**                      **ख. राम नवमी**

2. राखी किन दो रिशतो को मजबूत बनाने के लिए मनाया जाता है ।

**क. भाई भाई का**                      **ख. भाई बहन का**

3. दीपावली \_\_\_\_\_ का त्योहार है ।

क. दीपो

ख. रंगो

4. श्री कृष्ण जी को किस ने जन्म दिया था ?

क. यशोदा ने

ख. देवकी ने

5. शिव जी के अनेक नाम हैं । उन में से एक नाम को लिखिए

भोले नाथ|

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 13 SOLUTION -2021**

**Subject: Elementary Science**

**Year: 4**

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

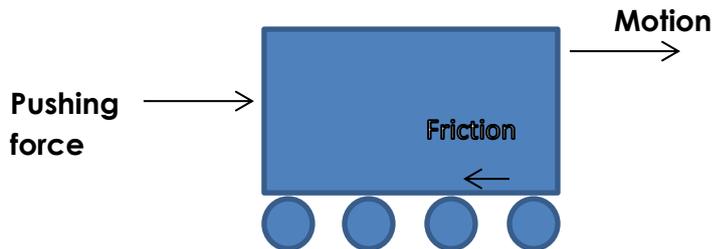
<b>STRAND:</b>	Energy
<b>SUB STRAND:</b>	Forces
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Consider the importance of force which starts, increase, decrease or stop movements in everyday life.

**LESSON NOTES:**

**Forces**

- **Force** – A push or pull that makes something move or be put into motion.
- **Motion** – Changing location or moving from one place to another. E.g. when a person is throwing a ball, he or she puts it in motion and the position of the ball changes.
- **Friction** – The pull that makes a moving object slow down or stop moving.
- **Gravity** – A force that pull things towards the centre of the earth.
- **Speed** – It describes how fast something moves.
- **Push** – Applying force on something to move it away.
- **Pull** – Applying force on something to move it towards you.

**Example**



- Rollers help in movement and make work easier.

**Matching**

**Please write the correct letter in the space.**

1. It makes a moving object slow down.
2. It describes how fast something moves.
3. Changing location from one place to another.
4. It makes something move e.g. push or pull.
5. Applying force on something to move it away.

B
A
D
E
C

- A. Speed
- B. Friction
- C. Push
- D. Motion

E. Force

**Circle the correct answer.**

1. Pushing or pulling an object to produce motion is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. **force**            b. gravity            c. playing
2. When there is no force on an object, it does not \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. **move**            b. walk            c. stop
3. Gravity \_\_\_\_\_ objects down to earth.  
a. **pulls**            b. throws            c. trips
4. When a person is throwing a ball, he or she puts it in \_\_\_\_\_ and the position of the balls changes.  
a. friction            **b. motion**            c. speed