

NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

**WEEKLY HOME  
STUDY PACKAGE**

**# 19**

**YEAR 3**

**NADI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE # 19**  
**SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS**  
**YEAR 3**

**STRAND:** Measurement

**SUB – STRAND:** Time

**CLO:** Order the days and months of a year.

**LESSON NOTES:**

<b>There are seven days in a week:</b> Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday	<b>There are 12 months in a year:</b> 1. January      7. July 2. February     8. August 3. March        9. September 4. April         10. October 5. May           11. November 6. June          12. December <b>A year has 365 days. Leap year is a year with 366 days. There is a leap year every four years.</b>	<u>A rhyme to learn.</u>  <b>30 days has September April, June and November. All the rest have 31 Except February alone Which has 28 days in a year And 29 days in a leap year.</b>
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**LESSON 1:**

A. Write the month that comes **before** the given month.

May - \_\_\_\_\_      October - \_\_\_\_\_      August - \_\_\_\_\_      January - \_\_\_\_\_

B. Write the day that comes **after** the given day

Tuesday - \_\_\_\_\_      Wednesday - \_\_\_\_\_      Saturday - \_\_\_\_\_      Sunday - \_\_\_\_\_

C. Complete the following

1 week = \_\_\_\_\_ days      1 year = \_\_\_\_\_ months      1 leap year = \_\_\_\_\_ days

1 fortnight = \_\_\_\_\_ weeks      September = \_\_\_\_\_ days      January = \_\_\_\_\_ days

List the months which has 30 days only. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

List the months which has 31 days. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_,  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Which month has only 28 days? \_\_\_\_\_

This is year \_\_\_\_\_.

Which month starts a year? \_\_\_\_\_

Which month ends a year? \_\_\_\_\_

LESSON 2 ; Use the calendar below to answer the questions

December 2021						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

1. The above month has how many days? \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are how many Tuesdays in this month? \_\_\_\_\_
3. 10<sup>th</sup> December falls on which day? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which month will come after December? \_\_\_\_\_
5. On which day will January start? \_\_\_\_\_
6. What will be the date after 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021? \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT : English

YEAR/ LEVEL : 3

STRAND	Writing and Shaping
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Discuss appropriate language conventions used in a range of text type
TOPIC	Comparative Adjective

**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.

**Activity**

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

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  
                          bad                           worse                           the worst

**Underline the correct comparing adjective in each sentence.**

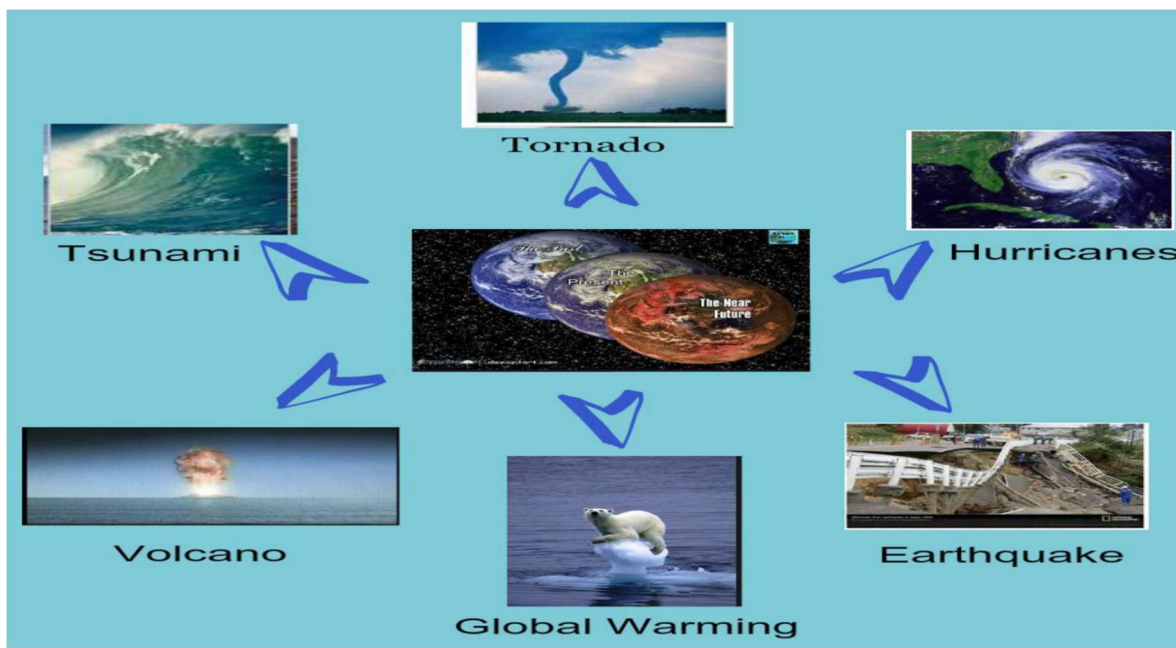
- Today is the (bad / worse / worst) day of my life.
- I caught (many / more / most) fish than Mum.
- Tarun is the (best / better / good) player in Tavua.
- That picture is (more / most) beautiful than mine.
- Brian has the ( bad / worse / worst) hand writing in the class.

STRAND 4	Earth and Beyond
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Observe and record information overtime about the major visible features of the day and night sky.
TOPIC	<u>Our Solar System</u>

**Lesson Notes**

**Our Changing Earth**

The earth is changing continuously. This is due to the forces placed on it by the ever increasing population. There is a high demand for more food and space for development. This has led to unsustainable farming, mining, building and development. There has been excessive deforestation and degradation of land. This is now leading to global warming and a rise in sea level. The coastal settlements around Fiji can feel sea water reaching their doorsteps and their livelihoods are already being threatened.



The climate in Fiji is tropical and there are two seasons: warm and wet weather from November to April and cold and dry weather from May to October.

**Activity**

Draw and Colour

Three examples of natural disasters?

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Keeping your body \_\_\_\_\_ is a very important part of keeping you healthy and helping you feel \_\_\_\_\_ about yourself.
2. How often should you take a bath or shower? \_\_\_\_\_
3. When you shower, make sure to use \_\_\_\_\_ to wash your body and \_\_\_\_\_ to clean your hair.
4. Why should you dry yourself good after a shower \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. You need to brush your hair everyday or you will get \_\_\_\_\_
6. When your underarms sweat, they give off a \_\_\_\_\_ odor.
7. You need to brush your teeth \_\_\_\_\_ times a day and floss your teeth \_\_\_\_\_ time a day.

Name the following products:



Word Bank

Clean

daily

shampoo

untidy and tangled hair

good

soap

bad

two

so that you don't catch a cold.

one

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**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE #19**

**SUBJECT: HEALTHY LIVING**

**YEAR/ LEVEL: 3**

Strand 4	Personal and Community Health.
Content learning outcome	Express and predict how individual behaviors can harm or help the environment.
Topic	Air Borne Diseases and its Prevention

**AIR BORNE DISEASES AND ITS PREVENTION**

Common cold, flu, measles are common examples of air borne diseases. These diseases are spread by air.

Airborne disease can spread when people with certain infections cough or sneeze into the air. Some viruses or bacteria take flight and hang in the air or land on other people or surfaces.

When you breathe in airborne viruses and bacteria, they enter your system. You can also pick up germs when you touch a surface that harbors them, and then touch your own eyes, nose, or mouth.

Because these diseases travel in the air, they're hard to control.

Types of airborne diseases

Influenza

The common cold

Chickenpox

Mumps

Measles

Whooping cough

Symptoms of air borne diseases are:

- coughing
- sneezing
- congestion
- runny nose



- sore throat
- swollen glands
- headache
- body aches
- loss of appetite
- fever
- fatigue

### **Prevention of air borne diseases**

1. Wash hands before eating meal, after handling animals, after visiting toilet, after playing and after sneezing or coughing
2. Good ventilation – open the doors and window to allow fresh air to come in.
3. Use handkerchief to cover your mouth or nose while coughing or sneezing
4. Keep your distance, if you wake up coughing and sneezing in weekday morning, the best thing to do is to stay home rather than going to school.
5. Wear face masks -will help slow the spread of the viruses.

### **Questions**

1. What is air borne disease?
2. How is it spread?
3. Name three symptoms of air borne disease.
4. Name two air borne diseases.

STRAND	Reading and Viewing
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognize that written materials are representatives of real and imaginary experiences
TOPIC	Comprehension (पाठ-बोधन)

## कछुआ और खरगोश (पठित गद्यांश)

प्र. 9 निम्न गद्यांश को पढ़कर पूछे गए प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए -

एक छोटा सा कछुआ था। उसका नाम दीपू था। वह धीरे-धीरे चलता था, इसलिए सभी जानवर उसे धीमू-धीमू कहकर बुलाते थे। एक दिन जब वह घर जा रहा था उसे रास्ते में एक बंदर मिला। बंदर ने पूछा, धीमू! तुम सदा धीरे-धीरे चलते हो। क्या कभी घर भी पहुँचते हो? यह सुनकर धीमू बहुत दुखी हो गया।

9. इस पाठ का क्या नाम है?

कछुआ और खरगोश      कछुआ और बंदर      कछुआ और उसके दोस्त

२. कछुए का नाम धीमू किसने रखा ?

जानवरों ने      बंदर ने      उसके दादाजी ने

३. दीपू को घर जाते समय रास्ते में कौन दिखा?

दादाजी      बंदर      खरगोश

४. कछुए का क्या नाम था ?

टीमटीम      कछुआ      दीपू

५. कछुआ कैसे चलता था ?

तेज-तेज      धीरे-धीरे      जल्दी-जल्दी

६. बंदर ने कछुए को क्या कहकर बुलाया ?

कछुआ      दीपू      धीमू