

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 3
English
Worksheet 20

STRAND	Reading and Viewing
SUB-STARND	English features and rules
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Read and view with understanding a variety of texts and visuals to identify and interpret useful information.

JUDO

Judo is a sport. It teaches you to be strong and fast.

A judo match is held on soft mats. You use holds, throws and falls. You must grab your opponent. Then you try to throw your opponent onto the mat.

The match goes for five minutes. If you score the most points you win the match.

In judo, you must wear strong white clothes. You also wear a belt.

The first belt is a white belt. When you get better you get a yellow belt. Then orange, green, blue and brown. The top belt is black and red.

If you work hard at judo you might get a black and a red belt.

Questions

A. Multiple Choice

1. Judo players are strong and
 - a. fast
 - b. weak
 - c. great
 - d. tough
2. A judo contest is called a
 - a. fight
 - b. game
 - c. sport
 - d. match
3. Judo players wear strong clothes and a
 - a. top
 - b. shoes
 - c. belt
 - d, costume
4. The next belt after yellow is
 - a. blue
 - b. black
 - c. green
 - d. orange
5. A judo match is held
 - a. outside
 - b. on soft mats
 - c. on soft grass
6. To get a black belt and red belt in judo takes
 - a. a lot of luck
 - b. a lot of work
 - c. very little work

B. Vocabulary

The words in the box come from the story.

Unjumble the words from the story.

five belt teaches judo white

1. douj - _____
2. vefi - _____
3. heiwt - _____
4. lteb - _____
5. stcheea - _____

C. Fill in the Blank

1. She _____ for judo sport every Sunday.
2. She wears _____ white clothes.
3. She has a yellow _____ now.
4. Soon she will have an _____ belt.
5. She works _____ at judo.

goes	go
soft	strong
bit	belt
orange	wide
had	hard

D. Identify 5 nouns from the reading.

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____

E. Name 5 colours mentioned in the reading.

_____, _____, _____, _____, _____

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 3
Mathematics
Worksheet 20

STRAND	Geometry
SUB-STARND	Shapes/ Angels and direction
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	- Children to be able to identify and name correctly the number of sides of every 2D shape. - Children should know the properties of lines, rays, line segments, parallel lines, curves and angles

Lesson Notes

Shapes

Two dimensional shapes are shapes with only two dimensions length and widths.

Example:



A parallelogram has 4 sides and 4 angles.



A triangle has 3 sides and 3 angles.









A rectangle has 4 sides and 4 angles.

Questions

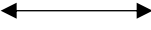

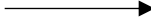

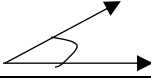

Shapes

Count then record the number of sides and angles on each shape. Write the name of the shapes.

Shape	Number of sides	Number of angles
 <u>H</u> _____		
 <u>S</u> _____		
 <u>P</u> _____		
 <u>T</u> _____		
 <u>O</u> _____		
 <u>P</u> _____		

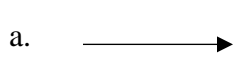
Angles and Directions

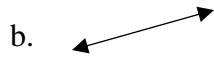
Lesson Notes

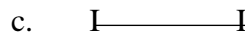
Name	Illustration	Properties
Line		A line goes on and on in both directions. It has no end points.
Line segment		A line segment is a part of a line and it has two end points.
Ray		A ray has a line segment with only one end point. It goes in one direction.
Curve		A line which is not straight with any sharp edges. It is a smoothly flowing line.
Angle		An angle has two rays with the same end point.
Parallel lines		Two lines on a plane that never meet. They are always the same distance apart.

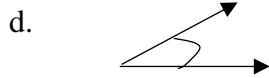
Questions

Write the name of each figure



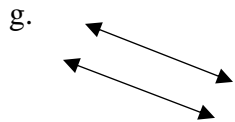












2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL
YEAR 3
HEALTHY LIVING
WORKSHEET 20

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

Lesson Notes: Air - borne diseases and its prevention

Air – borne diseases are bacteria or viruses that are most commonly transmitted through small respiratory droplets. These droplets are expelled when someone with the air borne disease sneezes, coughs, laughs, or exhales in some way.

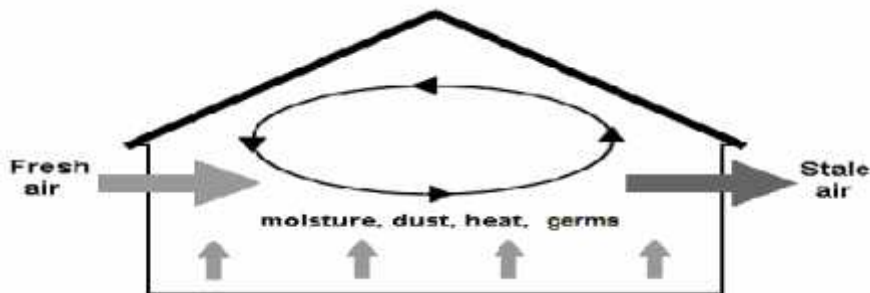
Some of the **air borne diseases** are; common cold, measles, corona virus or flu floating around the homes and classrooms.

How to prevent air – borne disease

1. **Wash hands** after handling animals, after playing, after visiting toilets, after sneezing etc.



2. **Good ventilation**



3. Use **handkerchief** to clean nose. Avoid spitting here and there carelessly.



4. **Keep your distance.** If you think you are sick (sneezing a lot or coughing) stay away from others to avoid spreading sickness.



Activity

1. Name any two air – borne diseases you are aware of.

2. What can you do to avoid the spread of air- borne disease?

3. Do you think masks and sanitizers can protect you from air – borne diseases?

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 3

HINDI

WORKSHEET 20

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

विलोम शब्द (OPPOSITES)

सही जवाब चुन कर इन के विलोम शब्द लिखिये ।

गरीब - _____

नीचे - _____

दूर - _____

दुख - _____


पुराना - _____


शब्द निर्माण


दिए गए अक्षरों से शब्द बनाकर उसका चित्र बनाएं और उसमें रंग भरें ।


जैसे : ल - लड़का



म - 

स - 

ब - 

क - 

दिए गए अक्षरों को जोड़कर शब्द बनाओ ।

1. र + स = _____

2. के + ला = _____

3. सु + ब + ह = _____

4. त + र + बू + ज़ = _____

5. पी + ला = _____

2036 PENANG SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR 3

SOCIAL STUDIES

WORKSHEET 20

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

Mosese is a carpenter working in a Building Construction Company. He comes home with \$220.00 at the end of every week.



Weekly Budget for Mosese's family

Income		\$220
Less expenses		
Food	\$100	
Gas	\$10	
EFL	\$20	
Bus/ Taxi fare	\$40	
Other bills	\$20	
Total expense		- \$190
Savings		<u>\$30</u>

Activity

1. Mosese gets his pay at the end of every _____.

A. week

B. fortnight

C. month

2. List down some things your family can do to help save money.

3. Which expense is more in Mosese's family?

4. How much are they able to save at the end of the week?

5. Calculate the amount of savings for one month if they are able to save \$30 a week. **Note:** there are 4 weeks in one month.

Lesoni: Wase 10

Ulutaga: Na Mataisau

E dau tiko ena veivanua turaga e viti e dua na mataqali ka kainaki nira kawa i Rokola. Ko Rokola e nodra matai levu na noda Vu. Ko Rokola e kena dau ni tara vale, sivilivi ka kena dau sara talega ni ta waqa. Ko ira na kawa i Rokola na matai levu, era sega ni dau vakatavulici ena nodra cakacaka. Ni sa tubu ga mai e dua na gone ka kawa ni matai, sa na dau vuli ga ena nona dau vakaraici iratou toka na nona qaqse ena nodratou cakacaka vakamatai. E sega na nodra koronivuli. E nodra iyau talei na mataisau na nodra matau ni sivilivi. Era dau vakamareqeta ka qarauna me gata tu ga ena veigauna. E levu tu na kena veimataqali. Eso e takelo tu na yamedra na yacana na icalo. Eso e raraba vinaka ka vakatokai ga me matau sivilivi. E kainaki ni turaga yalo vinaka ko Rokola, ia e turaga yalo lekaleka ka dau vosa ga vakadua. Sa rauta me vaka oqo na nona itovo ka ni sega ni cakacaka rawarawa na nona cakacaka. Ni sa cata e dua na ka Rokola, ena sega sara ni veisau na lomana, veitalia ke vakamasuti vakavicasagavulu, sa na gole ga. Ni sa nadaku ko Rokola, sa na sega ni rawa ni lesu tale mai. Ni sa ravi na matau nei Rokola ni sa oti na nona cakacaka me vakacegu, sa na ka dredre me sagai me cakacaka tale.

Na taro:

1. A cava e ra kena dau na kawa i Rokola?

2. E vakaevei na itovo nei Rokola?

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 3
Elementary Science
Worksheet 20

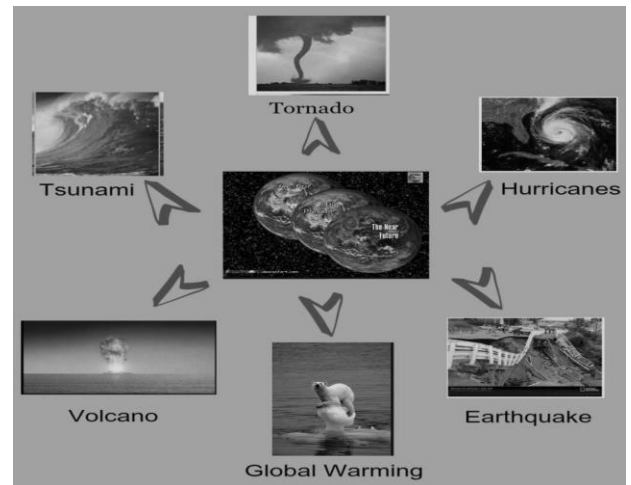
STRAND	Earth and Beyond
SUB-STARND	Our Changing Earth
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	-Children should be able to understand how the earth is changing. - Children should know about the different types of clouds.

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.



Questions

Fill in the blanks

wet sea May population earth

1. The _____ is changing continuously.
2. This is due to the increase in _____.
3. Due to global warming there is a rise in _____ level.
4. The _____ weather in Fiji is from November to April.
5. The dry weather is from _____ to October.

Cloud Types

Clouds take different shapes depending on the amount of water vapor available and the speed and direction of the moving air. Clouds are classified according to how they are formed. Below are the main types and their descriptions.

- Stratus clouds are low, flat, gray clouds that look like sheets covering the sky. They are the closest clouds to the ground. They form as low as surface level (fog) to about 6,500 feet above the ground. They can produce rain, drizzle, snow, or mist.
- Cumulus clouds are puffy and white-like cotton balls. They form from 2,000 to 20,000 feet above the ground. They usually indicate fair weather. Sometimes they grow very large and become thunderheads. As these clouds gather, they create thunder and lightning and produce precipitation in the form of rain and hail.
- Cirrus clouds are thin, curly, wispy clouds. They are sometimes referred to as mares' tails. They form between 25,000 to 40,000 feet above the ground. They are so high in the atmosphere that the water droplets freeze into ice crystals. They often indicate an incoming storm or weather change.



Stratus Clouds



Cumulus Clouds



Cirrus Clouds

Questions

Draw the different types of clouds.

<u>Stratus</u>	<u>Cumulus</u>	<u>Cirrus</u>