

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School

Year 4

English

Worksheet 20

Strand	Listening and learning
Sub strand	Text type – literacy Texts
Content Learning outcome	Examine and interpret ideas from spoken text

Lesson notes

Adjectives

An adjective is a word that tells us more about a noun. It "describes" or "modifies" a noun

Example

The **big** dog was hungry.

Activity

Underline the adjectives in the sentences given below.

1. Danny caught the red ball.
2. The dog found a large stick.
3. My mum is a pretty lady.
4. The little tree is easy to climb.
5. Lisa likes to ride in fast cars.

Lesson Notes

Past tense

A tense expressing an action that has happened or a state that previously existed.

Present tense

A tense expressing an action that is currently going on or habitually performed, or a state that currently or generally exists.

Example

Look – looked

Eat - ate

Write down the correct tenses for the following.

Present tense	Past tense
Sing	_____
_____	Liked
forget	_____
Play	_____
_____	drove

PREPOSITIONS (Revisional Activity)

Fill In the Blanks

under	up	out
in	with	

1. We took a trip _____ of Rakiraki last week.
2. The queen lives _____ the castle.
3. The thing I enjoy most about the holidays is playing _____ my cousin.
4. Sam looked _____ his bed.
5. My dad walked _____ the stairs.

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 4
Mathematics
Worksheet 20

Strand	Measurements
Sub Strand	Length / Area
Content Learning Outcome	Do problem solving that deals with length and area

PART 1

Lesson notes

Area –the amount or space taken up by a shape.

Example



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Area} &= \text{Length} \times \text{Width} \\ &= 2\text{cm} \times 2\text{cm} \\ &= 4\text{cm}\end{aligned}$$

- Square has all sides equal. (Length x Width)
- Rectangle has two sides equal. (Length x Width)

1. Anna’s study table is 6cm long and has a width of 5cm. What is the area of the table?

2. A square has a 4cm width. What is the area of the square?

Strand	Measurements
Sub Strand	Volume
Content Learning Outcome	Problem solving using millilitres and litres

PART 2

Lesson Notes

The capacity is the amount something can hold; such as a jug or bottle or a container. It is measured in millilitres and litres.

$$1000\text{ml} = 1 \text{ litre}$$

$$500\text{ml} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ litre}$$

$$250\text{ml} = \frac{1}{4} \text{ litre}$$

Example

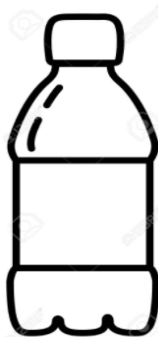


250ml

This jar is measured in ml

Activity

A. Write ml or L beside each question.



1.

600 = _____



2.

8 = _____



3.

150 = _____

B. Convert ml to L

1. 250ml = _____

2. 500ml = _____

3. 1000ml = _____

Strand	Measurements
Sub Strand	Weight
Content Learning Outcome	Measure weight using non- standard units

PART 3

Lesson notes

Heavy = great weight; difficult to lift or move

Light = a person or thing that is lightly built or constructed. Easy to lift.

Example

Cotton wool



Light

Brick



Heavy

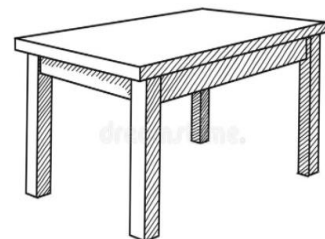
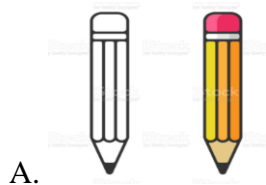
Stone



Heaviest

Activity

Write heavy, light or heaviest



2036 Penang Sangam Primary School

Year 4

Hindi

Worksheet 20 (Revisional Activity)

Activity

प्रत्येक अक्षर को पढ़ने और लिखने का अभ्यास करें। (Read and practice writing each alphabet 10 times)

अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ
a aa i ee u oo r

ए ऐ ओ औ अं अः
e ai o au an ah

Lesson notes

संज्ञा

(Noun)

संज्ञा परिभाषा है - एक शब्द जो किसी चीज का नाम है (जैसे व्यक्ति, पशु, स्थान, वस्तु, गुण, विचार या क्रिया)

Activity

शब्दों का चयन करें और रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति करें






पतंग	आसमान	मछली	कोयल	दिल्ली	बच्चे
शेर	आम	तितली	घर		

1. जंगल का राजा _____ है।
2. फूल पर _____ बैठी है।
3. मोहन का _____ है।
4. पिता जी बाज़ार से _____ लाए हैं।
5. बगीचे में _____ खेल रहे हैं।
6. रमेश _____ उड़ा रहा है।

7. _____ नीला है।
8. तालाब में _____ तैर रही है।
9. _____ गाना गा रही है।
10. लालकिला _____ में है।

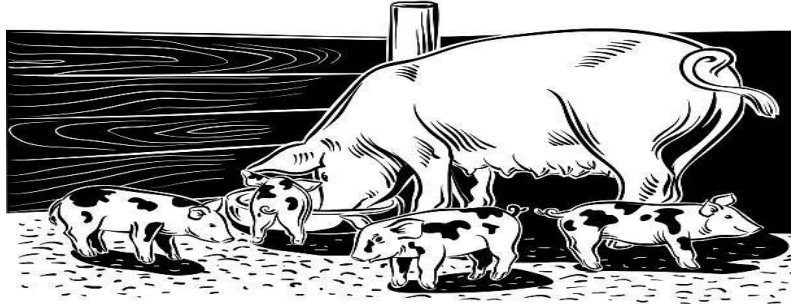
Activity 2

Matching दिए गए स्थान में सही शब्द लिखिए (Write the correct word in the space provided)

1.			A. रीना
2.			B. खरगोश
3.			C. कुर्सी
4.			D. सूरज
5.			E. महल

Lesoni: Wase 9

Lesoni ulutaga: Na Neitou Toro



E da dau marautaka me dua tiko na noda vuaka, ia eda na taleitaka sara vakalevu ke dua tiko noda geti. Na manumanu oqo na vuaka e sususgi ka maroroi sara vakavinaka. E manumanu yaga na vuaka ka ni rawa nida kania ka vakabibicake sara ni dau icoi ni magati vakaturaga. E keitou susu vuaka tiko. Ea viria e dua na toro levu ko tamaqu meratou maroroi kina na neitou vuaka. Na toro oqo, e viri ga ena kau ka ra cobacoba veitikivi, vakolokolotaki ka qai vesuvesu ena walai. E a tara talega ko tamaqu e dua na kena vale me nodratou ivakaruru na vuaka. Eratou vuaka manoa. Kevaka eratou bote, eratou na tiko voli ga e yasa ni toro ia, ke sega oya eratou na tiko ena ikeli meratou laki boroboro kina. Eratou dau cakava oqo ena gauna ni katakata me vakabatabataka na yagodratou. Au dau lomani iratou vinaka na neitou vuaka. Ena so na gauna ni tau na uca, sa dau drolo sara vakaca na toro ka ratou sa vakaloloma sara na vuaka. Au qai dau taya mai eso na co ka biuta ki na toro, me bau vukea na kena mamaca.

Na taro:

1. E viri ena cava na neitou toro?

2. Ko kila vakacava ni ratou vuaka manoa na neitou vuaka?

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 4
Healthy Living
Worksheet 20

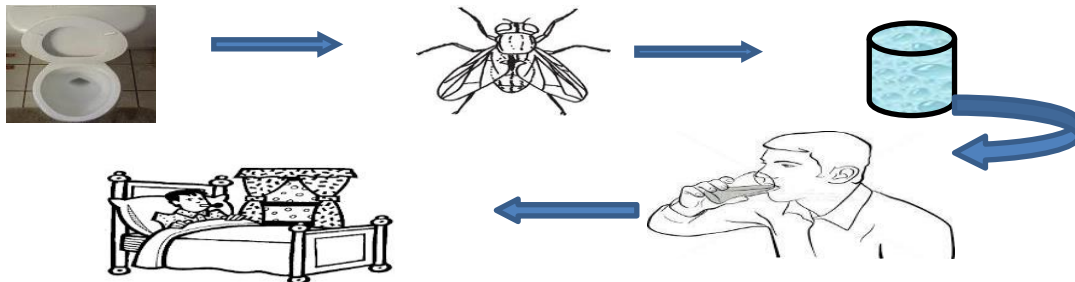
STRAND	Personal and Community Health
SUB-STARND	People and food
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Outline the significance of preventing communicable diseases.

Lesson Notes

Water Borne Diseases

1. You can suffer from dysentery, typhoid, cholera and diarrhoea if you drink dirty water
2. Typhoid fever is caused by bacteria that is deposited in water or food by a human carrier and then spread to other people in the area.
3. Dysentery germs are present in the stool of a person suffering from dysentery,
4. When a fly sits on the stool to feed, it picks germs on its hairy legs and body.
5. If it settles on human food, it leaves germs there and the person gets the germs when he/she eats the food.
6. The person gets diarrhoea which is watery stool.
7. When diarrhoea continues and blood comes out its dysentery.

Example of how water borne diseases can be spread.



Question

Answer the given questions

1. Name some water borne diseases.

2. How are water borne diseases spread?

3. What is dysentery?

Importance of Fresh Clean Air for Growth

Why we need fresh air

- Makes our body strong and healthy, muscles need fresh air to do their work.
- It fights disease germs.
- Not enough fresh air makes us tired, lazy, gives headache and we may faint.

How to get enough fresh air

- Work and play out of doors.
- Go out at recess and lunch time to breathe fresh air.
- If it is safe, sleep with windows open.
- Keep back straight, when sitting or standing so that chest expands and allow fresh air in.
- Breathe through the nose and not through the mouth.
- Avoid catching colds.

Air Borne Diseases

- Chickenpox, Influenza, Measles, Smallpox, and Tuberculosis are all spread by air.
- We breathe out stale air and it's bad for health.
- If we stay in overcrowded rooms, people in the room will be breathing in the air they breathe out.
- If there is a sick person in the room, harmful germs from his/her body pass into the air when he/she breathes out, cough or sneezes.

If a healthy person breathes the same air, the germs get into his/her body, and he/she gets sick.

Question

Answer the following questions

1. Name some air borne diseases.

3. How can we get fresh air?

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School

Year 4

Social Studies

Revisional Activities

Worksheet 20

Strand	Social organizations and process
Sub strand	Personal, social groups and process
Content Learning outcomes	Explain the importance of being good friend and neighbor.

Multiple choice

Circle the best option for the correct answer

1. All the places and the people around our house form a _____.
a. neighborhood b. life partners c. town d. enemy
2. Vakataraisulu ceremony is held in _____.
a. Wedding ceremony b. I-taukei death ceremony
c. Birth ceremony d. Hair cutting ceremony
3. Hindu Wedding is for _____ days.
a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4
4. A time of joy and celebrations between the bride and the grooms' family is known as _____.
a. party b. wedding c. picnic d. death
5. One example of continuity is _____.
a. use of internet b. Modern vehicles and buses
c. eat, rest and sleep d. New subjects
6. 3. One example of a change is _____.
a. Use of internet b. Keep friends
c. plant crops d. live with families
7. Name one place where you buy vegetables from?
a. Friends place b. Neighbours place c. Market

TRUE / FALSE

1. Air around us is always moving. _____
2. Wind vane has North only. _____
3. Anemometer measures wind speed. _____
4. Diwali is the Festival of Lights. _____
5. Water cannot evaporate. _____

Short Answer Question

1. Name 3 people who help us.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. Write down 3 ways in which you use water at home

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Matching

1. Bride		A. Police
2. Looks after sick people		B. Teacher
3. Catches thieves		C. Picnic
4. Teaches children		D. Bridegroom
5. Beachfront		E. Nurse

Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is the holy month of fasting.

2. We should be _____ to our neighbors.

3. One should learn how to _____ others

4. It is important to _____ water.

save
help

polite
Ramadan

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School

Year 4

Elementary Science

Worksheet 20

Strand	Earth and beyond
Sub strand	Our solar system
Content Learning outcome	Observe and record information over time about the major visible features of the day and night sky.

Lesson Notes **Topic: Features of the night sky**

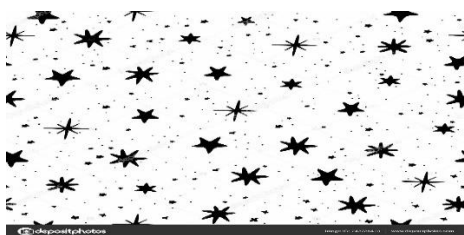
On most nights of the year, the sky is lit up by our nearest neighbour in space, the moon. The earth has one moon. It takes the moon just over 27 days to travel around the earth. The moon does not give out its own light but reflects sunlight. When the moon is between the earth and the sun, we cannot see it at all. We call it the new moon.

The Stars



- When you look up at the moonless, dark night sky, you will see thousands of stars twinkling away.

Stars Pattern



- some bright stars could be joined together to form patterns in the sky. These patterns are given names to fit their shapes. The southern cross is one of the patterns that we can see on a clear night.

Activity

Fill the blanks.

1. The earth has _____ moon.
2. It takes the _____ just over _____ days to travel around the _____.
3. The moon does not give out its own _____ but reflects _____.