

**1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**

**WORKSHEET**

**YEAR 4 ENGLISH GRAMMAR SENTENCE STRUCTURE**

STRAND	WRITING AND SHAPING
SUB-STRAND	Language features and rules
LEARNING OUTCOME	Discuss appropriate language conventions used in a range of text types

COMMA (,) IS USED:

- a) -----to separate words
- b) ----to shows parts of sentences

**EXAMPLE**

- a. Apple , orange ,pears
- b. By the time I arrived, there was nobody around.

Activity

Use (comma) (,)

- 1. June July August are months of the years.
- 2. Mr. Jim the doctor live in town.
- 3. Harry likes eating pears plums oranges and pineapples.
- 4. Thursday August 2<sup>nd</sup> 2021.
- 5. Monday Tuesday Wednesday are days of the week.

Full stop (.) is used

- a. To show the end of a sentences.
- b. When shortening a word.

Example

- a. Jackie arrived home safely.
- b. F.S.C or E.F.L

Activity put the full stop (.)in correct place

Paragraph

Tina is a small girl She lives in suva Her father works for P W D Her mother is a L T A Officer Tina goes to school She is in grade 4

**Unit 2**

Question marks (?)

If a sentence begins with the following words then a question is begin asked.

What	Where	when
Who	Why	Will
How	Whom	Is
Was	Are	Were
Isn't	Wasn't	Doesn't
Can	Cant	Weren't
Haven't	Hasn't	Do etc

Unit 2

Question Mark (?)

Example

- a) Are you going to the party (?)
- b) Will you come to school tomorrow (?)

Activity----- put a full stop (.) or a question mark (?) where required

1. Where are you going \_\_\_\_
2. She looks pretty in her yellow dress\_\_\_\_
3. He hasn't got a blue pen\_\_\_\_
4. Is he your uncle \_\_\_\_
5. How did he go to town\_\_

**1080 BA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL**  
**MATHS YEAR 4**  
**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 3**

Strand	Numbers
Sub-Strand	Operations
Content Learning Outcome	Identify and apply multiplication of two digit by one digit with regrouping.

**Examples:**

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{x} 75 \\ x \phantom{0} 3 \\ \hline 225 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \phantom{x} 34 \\ x \phantom{0} 4 \\ \hline 136 \end{array}$$

Look at the above examples and use multiplication tables to solve these problems.

1.  $\begin{array}{r} 27 \\ x 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$

2.  $\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ x 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

3.  $\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ x 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

4.  $\begin{array}{r} 45 \\ x 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

5.  $\begin{array}{r} 43 \\ x 4 \\ \hline \end{array}$

6.  $\begin{array}{r} 53 \\ x 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

7.  $\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ x 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$

8.  $\begin{array}{r} 72 \\ x 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$

9.  $\begin{array}{r} 84 \\ x 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$

10.  $\begin{array}{r} 92 \\ x 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$

11.  $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ x 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$

12.  $\begin{array}{r} 33 \\ x 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$

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YEAR 4 ELEMENTARY SCIENCE PACKAGE

STRAND	MATTER
SUB-STRAND	MATERIALS
LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate the physical properties of natural and manmade materials such as texture, hardness, conduct, heat, electricity and weight

An object has different properties such as color, strength, texture, smell, hardness, flexibility etc.

Name of the materials	Their property
1. Plastic	Soft ,light ,water proof ,easily folded
2. Wood	Strong ,hard ,brown in colour
3. Glass	Transparent ,fragile, hard
4. Rubber Band	Can stretch and return to its shape again
5. Water	Liquid, tasteless, no smell, colourless

Activity

Match the uses of some material

Write the letters in the boxes

1) Plastic		A. Drinking ,washing ,cooking
2) Wood		B. For wrapping food, carry bag as it is waterproof.
3) Rubber band		C. Used to make houses, furniture.
4) Grass and leaves		D. Used for tying things.
5) Water		E. Are added to gardens soil as they decompose (decay)to give manure



**1080 Ba Sangam Primary**  
**Year 4 Healthy Living**

<b><u>Strand 2</u></b>	<b><u>Building Healthy Relationship</u></b>
<b><u>Sub- Strand</u></b>	<b><u>Relationship – (a good leadership)</u></b>
<b><u>Content Learning outcome</u></b>	Adhere the rules and authority (Identify rules and Authority in leadership)

**ACTIVITY UNIT 10 (PUPILS BOOKS)**

Fill in the blanks with words from the box given below.

**Verbally, helpful, vision, task, wise, support, needs**

A good leader is able to :

1. Communicate \_\_\_\_\_ or in written.
2. Understand the \_\_\_\_\_, aim and \_\_\_\_\_ of the group.
3. Make \_\_\_\_\_ decision.
4. Tell, plan and \_\_\_\_\_ group work
5. Fair, alert and \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ of individuals.

**Learn**

The challenge of Leadership is to

Be **strong**, but not **rude**;

Be **kind**, but not **weak**;

Be **bold**, but not **bully**;

Be **thoughtful**, but not **lazy**;

Be **humble**, but not **timid**;

Be **proud**, but not **arrogant**;

Have **humor**, but without **folly**.

○ Jim Rohn

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**YEAR: 4**

**WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE –**

**HINDI**

STRAND	LANGUAGE
SUB-STRAND	NOUN
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	KINDS OF NOUN

किसी वस्तु, स्थान, प्राणी के नाम या भाव को संज्ञा कहते हैं ।

जैसे: आदमी, घोड़ा, पुस्तक, स्थान ।

संज्ञा के भेद ( Kinds of Nouns )

संज्ञा के तीन भेद होते हैं ।

1. व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा (Proper Noun)

जैसे: राम, रामायण, बा, ....

2. जातिवाचक संज्ञा (Common Noun)

जैसे: बालक, घर, घड़ी, ....

3. भाववाचक संज्ञा (Abstract Noun)

जैसे: सुन्दरता, बुढ़ापा, लिखावट, ...

अभ्यास

संज्ञा शब्दों को रेखांकित (underline) करो ।

जैसे:

1. वह मेरा गाँव है ।
2. राम की बहन बीमार है ।
3. शाम तेज़ दौड़ता है ।
4. सूवा फीजी की राजधानी है ।
5. पिताजी घर बना रहे हैं ।
6. सरस कपड़े धोती है ।
7. पंडित जी पूजा कर रहे हैं ।
8. रमेश की लिखावट अच्छी है ।
9. बा शहर वीतीलेवू में है ।
10. सिपाही वीरता से लड़ते हैं ।

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YEAR: 4 SOCIAL STUDIES UNIT 2

STRAND 2	TIME CONTINUITY AND CHANGE
SUB-STRAND	CONTINUITY AND CHANGE
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Compare and contrast the new developments that have taken place in their community over the last decade.

NOTE:

A. A positive change is called PROGRESS

EXAMPLE:

- i. Road is built to the settlement make transport easily.
- ii. Electricity is available—can study better

B. A negative change is called REGRESS

EXAMPLE

- I. A lot of factories are built and there is more pollution
- II. More vehicles on road causing more pollution (smoke ,exhaust)

Draw and colour one only

Positive changes
Negative changes





**1080 BA SANGAM PUBLIC SCHOOL**

**NA VOSA VAKA VITI**

**YEAR : 4**

**YACA NI MATANA:** vakarorogo kei na cavuti ni vosa

**NANAMAKI NI MATANA:** na vakayagataki vakadodonu ni vosa vosataki me vakadewataki kina na vakasama kei na kila ka e na vanua donu me vakayagataki kina.

**W4.1.2:** na lawa ni vosa

**VAKADIDIGO**

vakatakilakila eso

- . – digo (tv cegu levu, fulusitopu)
- , - koma (tv ceguleka)
- ; - semikoloni
- : - koloni
- ! – cegu kurau, cegu Kurabui
- ? – cegu taro
- ‘ – komalili
- “ – komalilirua
- - itoqaleka \_\_ - itoqa balavu
- a – itoqadela / - itoqakala
- ( ) – ikovu
- [ ] – ikovuviri wilivola – itoqaruku

\* - kuita

**Matanivola levu vakayagataki : tekitekivu ni yatuvosa,yaca ni tamata,yaca ni koro,yaca ni tikina,yaca ni yasana**

**Vakacuruma na matanivola levu kei na I cegu e veiganiti.**

1.a lako ki suva ko seru

---

2.au a tiko mai levuka

---

3. na yasana nei ratava ko tailevu \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. ko a lako li mai na vula ko mati \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. a sureti rau ko rokoua kei waqa ko vula

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. e ratou a la'ki se duruka e na siga moniti

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_