

1078 UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOLYEAR 4WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4ENGLISH**COMPREHENSION PASSAGE. (READ THE STORY CAREFULLY)****FARM TRICK**

My Grandpa and Grandma have a farm. We went to visit them. Grandpa had some new chickens. The chickens were not laying eggs. Every day Grandpa checked to see if the chickens had laid eggs. Every day Grandma asked him if there were any eggs.

Every day Grandpa said, "No, not yet."

Then Dad played a trick on Grandpa. I helped him. We took eggs from the kitchen and hid them in the chickens' nest boxes.

When Grandpa found the eggs in the boxes, he shouted, "We have eggs! We have eggs!" He walked back to the house with a bucket of eggs. Grandma and Grandpa danced around the kitchen.

"Where will I put them?" asked Grandpa.

"In the empty carton in the fridge," said Dad with a smile.

Poor Grandpa!

CIRCLE THE ANSWER OF YOUR CHOICE.

1. The _____ were not laying eggs.
A. Ducks B. Chickens C. Birds
2. _____ checked to see if the chickens had laid eggs.
A. Grandma B. Grandpa C. Dad
3. Who played a trick on Grandpa?
A. Grandma B. Mum C. Dad
4. When Grandpa found the eggs,
A. he ran back to the house.
B. he danced around the kitchen.
C. He walked back to the house.

5. How do you know that Grandpa was excited to find the eggs?
- A. He danced around the kitchen.
 - B. He checked the nest boxes.
 - C. He put them in the fridge.

Vocabulary. Select a word from the box to match with the clues.

kitchen farm empty bucket smiles

- 1. A place where people and animals live. _____
- 2. A place where you cook. _____
- 3. Something you use to hold water. _____
- 4. The opposite of full. _____
- 5. You do this when you are happy. _____

RHYMING WORDS. Underline each pair of words that rhyme.

- | | | |
|---------|------|------|
| 6. Farm | fry | harm |
| 7. Look | like | took |
| 8. Not | for | got |

PHONICS. Which word in each row has the **sh** sound. *Circle it.*

- | | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| 9. See | shout | sand |
| 10. Some | salt | sheep |

TENSES. WRITE DOWN THE PAST TENSE OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS FROM THE STORY ABOVE)

PAST TENSE	PRESENT TENSE
	Go
	Check
	Hide
	Find
	Walk

OPPOSITES. WRITE DOWN THE OPPOSITES OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS FROM THE STORY ABOVE.

1. Come- _____

2. Old- _____

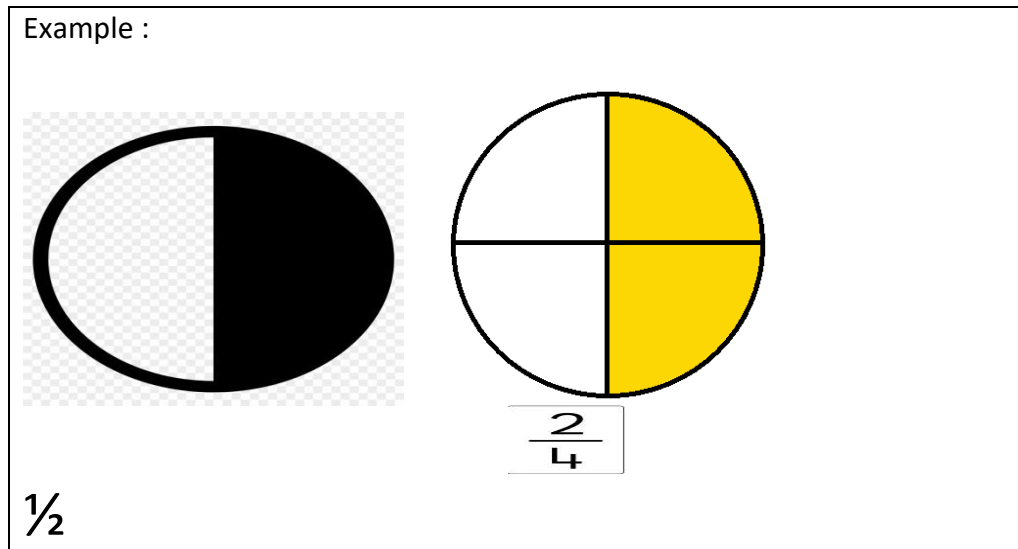
3. Cry- _____

4. Showed- _____

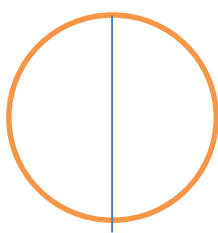
5. Lost - _____

FRACTIONS- EQUIVALENT FRACTIONS

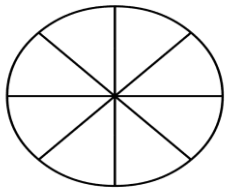
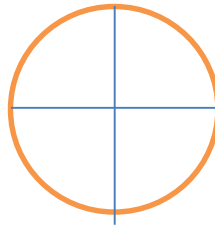
➤ Equivalent fractions are fractions that are equal.



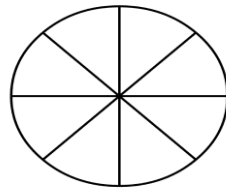
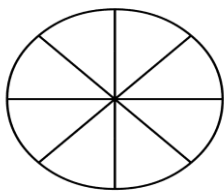
Shade the diagrams to show that the following pair of fractions are equivalent.



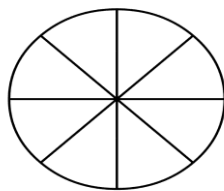
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 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ 

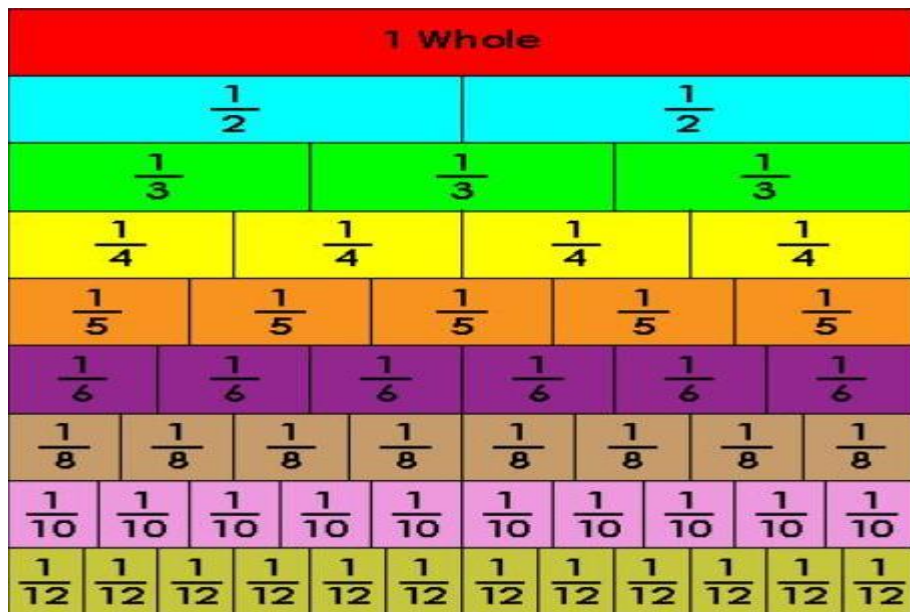
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 $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{4}{8}$ 

=

 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{2}{8}$

Study the table given below and answer the following questions.



Find the following equivalent fractions.

Example: $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{6}$ (how many 6th)

1. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$ (how many quarters)

2. $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$ (how many 12th)

3. $\frac{1}{5} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$ (How many 10th)

4. $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$ (how many 8th)

5. $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\quad}{\quad}$ (how many 8th)

1078 UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL**YEAR 4 –HEALTHY LIVING WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4****UNIT 8: RESPECTING OTHERS**

Respect includes taking someone's feelings, needs, thoughts, ideas and wishes into consideration.

Respect can be shown through behaviour and it can also be felt. We can act in ways which are considered respectful, yet we can also feel respect for someone and feel respected by someone.

Why respect is important

We can all sense whether we are respected or not. This holds true for those with money and power as well. Moreover, it is quite possible that those who pursue money and power are actually trying to gain a type of respect that they never have truly felt.

Here are some specific ways to show respect:

- Asking others "How would you feel if..." before making a decision which affects them
- happily make changes to accommodate their feelings, desires and needs
- Not interrupting them
- Asking and allowing feedback. Trying to understand their beliefs, values and needs
- Giving them the opportunity to solve their own problems without underestimating them.

Avoid telling them what to do

Avoid telling them what they 'need' to or 'should' do.

He who loves others is constantly loved by them. He who respects others is constantly respected by them.
.....Mencius

Activity

1. What are some of the ways we can assist people with disabilities?

2. Why should we respect others?

UNIT 9: IMPORTANCE OF RULES

1. Rules are important in our lives, whether it be home rules, school rules, community rules or national laws.
2. It is important for us to follow rules because if we don't then we will have to face the consequences.
3. It seems that people don't like rules as they represent a kind of restrictions, but in fact life can't be organized without rules.
4. People always need rules and laws to be able to live happily together.
5. If there are no rules and everyone is free to do whatever they want, most people will probably behave selfishly.
6. We need rules to help us get a long together and show respect to each other.
7. All the rules and laws have the same purpose. They organized the relations between individuals and the society to make it clear what is right and wrong and what happens if someone breaks the rules.
8. They are designed to ensure fairness, safety and respect for other people's right.
9. Most of us are basically honest, and knowing the rules means that we usually try to follow them.
10. One reason we do is to avoid punishment, but the strongest argument for following the rules is to make the world a peaceful place to live in.



COMPLETE THE TABLE BY WRITING 2 RULES EACH

HOME RULES	SCHOOL RULES	ROAD RULES

Question

1. Why is important to follow rules?

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOLWEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4YEAR 4HINDI

NAME: _____

Activity:**1. Matras:** सभी अक्षरों में दिए गए मात्रा लगाओ ।

७ ब ग म त ह प

ी द स ग क भ प

2. Vocab: Write with four different colours.

बाधा _____

आदत _____

अपराध _____

गुरु _____

सच्चाई _____

3. Reading:सच्चा लडका

एक पाठशाला में लडकों को सीटी बजाने की बुरी आदत पड गई थी । पाठशाला में सीटी बजाना ठीक नहीं क्योंकि इस से पढाई में बाधा पहुँचती है ।



एक दिन कक्षा में किसी ने अपना काम करते-करते सीटी बजाई । सब एक-दूसरे का मुँह ताकने लगे । अध्यापक ने नाराज हो कर कहा कि जिसने सीटी बजाई हो वह खडा हो जाए ।

पर कोई लडका खडा न हुआ । इस से अध्यापक को और भी बुरा लगा । अध्यापक ने फिर पूछा । दो लडकों ने कहा, "शायद अहमद ने बजाई होगी क्योंकि वही सीटी बजाया करता है ।"

अहमद को उस के अध्यापक ने अपने पास बुलाया । वह खडा हुआ और खडे हो कर उस ने पूछे जाने पर कहा कि उस ने सीटी नहीं बजाई । इस से अध्यापक को अहमद पर बहुत गुस्सा आया ।



उसी कक्षा में गोपाल भी था । वह एक छोटा लडका था । उस ने सीटी बजाई थी । उस ने देखा कि कहीं अहमद को बिना अपराध सजा न मिल जाए, इसलिए उस ने आगे बढ़कर कहा, " गुरु जी, सीटी अहमद ने नहीं बजाई मुझ से भूल से बज गई, मुझ से अपराध हुआ, मैं आगे से ऐसा न करूँगा ।"

गोपाल की बात सुन कर गुरु जी का गुस्सा जाता रहा । अहमद ने उसे उस की सच्चाई के लिए धन्यवाद दिया ।



4. Questions:

१ लडकों को क्या बुरी आदत पड गई थी ?

२ अध्यापक क्यों नाराज हुए ?

३ लडकों ने अहमद का नाम क्यों लिया ?

४ सीटी किस ने बजाई थी ?

५ अपराध किस का था ?

६ यदी गोपाल सच न बोलता तो किसे सजा मिलती ?

७ अहमद ने गोपाल को क्यों धन्यवाद दिया ?

5. Put these sentences in order.

१ को अध्यापक अहमद पास ने अपने बुलाया ।

२ बजाई में लडके पाठशाला सीटी एक ने ।

३ भी कक्षा गोपाल में उसी था ।

४ नाराज कर की अध्यापक सुन हुए आवाज सीटी ।

6. Word Building

खेल

खेलना

खेला

चल

बैठ

हँस

काट

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOLYEAR 4SOCIAL STUDIESWEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4Lesson NotesCULTURE-CULTURAL EVENTS

HAIR SHAVING CEREMONY IN THE HINDU COMMUNITY



Hair shaving ceremony in the Hindu community is called **Mundan**. It is believed to give long life and a good future to the child. **Mundan** is also thought to be essential to protect the child from the evil eye.

Mundan is performed during the first year, or in the third year of a child's life. In some groups, *mundan* is done only for a baby boy. However, depending on the beliefs and customs of the family, girls too may have a *mundan* ceremony. The hair is usually shaved by a senior member of the child's family.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the hair shaving ceremony in the Hindu community called?

2. Why do Hindus shave their new born baby's hair?

3. At what age is the child's hair shaved?

4. Who takes part in the hair shaving ceremony?

5. What happens after the hair is shaved?

Hair cutting ceremony in an iTaukei Community

In the iTaukei culture the ceremony is usually done for a boy or girl around 6 years of age. The hair is normally cut by a very close relative of the child.

The child is usually wrapped in tapa to signify the special occasion. A special feast is normally prepared by the family after the hair cutting ceremony.



Questions

1. How is the child dressed for the hair cutting ceremony?

2. Who would cut the child's hair?

3. What is done after the hair cutting ceremony?

DEATH IN THE ITAUKEI COMMUNITY



When a death occurs, related clans and family come together to share their sorrow and to reaffirm the connections between them. After a death, a ceremony known as "**Reguregu**" is performed, where all the friends and extended family come to pay their respect. They make presentation of tabua, yaqona, mats, and food to the family of the dead.

After reguregu the burial ceremony takes place. Mats and masi are placed over the grave. The death is again **commemorated** on the **fourth** and **tenth night**. The family mourns death for hundred days.

After hundred days the mourning is lifted and the various Taboos are also lifted from the family members. This is called the '**Vakataraису**' ceremony. After one year the final ceremony is performed.



QUESTIONS

What is '**Reguregu**' and who performs it?

2. When are deaths commemorated again in the iTaukei community?

3. What is '**vakataraisulu**' and when is it held?

HINDU DEATH CEREMONIES



The Hindu funeral ceremony is known as the '**antimsanskar**'. The Hindus have a three to sixteen days death ceremony. There is usual weeping and grieving of death on the day the person dies.

Then the relatives take the dead to the cemetery to cremate or bury. On the following day of cremation, ash is collected in a pot and immersed in the river.

When a body is buried, only a prayer is conducted. Normally, the food is brought by other relatives. No meat will be cooked until all the ceremonies finish in three to sixteen days.

Finally, some relatives will have their beards and heads shaved.

QUESTIONS

1. List some differences between the Hindu and the iTaukei death ceremonies?

2. How do the Hindus mark the end of their death ceremony?

3. What are the similarities between the death ceremonies amongst the iTaukei and Hindus?

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL

KALASI 4

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE: 4

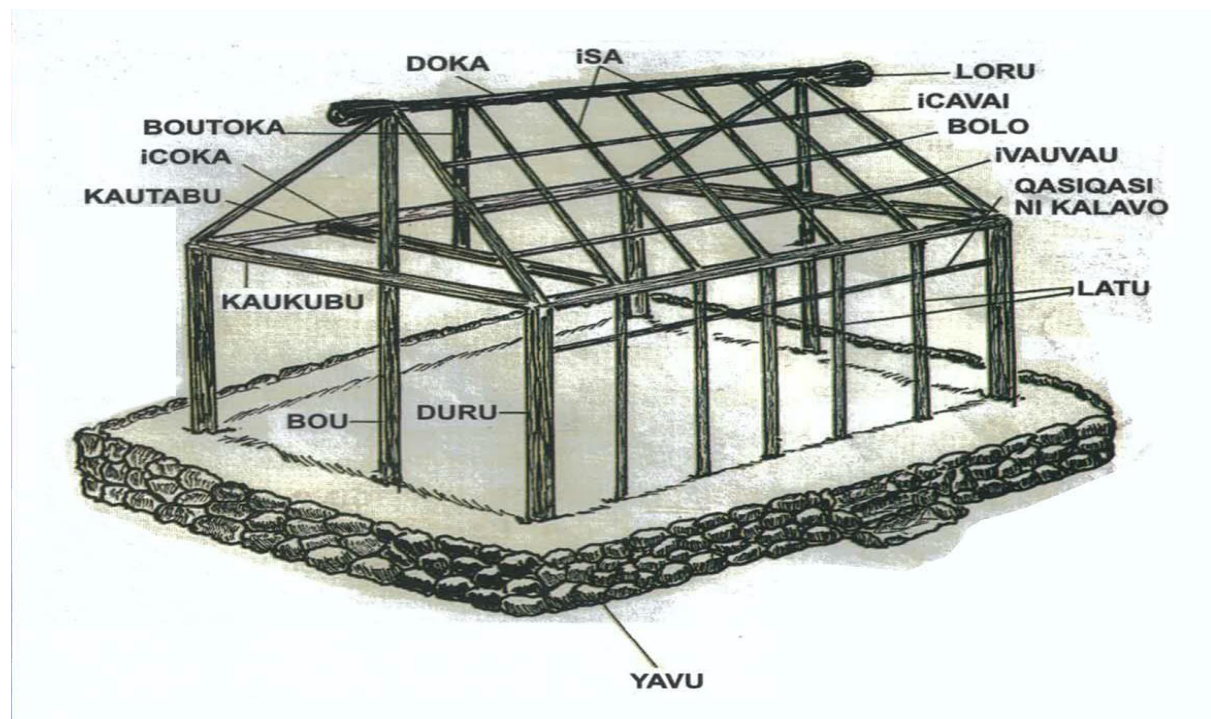
YACAMU

NA VOSA VAKAVITI

STRAND : 1 Wilivola

SUB STRAND : 1.1 Wilivola kei na volavola

ULUTAGA: NA VALE VAKAVITI



E ra tara na vale vakaviti e vakatau kina veika era dui vakayagataki kina. E voleka ni tautauvata kece ga na kedra itaratara. E ra dau vakayagataka na kau se suluka - isogo ni katuba

1. Valenikuro – e dau caka kina na vakasaqa.
2. Valenimoce – e dau tu kina na yaya kece ni vale , me vaka na loga tuva, tavata, yaya ni kana kei na veiyaya vakamareqeti.
3. Lololo – e dau tara mera lalai toka ka ra tara main a iteitei se veiwere se loga uvi.
4. Vakatonuloa – e dau tara ena lomanikoro me vakayacori kina na soqo se kana. Ena so na gauna e dau vakayacori kina na **yakamau, siga ni sucu, vakaovaova.**

ULUTAGA: Na Vula I Ivi

E levu veikeda kau vuata e Viti ka dua vei ira qo na **ivi**. Na ivi e vuata ni yabaki ka ni dau vua ga **vakadua** ena veiyabaki. E dau matua na ivi ena Vula iNuqa Lailai me yacova sara yani na Vula iNuqa Levu. Era na qai vakatakila, ni sa matua na ivi ko ira na **beka**, ka ra qai qegera koto yani e vuna.

E dau saqa qaqa n ivi, ia ena so na gauna e dau ta lewe ka qai saqa. E kana vinaka na ivi ni sa buta vinaka, ia ke buta ena quruquruta ka sega ni kana vinaka. Era na vakavidika na ivi, ni rogo bi na kena vidiki, oya e kenai balebale ni sa **matua. Ia, mo qarauna sara me kua ni mauvu na ketemu.**

Sauma Na Taro Koto Era:

1. Na cava edau vakayagataki me isogo ni katuba? _____
 2. Na lololo edau vakayagataki me cava? _____
 3. Na cava e dau maroroi ena valenimoce? _____
 4. Vola na veika edau vakayacori ena vakatunuloa? _____
-
5. Na ivi edau vua ga _____ ena veiyabaki.
 6. Na Vula iNuqa Levu e vula cava _____
 7. Na Vula iBalolo Lailai e vula cava _____
 8. Ni sa matua na ivi, na manumanu cava e vakatakila? _____
 9. Na gauna ni vili ivi, e dau _____ me kilai ni sa matua.
 10. Na cava e dodonu me qarauni ena gauna Ivi? _____

UCIWAI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 4

WEEKLY HOME STUDY PACKAGE 4

E. SCIENCE

MATTER-MATERIALS

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOME NATURAL MATERIALS.

- Natural materials can be combined, mixed, heated or treated in a combination of ways to produce processed materials.

Water

- A liquid and is tasteless.
- Has no smell.
- Colourless
- Can change to solid (ice).
- Can change to water-vapour (gas). In ice form can melt at high temperature and when heated can change to gas.

Wood

- Solid
- Brown colour.
- Tough.

Sand

- Has fine, medium, coarse grains, loose grains.
- Grey or golden (yellow) colour.

Soil

- Has brown, orange colour.
- Can stick together when wet.
- Is hard, smooth and dry.
- Has decomposed materials.

Leaves

- Green colour.
- Falls and decay in soil.

Activity

Give at least 3 properties of each natural material.

1. Water

2. Wood

3. Sand

4. Soil

5. Leaves

Draw the following and colour them with the correct colour.

Wood	Sand
Soil	Leaves

Uses of some materials

The properties and structure of some materials are interrelated and determine their behaviour. Their uses are determined by their properties, some of which can be changed and enhanced by processing.

Examples:

- ❖ **Wood**- are hard and strong for stiffness so it is used in houses, furniture and post.
- ❖ **Plastic bag**- is useful as it is waterproof, not heavy to carry, low cost, transparent, easy to fold and unfold.
- ❖ **Cooking pots**- are made of metal as they heat quickly and are strong, not breakable.
- ❖ **Tin cans** – are recycled as they can be flattened and bent easily.

NAME THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS & WRITE THEIR USE.

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