

Subject: English
Week : 6

Year/Level: 4

Name: _____

Strand	Listening and Speaking
Sub-Strand	Language Features and Rules-Conjunctions
Content Learning Outcome (CLO)	Construct compound sentences using a greater variety of sentence beginners and linking devices to express spoken ideas.

Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words that join other words or parts of a sentence.

Example: and, or, but, although, because, unless, while

Activity A: Fill in the blanks using (and, although, but, since, because or unless).

1. This is the first time it has rained _____ we moved here.
2. Mere was absent _____ she was sick.
3. Those boys are naughty _____ very helpful.
4. We will not have sports _____ it stops raining.
5. Yash _____ Vivhaan are good friends.
6. Aarav came to school _____ he was sick.
7. Either Virash _____ Naval will win the race.

Activity B: Join the sentence using the correct conjunctions in the box below.

But	before	once
-----	--------	------

1. I had a box of CD's. I can't find them.

2. We had to get dressed. We eat.

3. We will leave. Everyone is ready.

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LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 6 -2021

Subject: Mathematics
Week : 6

Year/Level: 4

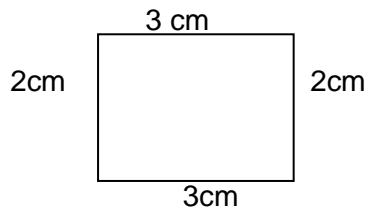
Name: _____

Strand	Measurement
Sub-Strand	Length / Area
Content Learning Outcome (CLO)	Demonstrate and use appropriate standard units of measure to estimate and calculate length, distances and perimeter of a given object.

Perimeter

- Perimeter is the total distance around a shape or object.

Example:

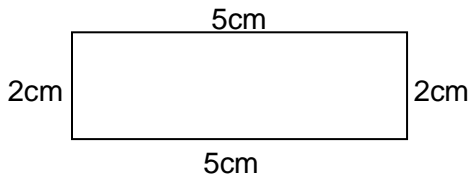


Perimeter = 3cm + 2cm + 3cm + 2cm = 10cm

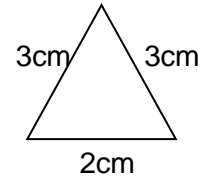
The Perimeter of this square is 10cm.

Activity: Find the perimeter.

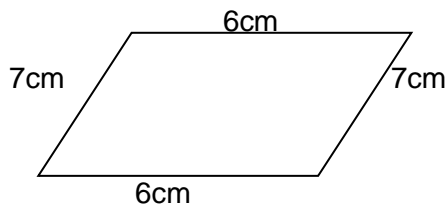
1.



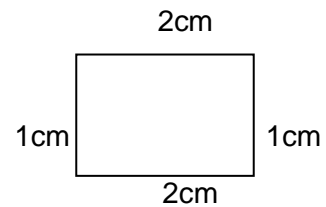
2.



3.



4.



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LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 6- 2021

Subject: **Veika Vaka-viti** Year: **4** Name: _____

STRAND	Volavola kei na Bulibuli
Sub- Strand	Lawa ni vosa
Content Learning outcome	Vakayagataki na vakadidigo kei na lawa ni vosa dodonu ena buli iyatuvosa.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vola sobu e lima se sivia na vosa mo vakaotia kina na i tekivu ni yatuvosa e soli tiko.

1. E dodonu me _____.
2. Au dau taleitaka na _____.
3. E i tovo vinaka na _____.
4. E sega ni vinaka _____.
5. Na kequ kakana _____.
6. Dau lomani ira _____.
7. E sega ni vinaka _____.

b. Tuvana vakadodonu na vei vosa oqo me dua na iyatuvosa vakaibalebale.

1. talairawawa/ vei rau/ Mo dau/ na nomu/ tubutubu

_____.

2. Pita/ vinaka/ gone/ ko / E

_____.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 6-2021**

Subject: Healthy Living

Year: 4

Name: _____

Strand	Personal and Community Health
Sub-Strand	Disease Prevention
Content Learning Outcome (CLO)	Outline the significance of preventing communicable diseases.

Importance of Fresh Clean Air for Growth

Why we need fresh air?

- makes our body strong, healthy and our 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.
- 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.

WHAT ARE AIRBORNE DISEASES?

-Airborne diseases are those, which are caused by microorganisms and spread through the air.

- These are mostly caused by pathogens like bacteria, fungi or viruses and are expelled into the air due to coughing, sneezing or talking.

Some common airborne diseases may include:

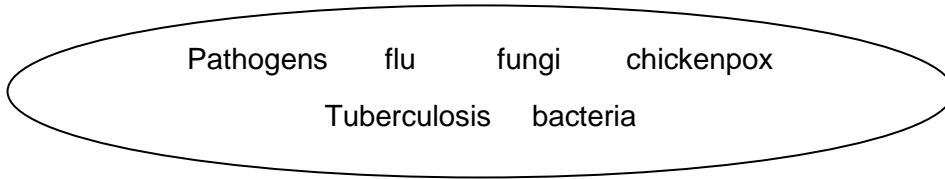
- Common cold
- Influenza caused by rhinovirus
- Mumps (virus attacks the glands beneath ears and even causes loss of hearing)
- Measles,
- Whooping cough (caused by a bacterial infection and should be treated with antibiotics to prevent damage)
- Chickenpox

PREVENTING AIRBORNE DISEASES:

-Proper Ventilation: Increasing ventilation helps the proper exchange of air thus diluting the contaminated air to reduce airborne infection rates.

-Good Hygiene Practices: Following good hygienic and sanitary habits help to reduce the risk of disease transmission. Regular hand washing, wearing a hospital mask in public places and covering your mouth while coughing or sneezing are some habits that are recommended.

Activity: Fill in the blanks.



1. _____ are organisms that cause diseases such as _____, _____ and _____.
2. Airborne diseases can be transmitted in two ways: _____ transmission and _____ transmission.

Answer the questions below.

1. List two ways airborne diseases can be prevented?

Drawing: Draw a poster on how you can prevent air-borne disease.

A large empty rectangular box intended for drawing a poster on how to prevent air-borne disease.

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LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 6-2021

Subject: Hindi

Year: 4

Name: _____

STRAND	लिख एवं निर्माण करना
SUB-STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	उचित विराम तथा वर्तनी व व्याकरण के नियमों को सरल विषयों में व्यक्त करना

एक वचन और बहुवचन

अभ्यास

	वचन में लिखो ।
1. लड़की नाच रही है । -----	1. घोंसले- -----
2. कुत्ता भौक रहा है । -----	2. बच्चे- -----
3. किसान हल चला रहा है । -----	3. तारे- ----- 4. मक्खियाँ- -----
4. झण्डा लहरा रहा है । -----	5. बिल्लियाँ- -----
5. तोता बोल रहा है । -----	6. घरे- -----
6. बगीचा सुन्दर है । -----	7. कपड़े- -----
7. मैं पैसा गि न रहा हूँ । -----	8. बन्दरे- -----
	9. मछलियाँ- -----
	10. रास्ते - -----

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LESSON NOTE
WORKSHEET 6 -2021

Subject: Social Studies **Year: 4** **Name: _____**

Strand 4 Resources and Economic Activities.

Sub Strand Use and management of resources

CLO Investigate the resources available their community and discuss way to preserve

Water Preservation and Conservation

- 1) Water is essential for life.
- 2) We use water for drinking, cooking food, washing and so many other things.
- 3) We should not misuse water; instead we should save water and use wisely.

Questions.

1. Write down three ways in which you can use water at home.

2. Write down three ways in which you can save water at home.

3. How can you keep river and streams clean?

4. Draw a poster on how can you save water at home.

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 6-2021**

Subject: Elementary Science Year: 4 Name: _____

Strand	Energy
Sub-Strand	Forces
Content Learning Outcome (CLO)	Consider the importance of force which decreases movements in life.

Forces

What is a force?

A force is a push, pull or twist

Examples of **contact forces**

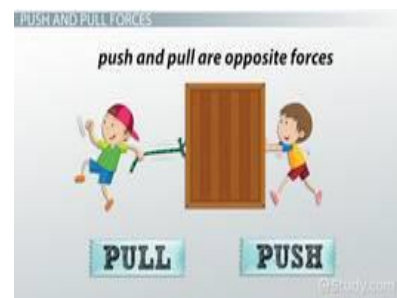


Examples:

1. Wind can lift and push snow flakes
2. The moon pulls on the ocean tides.
3. Jet engine pushed an airplane

Applying a force can:

1. change an object's velocity
2. provides energy to an object
3. cause an object to start moving, stop moving or change direction.



Activity: Write True or False beside each statement.

1. Friction is a force that does not slow down moving things. _____
2. Friction applies when someone drags a foot on the ground while riding a skateboard.

3. When two objects slide over, they rub and push against each other, this is known as friction. _____

