

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 5- 2021

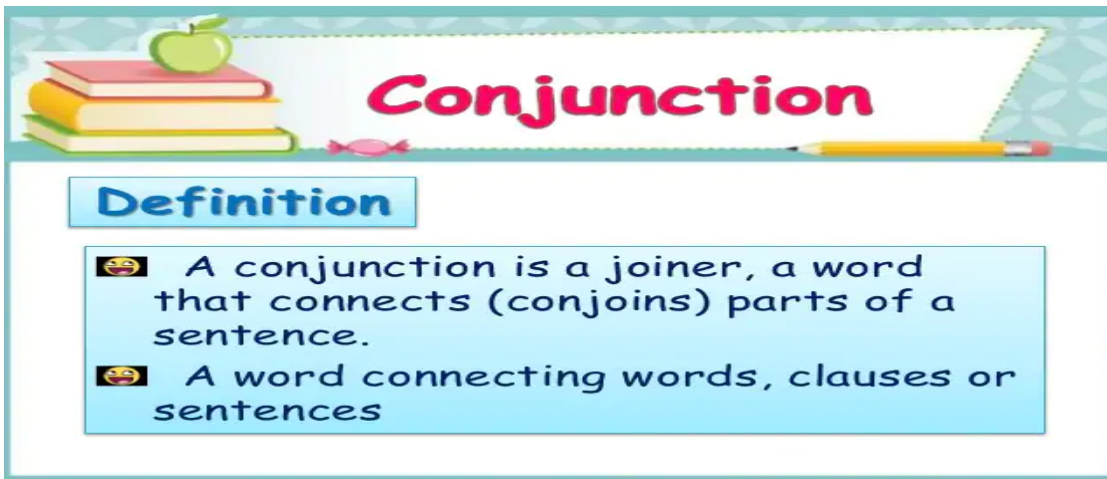
Subject: English

Year: 4

Name: _____

Strand: Listening & Speaking.

Content Learning Outcome: Construct simple sentences and expressions with variety of sentence beginners and appropriate linking devices to express ideas.



Conjunction

Definition

😊 A conjunction is a joiner, a word that connects (conjoins) parts of a sentence.

😊 A word connecting words, clauses or sentences

Examples:

and, because, so, although, since, etc.

1. The children were thirsty. The sun was hot. (Join the two sentences using *because*)
- The children were thirsty **because** the sun was hot.

Activity- Join the sentences using the word in the bracket.

1. Jone was tired. He slept early. (and)

Jone was tired and he slept early.

2. We went out to play. It was raining. (although)

We went out to play although it was raining.

3. Epeli was late to school. He missed the bus. (because)

Epeli was late to school because he missed the bus.

4. My parents were happy. They bought our ice-cream. (so)

My parents were happy so they bought our ice-cream.

5. The teacher was angry. The classroom was still dirty. (since)

The teacher was angry since the classroom was still dirty.

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WORKSHEET 5 -2021

Subject: Mathematics
Week : 5

Year/Level: 4

Name: _____

Strand	Algebra
Sub-Strand	Patterns
Content Learning Outcome (CLO)	Create, identify and describe simple number patterns and make predictions using these patterns.


Number Pa

- A list of numbers that follows a sequence or pattern


sequences

Sequences may be ordered in many ways.


shape




shape and colour



colour and rotation



number and rotation



number by addition (arithmetic sequence)

+2 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, ...

number by multiplication (geometric sequence)

x2 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128 ...

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arithmetic sequence

+3 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 28, ...

-3 15, 12, 9, 6, 3, 0, -3, -6, -9, -12, -15 ...

+10 5, 15, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, 85, 95, 105 ...

-10 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, ...

multiples are an arithmetic sequence

+2 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, ...

+5 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, ...







+10 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, ...

increasing  decreasing 

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Activity: Complete the pattern below.

- 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14
- 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21.
- 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17

-  ,  ,  , _____ , _____
-  ,  ,  _____ , _____
- 20, 30, 40, 50, _____ , _____

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WORKSHEET 5- 2021

Subject: Veika Vaka-viti

Year: 4

Name: _____

STRAND	Na iVakarau Vakavanua
Sub- Strand	I Tovo vakavanua
Content Learning outcome	Cavuta ka matanataka eso na itovo vakavanua era sa kila rawa tu se sa qai vulici.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vola sobu e so na i tovo rakorako se vakarokoroko e dodonu mo dau vakaraitaka e na veigauna kece sara.

1. Vakabula se vakayadra vei ira na vulagi o sotava.
2. Mo dau tama ni bera ni ko curu e na dua na vale.
3. Talairawarawa vei rau na nomu itubutubu kei ira na qase cake.
4. Dau vakavinavinaka ni dua na ka e soli vei iko.
5. Dau rogo ni ko kacivi.
6. Tokara na i sulu e rakorako.
7. Dau dina e na veigauna kece.

b. Vola sobu e so na itovo se i vakarau e veibeci ka sega nida kilai tani kina na itaukei.

1. Kaikaila kei na vakasausa e loma ni koro.
2. Šauma lesu na nodra vosa na qase.
3. Qito e loma ni koro.
4. Vakatarusese na yalewa e loma ni koro.
5. Vaka isala e loma ni koro

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SOLUTION
WORKSHEET 4 -2021**

Subject: Healthy Living Year: 4 Name: _____

Strand Safety

Sub strand Personal Safety

CLO Demonstrate safe behaviour in different setting.

ROAD SAFETY

Road safety is life safety. Therefore, one must be very careful while using the road. Accidents can happen if we are not careful. There are various rules that one must follow as a pedestrian, while in car and while traveling in bus.

Safety rules and tips for pedestrians

- Walk on the right-hand side of the road so you can see oncoming traffic.
- Use Zebra crossing or traffic lights to cross the road.
- Always check that the traffic has stopped before you start to cross.
- Do not jaywalk while crossing the road.
- Be prepared to walk in single file, especially on narrow roads or in poor light.
- Allow parents to hold your hands while crossing in busy town or road.
- Look left, right and left again before crossing the road.
- Do not walk in the middle of the road.
- Wear bright clothes if you are using the road at night so that motorists can easily see you.
- Do not play any kind of sports near or on the road.

Activity

Draw, colour and label the traffic light



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SOLUTION
WORKSHEET 4 -2021**

Subject: Hindi **Year: 4** **Name: _____**

Strand भाषा एवं बोलना
Sub strand मूल - पाठ के प्रकार - मिडिया, साधारण, साहित्यिक विषय ।
CLO एक छोटी सी प्रार्थना कक्षा के समूह रखना और उसका महत्व समझाना।

इस छोटी सी प्रार्थना को पढ कर नीचे दिये गये अभ्यास को पूरा कीजिये ।

प्रार्थना

मन से विनती करता हूँ,
दया करो मेरे भगवान,
ना मैं कुछ बुरा करूँ,
ऐसा दो मुझ को वरदान ।

नये शब्द

विनती मन दया भगवान वरदान

इन शब्दों को सुधार कर लिखिये ।

1. नम - मन
2. बदरान - वरदान
3. भनगवा - भगवान
4. याद - दया
5. नविती - विनती

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WORKSHEET 4 -2021

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

Strand Time. Continuity and Change

Sub strand Continuity and Change

CLO Compare and contrast new development that have taken place in the continuity.

A positive change is called Progress.

Examples

- Electricity is available in the village and students can study better under the light.
- The road to the settlement is constructed and farmers can easily transport their goods to the market to sell.

A negative change is called Regress

Examples

- A lot of factories are built and there is more pollution.
- The number of people in the village has increased and there is not enough space for the villagers to build their homes.

Activity

1. **Discuss a positive and a negative change that you have gone through in your community.**

Positive Change

Proper road facilities for transportation

Negative Change

Lots of factories more pollution

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Subject: Elementary Science **Year: 4** **Name: _____**

Strand Matter
Sub Strand Materials
CLO Investigate the physical properties of natural and manmade materials.

Differences between natural and artificial (man – made) materials.

Natural materials – are produced by nature (from plants, animals, and land) and not made by humans. They occur within the natural environment and have under gone very little modification.

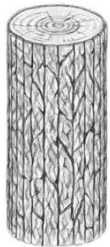
Example: Sand, iron, water, tress, soil, leaves, wood, meat, oil, fur, wool, stone.

Artificial Materials – are those things made in a factory. They are processed materials often modified from natural material or do not occur at all in the natural environment, but have been designed and manufactured to fulfil a particular purpose.

Example: Bottle, can, container, plastics, glass, pipes, poles, battery, furniture, toys.

Activity

1. Draw and name some natural materials in your environment.



wood

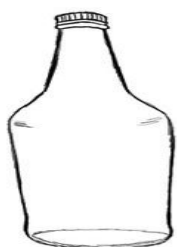


tree



stone

2. Draw and name some artificial materials at your place.



bottle



glass

