

**NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 14- 2021**

**Subject: English**

**Year: 3**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Strand:** Reading and Viewing

**Sub-strand:** Language Learning Process and Strategies.

**CLO:** Evaluate the importance of picture cues, acquired vocabulary and knowledge of letter sound relationships in predicting the meanings of familiar texts read.

**Lesson Notes**

**Onion Soup**

Read the story below.

Mrs. Brown grew a great big onion. Every day, Mrs. Brown watered her onion. Winter came. "It's time to make my famous onion soup," said Mrs. Brown. She dug up her onion with a bulldozer, and cut off its top with a chain-saw. "I'm tired out after all this onion work," said Mrs. Brown. "I'll make my soup in the morning." In the night, Mrs. Brown woke up. It was Burglar Bony and his burglar gang. "Oh!" cried Mrs. Brown. "It's no use screaming. We're after your money." growled Big Burglar Bony. "You burglars are looking thin," said Mrs. Brown. "Would you like me to make a pot of my onion soup?"

"Yes," shouted the burglars. Mrs. Brown began to peel her great big onion. She cried a little. The burglars cried like watering cans pitter-patter. Mrs. Brown began to chop her onion. She cried a little. The burglars cried like garden hoses. Mrs. Brown began to slice her onion. She cried a little. The burglars cried like floods and thunder storms. "Run! Run!" cried Big Burglar Bony. "Run away from Mrs. Brown and her onion." All the burglars run away. Mrs. Brown smiled a little. Then she went on making her famous onion soup.



**Answer each question.**

1. Mrs. Brown grew a great big onion.

- a. True      b. False

2. How did Mrs. Brown dig up her onion?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What did happen in the night?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How did burglars cry when Mrs. Brown began to peel the onion?

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Did the burglars run away?

### **New words**

1. Thunder    2. burglars    3. famous    4. bulldozer    5. slice    6. watering

### **Activity 2**

Choose the words from the list given above to fill the blank spaces below.

- a. Waisale Serevi is a \_\_\_\_\_ rugby player.
- b. The \_\_\_\_\_ removed the big rocks that fell onto the road.
- c. My father was \_\_\_\_\_ our garden using a hose pipe.
- d. The sound of the \_\_\_\_\_ was really scaring.
- e. My sister helped mother to \_\_\_\_\_ the bread for breakfast.
- f. The \_\_\_\_\_ broke into the bank and stole a lot of money.

### **Activity 3**

Find the past tense of these words.

- a. Water- \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. bring- \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. fight- \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. may- \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. thank- \_\_\_\_\_.
- f. think- \_\_\_\_\_.

### **Activity 4**

Unjumble these words from your reading passage.

- a. inono- \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. drnega- \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. elwrodg- \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. sohse- \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. upos- \_\_\_\_\_.

**NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 14- 2021**

**Subject: Mathematics**

**Year: 3**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

**Strand:** Measurement

**Sub-strand:** Money

**CLO:** Ability to manipulate practical problems involving addition, subtraction, multiplication and simple division of money.

**Lesson Notes**

**Word problems**

Example 1

A packet of milk cost \$6.85. What is the cost of 6 packets of milk?

$$\begin{array}{r} \$6.85 \\ \times \quad 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

\$41.10 - The total cost of the 6 packets of milk.

Example 2

Kelera bought 5 tin of fish for \$ 10.00. What is the cost of one tin?

$$\$10.00 \div 5 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$= 5 \times \underline{2} = 10$$

$$= \underline{2} - \text{This means that the cost of one tin is } \$ 2.00/$$

**Exercise**

1. Ponipate bought 4 bottles of Juice from a supermarket. The cost of one bottle is \$2.85. What was the cost of the 4 bottles?

2. Inoke bought 8 packets of noodles at \$1.20 each. What was the total cost of the noodles?

3. Sainimili bought 8 packets of nails for \$ 32.00. What is the cost of 1 packet of nails?

4. Valami bought 7 packets of biscuit for \$35.00. What was the cost of each packet?

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**LESSON NOTES (SUBJECT): NVVT**

**YEAR / LEVEL: 3**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>LESONI:</b>	Na vosa vaka itaukei ena i na ika tolu kei na ika va ni yabaki
<b>YACA NI MATANA:</b>	Na itovo kei na ivakarau vakavanua
<b>NANAMAKI NI MATANA:</b>	Na bula veimaliwai vakamatatamata kei na vanua e vakarautaki kina.

**ULUTAGA : NA ITOVO KEI NA IVAKARAU VAKAVANUA**

**WIRINA NA A, B, C SE D ME NOMU ISAU NI TARO**

1. Na manumanu e dau kudru na .....  
A. Koli    B. vusi    C. vuaka    D. bulumakau
2. Ni tini na niu sa dua na .....  
A. Sasa    B. ibe    C. senikau    D. motoka
3. Ni ko lai kauta mai na tavioka ko kaya ni ko lai ..... tavioka.  
A. Keli    B. cavu    C. siwa    D. se
4. Na qa ni niu kari vakamatau ka me caka kina na gunu na .....  
A. Tolona    B. qa ni bilo    C. qasari    D. drauniniu
5. Na ..... e dau lose kina na yaqona.  
A. Tanoa    B. bilo    C. kateni    D. matadravu
6. Na meke wesi e dau vakayagataki kina na .....  
A. Yaqona  
B. ibe  
C. moto  
D. itiqa
7. Na kau ka ra dau moku kina na meca e na gauna e liu sa ikoya na .....  
A. lwau    B. moto    C. itiqa    D. dia
8. Na lali e ra dau ta mai .....  
A. Tailevu    B. Kabara    C. Malolo    D. Ra
9. Na meke ni yalewa e yacana na .....  
A. Wesi    B. seasea    C. vaqiqi moli    D. veitiqa

10. Na senikau ka ra vau vata kei na draunikau me cori vata me taubeni sa ikoya na .....

- A. Iri
- B. wau
- C. veibici
- D. salusalu

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED**  
**WORKSHEET 14 -2021**

**Subject: Healthy Living**

**Year: 3**

**Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND:H4</b>	Personal and Community Health
<b>SUB STRAND:H4.2</b>	Personal hygiene and Sanitation
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:H3.4.2.2</b>	Demonstrate the proper ways of handling food to prevent contamination

Food Contamination

People have had an experience of eating food and sometimes later becoming sick. This is called food poisoning. The symptoms of food poisoning may include:

- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Stomach pain / cramps
- Diarrhoea
- Feeling weak
- High fever/ sweating
- Headache

Food poisoning can be caused by eating food contaminated by harmful bacteria. Most of the time it looks, smells and tastes like it normally does.

It is important to remember that the same food handling practices are used to prevent all food poisoning diseases. Washing your hands with soap and drying them on paper towel or with a clean cloth is the best way to stop the spread of bad bacteria.

- Food can be contaminated by flies, rats, cockroaches, ants and other household pests.

**ACTIVITY:**

Read each sentence carefully. Then select the correct answer.

1. It is important that the food we eat and the water we drink are \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) cold                      b) hot                      c) safe

2. If germs get into our food, we may get \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) food poisoning              b) treated              c) healthy

3. Food poisoning is an illness that can cause vomiting, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) germs                      b) diarrhea              c) stomach ache

4. Food poisoning can be prevented by:

- a) storing food properly  
 b) letting your food cool before you eat it  
 c) brushing your teeth after you eat



Read each sentence. Select true or false.

6. We should wash our hands sometimes before we eat.  
 True                      False

7. Food should be cooked properly before we eat it.  
 True                      False

8. Fruits and vegetables should be washed before eaten.  
 True                      False

9. Using unclean toilets and not cleaning up after yourself is good sanitation.  
 True                      False





**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 14 -2021**

Subject: Social Science

Year: 3

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRAND: 4</b>	Resources and Economic Activities
<b>SUB STRAND:4.1</b>	Use and Management of Resources
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:SS3.4.1.1</b>	Investigate the resources they use in their homes and schools and advocate its management

**LESSON NOTES:**

**Spending and Saving Money**

- **Income** - Money received as salary or wages is regarded as income. When you work for someone and in return they give you money for the work you have done is called income.
- **Expense** - Money that you use from your income to buy things for yourself such as food or pay for bills is called expense. Payment for services received is also an expense.
- **Saving** - Left over money from your spending and expenses is called saving.
- **Budget** - is the plan that we make to use and save money.

**ACTIVITY:** Answer the questions given below after reading a short dialogue between Mom and Nina.

**Save or Spend?**

Dialogue #6

**Mom:** What are you doing, Nina?

**Nina:** I am **counting** my money.

**Mom:** How much do you have?

**Nina:** I have 14 **dollars**. I don't have **enough** to buy a new **video game**.

**Mom:** How much do you **need**?

**Nina:** I need to **save 5 more** dollars to buy the video game.

**Mom:** Are you sure you want to **spend** all of your money?

**Nina:** I think it's fun to spend money, don't you?



- ❖ Do you like to save money or spend money?
- ❖ What do you like to spend money on?
- ❖ How much money do you have right now?
- ❖ If you had 1,000 dollars, what would you buy?

**Make a sentence: I am \_\_\_\_\_ing my \_\_\_\_\_.**

**Please provide the answers to the above questions in the space provided below.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Define the following terms:**

Budget

\_\_\_\_\_

Income

\_\_\_\_\_

Savings

\_\_\_\_\_

Expense

\_\_\_\_\_

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
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**WORKSHEET 14 -2021**

**Subject: Elementary Science**      **Year: 3**      **Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND: S3</b>	Energy
<b>SUB STRAND: S3.3</b>	Forces
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME: S3.3.3.2</b>	Recognize the value of forces used in daily life

**LESSON NOTES:**

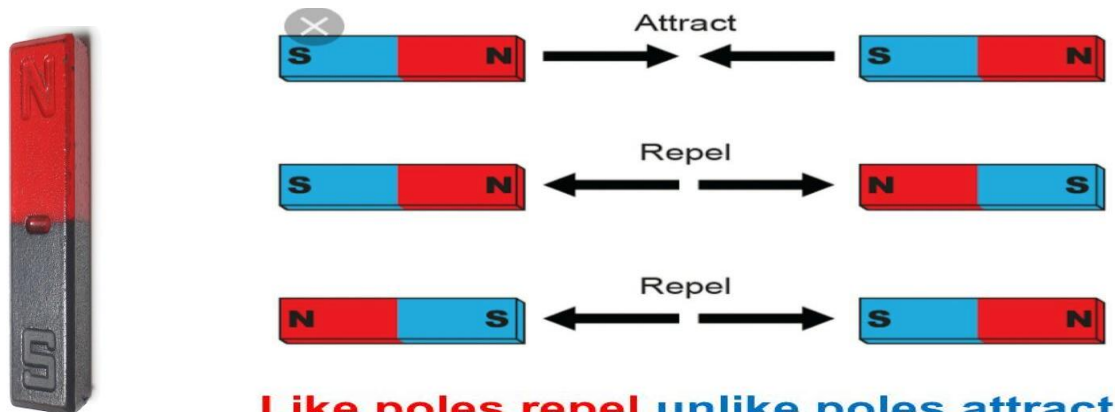
**Magnetism**

Magnetism is the force you feel when you put two magnets close together. Sometimes a magnetic force can be a pulling force. This happens when you put opposite poles near each other. Sometimes a magnetic force can be a pushing force. This happens when you put similar poles near each other.

Two poles of the same kind are called like poles. Two poles of opposite kinds are called unlike poles. The simple rules that describe that

- Two like poles repel each other.
- Two unlike poles attract each other.








This is the basic law of magnetic attraction. The north pole of a magnet is usually marked with a red dot or with the letter 'N'. The unmarked end, therefore, becomes the South Pole end.



**Like poles repel unlike poles attract**

**Activity:** Does the magnet attract the object, or repel it.

Put a tick in the correct column.

object	attract	repel
		
	✓	
		
		
		
		
		

1. Attract means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Magnets attract when the poles are **same / opposite. (Circle one)**

3. Repel means \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Magnets repel when the poles are **same / opposite. (Circle one)**