Strand	Listening and learning
Sub strand	Text type – literacy Texts
Content Learning outcome	Examine and interpret ideas from spoken text

Lesson Notes

Homophones - each of two or more words having the same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling,

Example

New - knew

Activity

List down one Homophone each for the following words.

Example: **To** – **Two**

1. Plain - _____

2. Ate - _____

3. Eye - _____

4. hour - _____

5. Flour - _____

Strand	Measurements
Sub Strand	Length / Area
Content Learning Outcome	Express measurements using standard units in various lengths.

Length (Measuring in Centimeters

Lesson notes

A shorter length is measured in centimeter and millimeter.

100 centimeters = 1 meter	10 millimeter = 1 centimeter
100cm = 1 m	10mm = 1 cm

Activity

Measure in centimeters the length of each line.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Strand	
	सुनना एव और बोलना
Sub Strand	विभिन्न कहानियों या भागों से आसान प्रश्न पूछें और मुख्य भाग के बारे में बात करें
Content Learning Outcome	विभिन्न स्थितियों के दौरान संचार के माध्यम से विचारों पर शोध करना, जब सुनना, बोलना, पढ़ना और लिखना महत्वपूर्ण के संदर्भ में प्रभावी साधनों का उपयोग करना

CONFUSING PAIRS

दो या दो से अधिक शब्द जो वर्तनी में समानता के कारण आसानी से भ्रमित हो जाते हैं।

Example

मेरे पिता _____ हैं।   अच्छे / अच्छा

Activity

अपनी पसंद के सही उत्तर को रेखांकित करें

1. उस _____ का नाम क्या है।   बच्चे / बच्चा

2. सैम _____ खेल रहा है।   बाहर / बारह

3. सितारे _____ रहे हैं।   चमक / चमकता

4. माँ ने ढेर सारे _____लगाए।   फल / फूल

Ulutaga Ni Lesoni: <u>Na Veivosa Me Nanumi</u>
<u>**Wase 8 – Na Tuva Moka**</u>

1. **Moka** – na ba ni ika ka tuva ena vatu.
2. **Tuva** – binia.
3. **Vakabotona** – yasa era ni dua na ka.
4. **Tavaiqalaqala** – sega ni tuva vakavinaka.
5. **Vakatolosevi** – cemuri.
6. **Voroleqa** – toka rodorodo se toka leqaleqa
7. **Muloni** – kumukumuni vata.
8. **Veivotoki** – veilauti
9. **Drava** – sega ni katoa
10. **Vokavoka** – ena gauna sa mati tiko kina na vanua.

Cakacaka Lavaki

<u>Na vosa veibasai</u>
Vola mai na veibasai ni vosa oqo.
1. Drava - _____
2. Qarauna - _____
3. Sogo - _____
4. Mati - _____
5. Tuva - _____

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 4
Healthy Living
Worksheet 18

STRAND	Personal and Community Health
SUB-STARND	People and Food
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Outline the significance of preventing communicable diseases.

Lesson Notes   Importance Of Water.
- Water makes up more than two thirds of human body weight and without water we would die in a few days.
- Water is important for our body to function. The body cannot work without it.
- Water helps in the digestion of food, making blood and saliva and controlling our body temperature.
- The water in our saliva helps facilitate chewing and swallowing, ensuring that food will slide easily down the esophagus (food pipe).

Drinking clean water
- It is important to drink clean water.
- There are times when you need to boil all drinking water, especially after a flooding.
- If your water source is not treated then it will be good to boil drinking water.
- Boiling water for about 10 minutes will kill all the germs in it.
- The water that comes in our tap is treated and purified using a chemical called chlorine.
- Tap water is the safest source of drinking water.
- Drinking dirty or untreated water from river, creek or rain water can make you sick.
- Diseases caused by drinking dirty water are called water-borne diseases.
- They are diarrhoea, typhoid, dysentery and cholera.
- Dysentery is watery stool mixed with blood.
- We can prevent these water- borne diseases by boiling all drinking water.

Questions

1. Name the diseases spread by drinking dirty water.
_____

2. How can you prevent these diseases?
_____
_____

3. What is dysentery?
_____

Fill in the blanks

1._____ is added to tap water to kill germs.

2. We must boil all drinking water especially after _____.

3. Drinking dirty water can make us _____.

4. _____water is the safest source of drinking water.

Strand	Resources and Economic Activities
Sub strand	Use and Management of Resources
Content learning outcome	Explore and identify resources that are present in their school, communities, and villages and find ways to preserve and conserve them.

Lesson Notes

Topic: Preserving Our Community / Village Resources

b. **Saving Our Forests** - Forests are a vital part of our environment—they're the home to trees and other living things that are important to everyday life. To help save the forests and protect them from deforestation. Planting trees is one of the most important things you can do to save the environment.

Activity

1. Why do people cut down trees?

   _____

2. How can we replace the trees that we cut down?

   _____

2036 Penang Sangam Primary School
Year 4
Elementary Science
Worksheet 18

Strand	Earth and Beyond
Sub strand	Our Solar System
Content Learning Outcome	Investigate gather and display information that illustrates the earth is part of the system of planets that revolve around the sun.

LESSON NOTES
TOPIC: Our Solar System
A planet is a space object which revolves around the sun. It also reflects the sun's light. **Eight planets** have been discovered in our solar system. **Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars** are the planets closet to the Sun. They are called the **inner planets**. The inner planets are made up mostly of rock.
The **outer planets** are **Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune**. Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are large balls of gases with rings around them. All eight planets travel around the sun in a different orbit. **Orbit** is circular path of one object around another object.

Activity: write the correct name of the planets under the correct category. Be sure to place the planets in order

The Inner Planets	The Outer Planets

Jupiter   Venus   Mercury
                    Mars
                                                    Earth
Saturn   Uranus   Neptune