

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 12

Subject: English

Year: 4 Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Strand:** Reading And Viewing.

**Content Learning Outcome:** Evaluate meaning of spoken texts by using simple strategies such as asking questions and story telling.

**Read the story. Then answer the questions.**

Once the Wind and the Sun had a dispute as to which was the stronger of the two. "Do you see that traveler plodding along the road?" said the Wind. "Let us both try our strength on him, and let the one who can first strip him of his cloak be the winner." "Agreed," said the Sun. The Wind began first. He blew a blast which sent the leaves flying through air; he raised clouds of dust in the road, bent the tops of the trees to the ground, and even tore up one sturdy oak by the roots. But the traveler only drew his cloak the more tightly around his shoulders, and kept on his way. Then the Sun began. He burst out from behind a black cloud, and, little by little, darted his sultry beams upon the traveler's head and back. The man did not notice this much at first, but soon the heat was so great that he stopped to wipe the sweat from his face. "Ah!" he said, "I cannot stand this. It is so hot that one might as well be in an oven!" Then he threw off his cloak, and carried it under his arm; and when he came to a tree by the roadside he sat down under its shade to cool himself. After that, the Wind never claimed to be stronger than the Sun.

**Answer each question.**

1. What had the dispute between the Wind and the Sun?
2. What did the Wind say to the Sun?
3. What did the Wind do then?
4. How did Sun try its strength?
5. What did Wind never claim again?

NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL

NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED

WORKSHEET 12

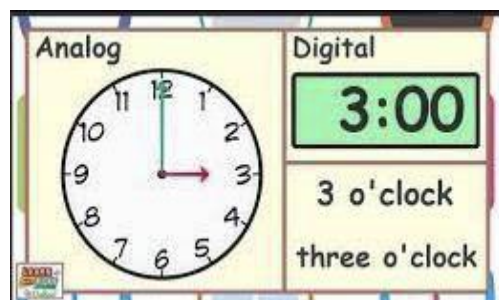
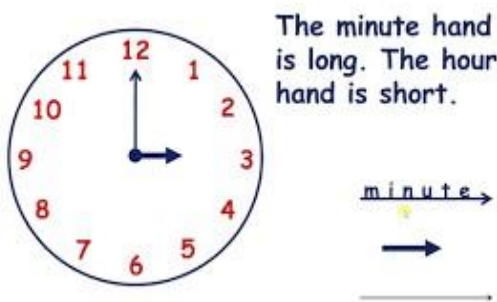
SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS

YEAR: 4

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

<b>Strand</b>	Measurement
<b>Sub-strand</b>	Time
<b>Content Learning Outcome</b>	Identify and apply the major units of time in an hour and in a day and vice versa.

Lesson Notes



1. When the long hand is at 12 and the short hand is at 3 we say that it is 3 o'clock.
2. When the long hand is at 12 and the short hand is at 5 we say that it is 5 o'clock.

**April**

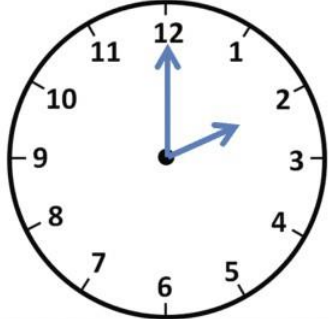
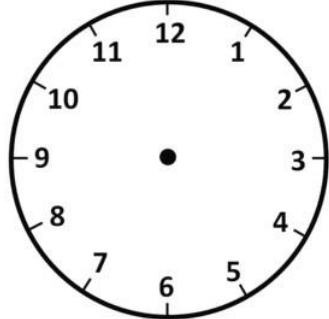
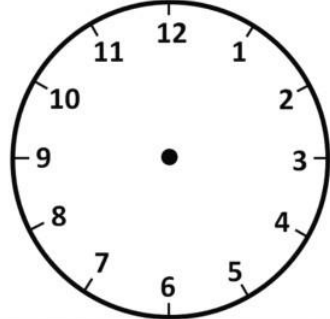
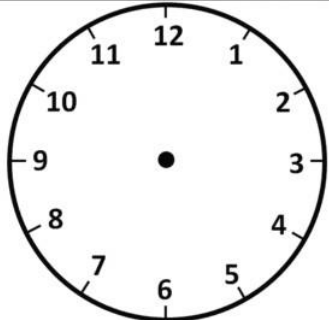
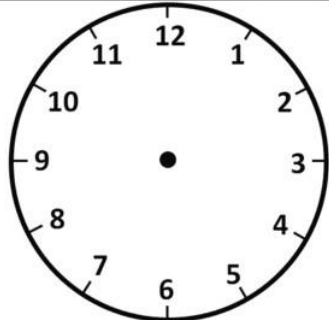
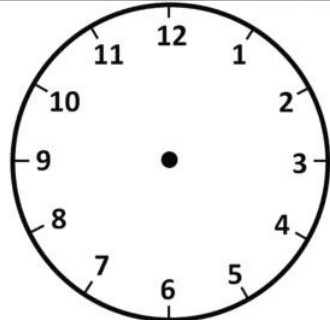
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

- Week 1 *There are 5 weeks in the month of April*  
 Week 2  
 Week 3  
 Week 4  
 Week 5

1. Some months have 4 weeks and some have 5.
2. To know the number of weeks we use a calendar.
3. There are seven days in a week.
4. There are 4 to 5 weeks in a month.
5. There are 12 months in a year.

**Exercise-** Complete all the questions given below.

Draw in the hands to show the correct time. The first one has been done for you.

		
2 o'clock	9 o'clock	5 o'clock
		
10 o'clock	2 o'clock	7 o'clock

2. How many weeks are there in a month?

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. How many months are there in a year?

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. List down the 12 months of the year.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

g. \_\_\_\_\_

b. \_\_\_\_\_

h. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

i. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

j. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

k. \_\_\_\_\_

f. \_\_\_\_\_

l. \_\_\_\_\_

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 12 -2021**

**Subject: Healthy Living    Year: 4    Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND:</b>	Safety
<b>SUB STRAND:</b>	Personal Safety
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Demonstrate safe behaviours in different settings.

**LESSON NOTES:            ROAD SAFETY**

1. Walk on the right-hand side of the road so you can see the traffic.
2. When using any type of crossing you should:
  - Always check that the traffic has stopped before you start to cross.
  - Always cross at the zebra or pedestrian crossings and do not jaywalk.
  - Be prepared to walk in a single file, especially on narrow roads or in poor light.
3. At night wear something reflective to make it easier for others to see you. If there is no pedestrian crossing nearby, cross the road near a street light so that drivers can see you more easily.
4. At traffic lights, you should only start to cross the road when the green light appears. If you have started to cross the road and the green light goes out, you will still have time to reach the other side, but do not delay.

**ACTIVITY**

1. Why are road safety rules important?

**It will assist you / prevent you from getting into accidents / incidents.**

2. Which side of the road you should walk?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Which type of crossing you should always use to cross the road?

\_\_\_\_\_

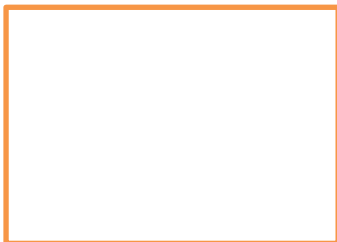
4. Why should we wear something reflective at night?

\_\_\_\_\_

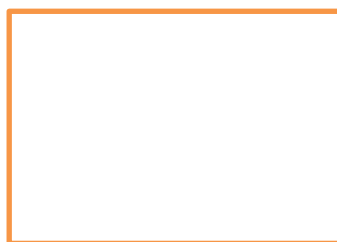
5. What does the green light at the traffic light state?

\_\_\_\_\_

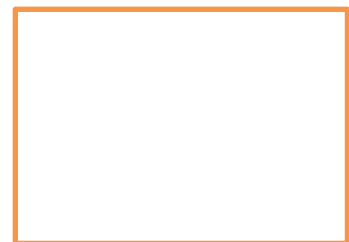
**Draw and colour**



**Zebra Crossing**



**Traffic Light**



**Safety Cones**



2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 12 - 2021

Subject: Hindi Year: 4 Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Strand संस्कृति

Sub strand रिवाज, पारंपरिक, जातीय - गणित“ जातीय विज्ञान, पौधगि की तथा पर्यावरण - मुददा ।

CLO बच्चो को भारतीय रिवाजो तथा भारतीय पारंपरिक पोशाको की जानकारी देना ।

नाम - पारंपरिक पोशाक

घ. भारतीय नारी - सारी , सलवार कमीज़, कुरती, लहेंगा चोली

ट. दूल्हा - शेरवानी और जोड़ा जाम

ड. ब्रहमण - धोती , कुरता

ण. भारतीय पुरूष - कुरता और पायजाम

थ. दुलहन - सारी , लहेंगा चोली

दिए गए लोगो का पारंपरिक पोशाको का चित्र बनाओ

पंडित / ब्रहमण

दूल्हा

सारी

दुल्हन

पुरुष

---

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED**  
**WORKSHEET 12 -2021**

**Subject: Social Studies**

**Year: 4**

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

<b>Strand</b>	Place and Environment
<b>Sub-Strand</b>	People and Weather
<b>Content Learning Outcome (CLO)</b>	Assess their local weather pattern and extreme weather conditions and outline traditional and modern methods of predicting weather conditions.

**Lesson Notes:**

**What is weather?**

- Weather is the day to day conditions of a particular place.
- It is an important part of our lives and one that we cannot control. Instead the weather often controls how and where we live, what we do, what we wear and what we eat.
- The person who studies the weather is called a **Meteorologist**.

**Example:**

1. It was raining today at school.
2. Yesterday was a sunny day.
3. The weather bulletin for tomorrow says that there will be light showers.

Some **elements** of weather are:

1. Sunshine



2. Temperature



3. Clouds



4. Wind



5. Pressure



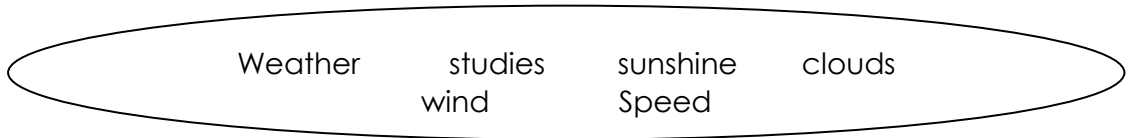
6. Humidity





- **Wind vane** is the equipment used to identify the wind direction.
- The wind speed is measured using an **Anemometer**.
- Atmospheric pressure is measured with a **barometer** which can be kept indoors.
- **Temperature** is measured using a thermometer.

**Activity:** Fill in the blanks.



1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the day to day condition of a particular place.
2. The person who \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is called a meteorologist.
3. The amount of \_\_\_\_\_ we have depends on where we live and the cloud cover.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are made of millions of tiny water droplets.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is simply moving air.
6. The wind \_\_\_\_\_ is measured using an anemometer.

2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE-ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 12

LESSON NOTES [SUBJECT]: NA VOSA VAKAVITI      YEAR / LEVEL: 4      NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>LESONI:</b>	Na vosa vaka I taukei ena ika va ni yabaki
<b>YACA NI MATANA:</b>	Vakarorogo kei na cavuti ni vosa
<b>NANAMAKI NI MATANA:</b>	Na vakayagataki ni vosa cavuti me vakadewataki kina na vakasama kei na kila ka ena vanua donu me vakayagataki kina.

**LESSON NOTES:** E da na vulica ni kua eso na veika ni vosa vakaviti me vaka na iwiliwili.

**NA IWILIWILI :**

Lewe Dua	Lewe Rua	Lewe Tolu	Lewe Levu
Au	Keirau	Keitou	Keimami
E	Erau	Eratou	Era
nona	nodrau	nodratou	nodra
noqu	neirau	neitou	neimami

**A. Vukica na iyatuvosa me lewe rua :**

1. Au sa na lai cavu dalo mai.

.....

2. Keimami a qai gunu painapiu ena noa.

.....

3. Eratou a toboka mai e dua na vuaka mai veikau.

.....

**B. Vukica na iyatuvosa me lewe levu :**

4. Keirau a talia na nona ibe e na bogi.

.....

5. Sa levu sara ga na kakana keitou a kania ena soqo mai Nadi.

.....

6. Oqo na noqu ise.

.....

**C. Vukici na iyatuvosa me lewe tolu**

7. Sa dua na ka na noqu marau ni sa yaco mai na waqa.

.....

8. E laucoqa mai Sigatoka na neirau motoka.

.....

9. E sa levu sara ga na kequ kakana ena noa.

.....

10. Au na dau maroroya na noqu iyaya ni vuli.

.....

**2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL  
NEW TERM RE - ALIGNED  
WORKSHEET 12 -2021**

**Subject: Elementary Science      Year: 4      Name: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND:</b>	Energy
<b>SUB STRAND:</b>	Forces
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME:</b>	Demonstrate that an object can be moved, stopped or change directions by applying push, pull and twist.

**LESSON NOTES:**

**FORCES**

- Force is any action that moves an object.

**Types of force**






- **Contact force:** it occurs between two object that are in contact with each other like push or pull.
- **Field force:** this happens between two object that are not in contacts such as electric force, gravitational force and magnetic force.

**Activity**

**Place a tick (✓) in the correct box.**

		<b>Push</b>	<b>Pull</b>	<b>Twist</b>
1.	Turn on the tap			✓
1.	Open the drawer			
3.	Sharpen your pencil			
4.	Put on your shorts			
5.	Press the door bell			
6.	Opening a jar			
7.	Closing the door			

**Circle the correct answer.**

	push	pull
	push	pull
	push	pull
	push	pull
	push	pull

