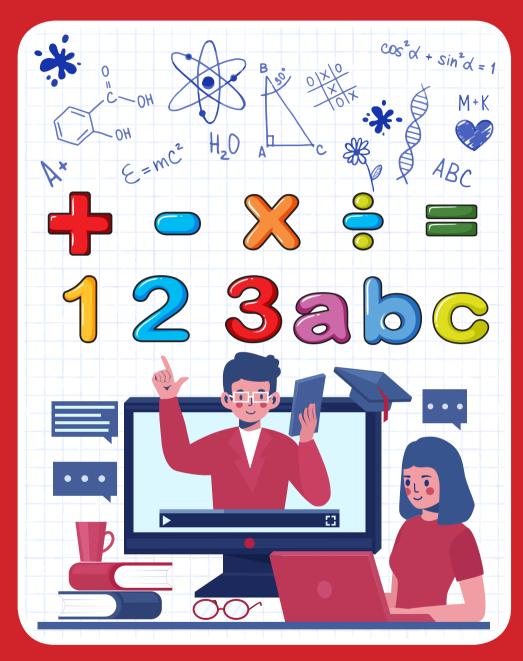
Grade 4 & 5: Week 5



English, Mathematics and Science







Index

WEEK 5

3

English

Grade 4 & 5

10

Mathematics

Grade 4 & 5

15

Science

Grade 4

19

Science

Grade 5



This publication is a collaboration between the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture and Namibia Media Holdings. This publication is sponsored by the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture and UNICEF.

Copyright © Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture. All parts of this publication cannot be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior permission of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture or the Publisher.

Production by: Namibia Media Holdings

Printing: Newsprint Namibia





WEEK 5 LESSON 5

English

GRADE 4 & 5





PLURALS – WORDS GETTING AN -S, OR -ES AND WORDS ENDING ON A VOWEL + Y GETTING AN -S.

Plurals - means many, or a lot of things (nouns). Nouns are in singular (one) or plural (many) form.

When words are changed from single to plural form, there are some rules we must remember:

Rule 1 - most words simply take the **-s** in their plural form. Example: one house - two house**s**, one chair - two chairs.

Rule 2 - if the word ends in -ch, -sh, -ss, -s or -x, then we add -es in their plural form. Example: once church - churches, one box - two boxes.

Rule 3 - if the word ends in **a vowel + y** then we add the **-s** in their plural form. Example: one holiday – two holidays, one key – two keys.

Rule 4 - if the word ends in an **-o** then we add **-es** in their plural form. Example: one tomato - two tomato**es**, one hero-two hero**es**.

Rule 5 - some words ending in an **-o** take an **-s** in their plural form. Example: one photo - two photos, one radio - two radios.

Rule 6 - if a word ends in **-oo** we add an -s in their plural form. Example: one zoo – two zoos, one igloo – many igloos.

NB: There are also **irregular plurals** that do not follow these rules. Examples: one tooth – many teeth, one man – many men, one foot – many feet, one child – two children, etc.









Activity 1

PLURALS

- For most words, just add an -s
- Words ending in -ch, -sh, -s, -ss or -x, add -s or -es

Fill in the plural form of each of these pictures by adding an -s or -es.

One	Many
ant	
By Air Mail stamp	
singer	
box	
brush	
fox	







Activity 2

PLURALS

- Words ending on a vowel + y, add -s
- Words ending on an -o, then add -es

Fill in the plural form of each of these pictures by adding -s or -es.

One	Many
toe	
monkey	
pie	
tomato	
potato	
domino	









Activity 3

PLURALS

- Words ending in an -o, simply take -s
- Words ending on -oo, add an -s

Fill in the plural form of each of these pictures by adding -s.

One	Many
ZOO	ZOO ZOO
avocado	
kangaroo	
piano	
buffalo	
igloo	







Activity 4

PLURALS

- Irregular: the whole word's spelling changes or the word stays the same.

Fill in the plural form of each of these pictures using the rule for irregular plurals.

One	Many
tooth	
child	
foot	
sheep	
fish	
mouse	









Activity 5

PIURAIS

Read the story and fill in the answers afterwards.

THE MOUSE FAMILY

Once upon a time there was a family of mice who found themselves lost after they had to run away from a few hungry, stray cats. They used to have lots of food where they lived. They had seeds, herbs, different cheeses, sweets and fruit. Now they only had dry peels and old pods from a field, which was difficult to chew with their little teeth. They searched for food under tree trunks and rocks. They slept in a featherhed they made



and rocks. They slept in a featherbed they made from feathers that they gathered from under the trees. They drank water from the lilies that had dew inside them, early in the mornings.

Charlie and Mick went searching for better food and found a bunch of nuts in the garden, in bowls on the tables. They took some home and shared with their brothers and sisters. Soon they found cakes and strawberries and shared these amongst all of them. Some days they were lucky to carry some dried fruit chips from the kitchen. They lived so well in the house, that they decided to stay. So, they lived happily ever after.

Write the correct answers on the lines.

- 1. Why did the mice have to run away?
- 2. Name three things that the mice had to eat where they used to stay.
- 3. What were the only things they could find to eat in the field?
- 4. Under which two places did they search for food?
- 5. Where did they sleep?
- 6. How did the lilies keep the water?









7. What are the names of the two brothers who found better food for them?
8. Where were the nuts found?
9. What did they find with the strawberries?
10. Write down 10 plural form nouns from the passage.
NOTES







WEEK 5 LESSON 5

Mathematics

GRADE 4 & 5

ADDITION (MENTAL AND METHODS)

We will learn some terminologies which tells us how to add numbers.

Terminologies are words that tells us when we should add, subtract, multiply or divide numbers.

Addition terminologies:

- » Add
- » Altogether
- » Sum of
- » Plus
- » Put together

These are just a few terminologies that tells us to do an addition sum.

We get different types of addition methods:

1. Pen and paper method.

This method involves writing numbers correctly underneath each other.

- Start from the units.
- If the number added is more than ten you write down the unit and the ten is carried over to the next number.
- That carried over number is then added together with the other numbers.









2. Commutative property of addition

In this method the order of the numbers should first be changed and then only the numbers can be added together.

E.g.
$$360 + 25$$

= $25 + 360$
= **385**

- Switch the order of the two numbers.
- Add the numbers next to each other and not underneath each other.

- First switch the order of the two numbers.
- Now add the two numbers together.

3. Associative property of addition

In this method, we add numbers together to form either a multiple of 10, 100 or 1000. And then we add it to the rest of the numbers.

E.g.
$$5 + 328 + 15$$

= $(5 + 15) + 328$
= $20 + 328$

• Add 5 and 15 together.

• 5 + 15 = 20 which is a multiple of 10.

• Now add the 20 with the 328.

= 348

E.g.
$$70 + 2650 + 130$$

= $(70 + 130) + 2650$
= $200 + 2650$

• Add 70 and 130 together.

• 70 + 130 = 200 which is a multiple of 100.

• Now add the 200 with the 2650.

= 2850





SUBTRACTION

Terminologies:

- » Minus
- » Subtract
- » Take away
- » Difference
- » Less than

These are just a few terminologies to tell us when to subtract numbers from each other.

In subtraction there is always a:

- A big number known as the Minuend.
- A small number known as the Subtrahend
- And the answer is known as the Difference.

Remember the big number is always written at the top and the small number written at the bottom.

If we do subtraction and a number is too small to be subtracted from, that number borrows from the number next to it.

E.g 2575 - 1344

2 575 **minuend**

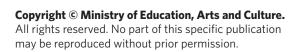
- 1 344 subtrahend
- = 1 231 difference

E.g 5 175 – 4 355

- 5 175
- The one had to borrow from the 5.
- The 5 became 4 and the one became 11.
- 4355
- = 820









Activities:

1. Use pen and paper method to add the following numbers:

- /	257 + 35 + 1 957	- /	67 + 5 925 + 56 714
•••••	••••••	•••••	•••••

2. Use commutative property of addition.



3. Use associative property of addition.

a)	7 + 875 + 13	b)	540 + 1 470 + 60
•••••		• • • • • •	
•••••	•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
•••••		• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	•••••	• • • • • • •	
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

4. Subtract the following numbers to show the difference.

a)	5 794 – 2 481	b)		9	06	55	-	8	7	44	1				
		• • • • •	• •								• •				••
•••••		• • • • •	• •	• • •	••	• • •	• •	• • •	• •	• • •	• •	• • •	• • •	• •	• •
•••••		• • • • •	••	• • •	••	• • •	••	• • •	••	• • •	• •	• • •	• • •	• •	••
•••••		• • • • •	••	• • •	••	• • •	••	• • •	••	• • •	• •	• • •	• • •	• •	••
	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •														







NOTES







Science

GRADE 4

NATURAL SCIENCE AND HEALTH EDUCATION

DISEASES

Competencies

- List examples of communicable diseases (e.g. TB, measles, STIs, rabies etc.).
- State environmental factors that can cause the spread of communicable diseases.

Vocabulary

- Communicable Can be passed on to other people.
- **Disease** An illness.
- Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease that mainly affects your lungs.
- **Measles** an infectious viral disease causing fever and a red rash, typically occurring in childhood.
- **Sexual Transmitted Infections (STIs)** is an infection passed from one person to another person through sexual contact.
- Rabies is a deadly virus spread to people from the saliva of infected animals.
- **Chickenpox** is a highly contagious disease caused by the initial infection virus.

List examples of communicable diseases:



Tuberculosis (TB)



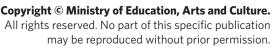
Measles



Sexual Transmitted Infections STIs













Rabies



Chicken pox

State environmental factors that can cause the spread of communicable diseases:



Poor Water supply



Poor sanitation facilities



Lack of health service



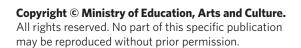
Unhealthy food/ poor diet



Climate/ weather like draught or flood















NOTES







WEEK 5 LESSON 5

Science

GRADE 5

FITNESS AND THE HUMAN BODY

Competencies

- State how different physical activities and adequate rest contribute to health in terms of blood circulation, prevention of heart diseases, muscles and the support system.
- Discuss practices which contribute to their own fitness based on their own lifestyles (e.g. draw, act out / role play).

Vocabulary

- Fitness the condition of being physically fit and healthy.
- Muscles a band or bundle of fibrous tissue in a human or animal body that has the ability to contract, producing movement in or maintaining the position of parts of the body.
- Blood circulation the circulation of blood refers to the flow of blood from the heart, through arteries, to reach all parts of the body, then from the parts of the body through the veins and returning to the heart.
- Adequate satisfactory or acceptable in quality or quantity.

State how physical activities and adequate rest contribute to healthy body:

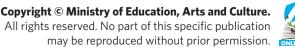
 Regular physical activity can improve your muscle strength and boost your endurance.

- Exercise delivers oxygen and nutrients to your tissues and helps your cardiovascular system work more efficiently.
- And when your heart and lung health improve, you have more energy to tackle daily chores.











 Just as exercise strengthens other muscles in your body, it helps your heart muscle become more efficient and better able to pump blood throughout your body. This means that the heart pushes out more blood with each beat, allowing it to beat slower and keep your blood pressure under control.

Practices which contribute to our fitness based on our own lifestyles:

- Exercise controls weight. Exercise can help prevent excess weight gain or help maintain weight loss.
- Exercise combats health conditions and diseases.
- Exercise improves mood.
- Exercise boosts energy.
- Exercise promotes better sleep.

		•		
Fun	<i>(</i>) i	1117	- 1	\mathbf{m}
ı uıı	W	UIZ		
	_			

1.	State how physical activities and adequate rest contribute to your health.	
		•

2. Draw any of your physical activities which contribute to your own fitness.







MEMORANDUM ENGLISH

NOUNS - PLURALS

Activity 1	Activity 2	Activity 3	Activity 4
ants	toes	ZOOS	teeth
stamps	monkeys	avocados	children
singers	pies	kangaroos	feet
boxes	tomatoes	pianos	sheep
brushes	potatoes	buffalos	fish
foxes	dominoes	igloos	mice

Activity 5

- 1. They had to run away from a few hungry, stray cats.
- 2. They had seeds, herbs, different cheeses, sweets and fruit. (any 3)
- 3. They only found dry peels and old pods to eat.
- 4. They searched for food under tree trunks and rocks.
- 5. They slept in a featherbed they made from feathers that they gathered from under the trees.
- 6. The lilies kept the dew inside them, early in the mornings.
- 7. Charlie and Mick.
- 8. The nuts were found in bowls, on tables in the garden.
- 9. They found cakes with the strawberries.
- 10. mice, cats, sees, herbs, cheeses, sweets, fruit, peels, pods, teeth, trunks, rocks, feathers, trees, lilies, mornings, nuts, bowls, tables, brothers, sisters, cakes, strawberries, days, chips (any 10).

MEMORANDUM MATHEMATICS

ADDITION





MEMORANDUM SCIENCE GRADE 4

DISEASES

Activity

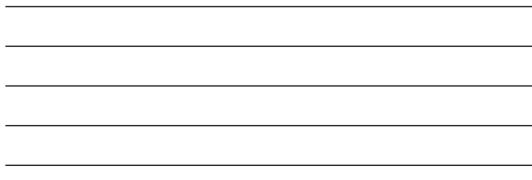
- 1.
- Tuberculosis
- Measles
- Rabies
- Sexual transmitted infection
- Chickenpox
- 2.
- Poor water supply
- Poor sanitation facilities
- Lack of health services
- Unhealthy food/poor diet
- Climate/weather

MEMORANDUM SCIENCE GRADE 5

FITNESS AND THE HUMAN

- 1.
- Increase blood circulation
- Prevent heart diseases
- Increase muscle and brain strength
- Boost your immune system
- 2. Any type of sport they participate in can be drawn.

NOTES









How to teach your child the importance staying active.



Success begins with education

Parents will be able to visit the website and watch daily videos from a teacher that will teach their children about various topics in the booklet. One can also download the PDF version. of the book on the website.

Start learning anywhere - on your smartphone, tablet or desktop computer at home or follow the instructions on each printed page.



How does it work?

Register at zoshy

You can save your favourite lessons and find them easier

Easy peasy steps to follow

- Step 1: Find us at www.zoshy.online or scan the QR code
- Step 2: Find your grade
- **Step3:** Choose which book you want to learn out of today
- **Step4:** Choose lessons from what lessons there are
- Step5: Download booklet if you do not have it
- **Step 6:** Watch and follow the teacher as she explains what to do in the book
- Step7: Follow us on Facebook (Zoshy) to never miss a video and join the community

In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture



can start.





