

Personal & Social Wellbeing:

1. Use the **Term Two Vocabulary Sheet** to help you revise new words learnt during PSW in Term Two.
2. Paste your Term Three Index Page into your PSW book.
3. Read the information page about different cultural groups in South Africa and paste it into your PSW book. Read the information on pages 96 – 97 in your textbook.
4. Complete the **‘My Culture & Traditions’** worksheet.
5. Create a collage (use the template provided) by pasting pictures (these may be from magazines or newspapers or printed from the Internet or drawn) which reflect your culture. Include pictures of traditional dress, foods, sports, games etc. Make your collage as bright and colourful as possible! Enjoy!

Religious Education:

1. Paste the Term Three Index Page into your Religious Education book.
2. Read the information about Baptism on the information sheet provided.
3. Write an acrostic poem about water on the template of a water droplet provided.
4. Use the example on the page to guide you to write your own acrostic poem.

Have a wonderful week!

NATURAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY VOCABULARY SHEET

(TERM 2)

1. substance	any type of solid, liquid or gas
2. states of matter	the three forms in which materials can exist: solids, liquids and gases
3. solid	a substance that has a fixed shape
4. liquid	a substance that does not have a fixed shape and can flow
5. flow	the way a liquid moves and flows
6. gas	a substance that has no shape and can move freely
7. change of state	a substance changes from one state of matter to another when it gains or loses heat
8. melt	when a solid gains heat to become a liquid
9. evaporate	when a liquid gains heat to become a gas
10. condense	when a gas loses heat to become a liquid
11. solidify	when a liquid loses heat to become a solid
12. water cycle	the movement of water from the land and sea to the air and back again by the processes of evaporation, condensation, freezing and melting
13. raw materials	natural materials such as wood and clay that are made into other things
14. manufactured materials	materials or useful things made by people from natural or raw materials
15. sand	fine particles of rock
16. clay	very fine particles of sand
17. malleable	can be shaped easily
18. ceramic objects	objects made from hardened clay that has been baked
19. brittle	easily breaks into pieces
20. coal	a hard, black substance that comes from the earth. (it is formed from the remains of plants and trees that grew millions of years ago)
21. plastic	a material made from substances found in coal and oil

22. fibre	string or thread
23. leather	a soft, flexible material made from animal hide
24. properties	what a material looks like and how it behaves
25. waterproof	does not allow water to pass through
26. flexible	material that bends easily
27. stiff	material that does not bend easily
28. absorbent	to soak up a liquid
29. folding	bending something over on itself. It can be used to strengthen a material.
30. frame structures	structures that are made of different parts that are joined to make a frame that holds things up, to give shape or bridge a gap.
31. traditional	based on old beliefs or old ways
32. dome	a rounded roof or top

Natural Science & Technology

(Term 3)

INDEX

Energy and Change (Natural Science)

Systems & Control (Technology)

1. Energy & Energy Transfer

Energy for Life

Energy From The Sun

2. Energy Around Us

Energy Around Us

Sources Of Energy

Input and Output Energy

3. Movement and Energy in a System

Movement and Musical Instruments

(Design and make a musical instrument)

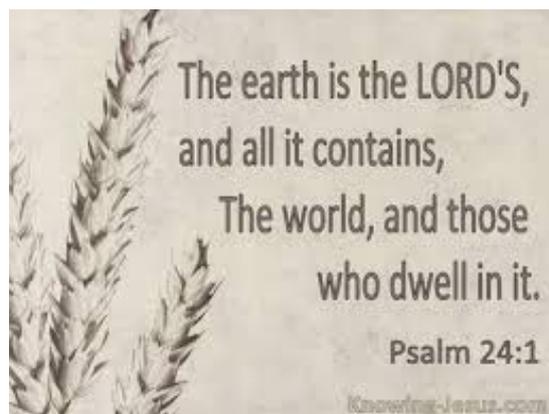
4. Energy & Sound

Vibrations and Sound

Making Sounds (Volume)

Making Sounds (Pitch)

Sound Pollution



UNIT I(Energy For Life)

What is energy?



Energy is the ‘ability to do work’. Energy is how things change and move. It’s everywhere around us and it takes all sorts of forms. It takes energy to cook food to ride a bicycle or to jump in the air.

All about energy

- ❖ All living things need **energy** to live. They use **energy** to grow, to breathe, to move, to feed.
- ❖ **Energy** makes things happen or it makes things move or change.
- ❖ We need **energy** to grow, play, work and sleep.
- ❖ **Energy** is all around us.
- ❖ All living things use **energy** for everything they do.
- ❖ Animals get their **energy** from food.
- ❖ The **energy** in our food is transferred through food chains starting with the sun.
- ❖ Other kinds of energy include **movement energy, heat energy, light energy** and **sound energy**.
- ❖ **Energy** is transferred from a **source** (something we get energy from) to where it is needed.
- ❖ In order to do anything – breathe, get out of bed, do your homework or play soccer – you need **energy**.
- ❖ All types of machines that help us such as televisions, the stove, a light bulb need **energy** in order to work. In science we say, that **energy** is needed to do work.
- ❖ The source of all **energy** on earth is the sun. The sun provides us with two types of energy: - heat energy and light energy
- ❖ We get all our energy from the food we eat. Whether we eat plants or animals all the **energy** comes from the sun.
- ❖ Plants make their own food. Plants are able to trap light energy from the sun in their leaves. They use this **energy** to make glucose (sugar found in fruits, plants and honey) from water and carbon dioxide. Grass traps sunlight to make energy so it can grow. A cow eats grass to get energy to make milk. That milk is then used to make cheese and yoghurt. People will then eat the cow’s meat and yoghurt or cheese and this will give us energy. We get all of our energy from the food we eat. This energy travels through living things (plants and animals) and it is used when the living thing is eaten.
- ❖ The sun also keeps the Earth warm. The average temperature of earth is 15 °C. If we did not have a sun, planet earth would be too cold for us to live on.



Everything we do uses energy!



ACTIVITY ONE:

1. What is **energy**?

2. What is the source of all energy on earth?

3. Make a list of five things you have done today that needed **energy**.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

4. Look at pictures 1 – 4.



5. Match each picture with one of the statements below.

- a) We need energy to play music. Listening to music also uses energy. _____
- b) This man is using energy to travel in a canoe. _____
- c) Sleeping animals use energy. _____
- d) Riding a bicycle uses energy. _____

6. Which of the above activities do you think you need the most energy for?

7. When you are asleep, why do you think does your body still need energy?

8. Are the following facts about energy true or false?

a) Energy is the ability to do work.

b) The source of all energy on earth is the moon.

c) Energy is transferred from a source.

d) All types of machines need energy to work.

e) Some living things do not need energy.

f) Animals get their energy from the food they eat.

g) Energy makes things move or change.

h) Living things use energy to breathe and to grow.

i) The sun provides light and sound energy.

j) Plants do not trap light energy in their leaves.



PERSONAL & SOCIAL WELL BEING (PSW) VOCABULARY SHEET

(TERM TWO)

1. emotions	feelings we have
2. anxious	feeling worried, uncertain or nervous
3. project	a planned task that normally involves more than one person
4. bully	a person who threatens, hurts or picks on others
5. nutrition	nourishment or food
6. maltreatment	mistreatment, cruelty or harm
7. nationality	the country you were born in
8. responsibility	something that you have a duty to do
9. co-operate	to work well together
10. bullying	hurting or frightening someone weaker
11. Constitution	the most important law in the country
12. rights	laws about what every person should have or be able to do

Life Orientation
Personal & Social Well-Being
(PSW)

Grade 4

Term Three

1. Cultures & Moral Lessons

- *Different Cultural Groups in South Africa*
 - *Menus From Different Cultures*

2. Religions In South Africa

- *Different Religions*
- *Places of Worship and the Symbols of Different Religions*

3. Dangers in and around water

- *Water safety at home and around swimming pools*
- *Safety in rivers and dams*



Unit 1 – Cultures and Moral Lessons

What is a culture?

A culture is the customs, ideas and way of life of a group of people or a country.

In South Africa, we have many people from different cultures. We are often called the ‘rainbow nation’ because we have so many different races, languages and religions.



The main cultures in South Africa are:

Black South Africans belong to four main cultures: Nguni, Sotho, Shangaan and Venda. Each culture has their own language and traditions. They mainly belong to the Christian, Islam or African Traditional religions.



White South Africans whose main language is Afrikaans or English. They mainly belong to Christian or Jewish religions.



Coloured South Africans who mainly speak Afrikaans as their first language. They mainly belong to the Christian and Islam religions.



Indian South Africans mainly belong to the Christian and Hindu religions.



My Culture and Traditions



Languages my family and I speak:

My favourite cultural tradition:

My favourite cultural food to eat:

Clothes we wear in my culture:

Holidays celebrated in my culture:

Sports played in my culture:

Two other interesting facts about my culture

I am proud to be _____ !

Religious Education

(Term 3)

INDEX

Sacraments of Initiation

Baptism: Welcome to the Family

Light & Darkness

Fears

Light & Dark

Pointing To Life

God's Way

God's Will

Our Wonderful Being

Mystery

Challenges

What's the Message?

Confidence

Challenge



Unit 1:

Baptism: Welcome to the Family

- ❖ The word **baptism** comes from the Greek word ‘baptizo’ which means immerse.
- ❖ **Baptism** is a Christian sacrament marked by the ritual use of water admitting the recipient to the Christian community.
- ❖ Our **baptism** means that we have turned from the old life of sin to a new life in Jesus Christ.
- ❖ The water used during **baptism** is symbolic of our sins being washed away by Jesus’ death and resurrection.

- ❖ **Baptism** is the first sacrament, which welcomes us into the church or family of God.

Isaiah 43:1 “I have called you by name, you are mine.”

- ❖ Many churches celebrate baptism during a Sunday service. This reminds everyone present that because they are already **baptised**, they are responsible for helping new members of the church.
- ❖ Many churches **baptise** children when they are very young. At that time, parents and godparents promise that they will help the newly baptised to live his or her new life as a Christian. As we grow up, we have to make the own promise of our **baptism** come true.

ACTIVITY ONE:

Write an acrostic poem on water.

The lines of the poem must begin with the letters **W A T E R**.

USE THE TEMPLATE OF A WATER DROPLET PROVIDED.

The water used during baptism is symbolic of our sins
being washed away by Jesus' death and resurrection

