

GRADE 4

TERM 4

SUMMARIES & TESTS

PREVIEW



English HL Term 4 Summary + Test

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Language Focus: Noun Clauses

A noun clause is a group of words with its own verb that does the job of a noun in a sentence. It often starts with what, that, where, who or how.

Noun (one word)	Noun clause (group of words with a verb)
I know the answer.	I know what the answer is.
Tell me your address.	Tell me where you live.
Her kindness surprised us.	How kind she was surprised us.

Remember: A noun PHRASE has no verb (the big red bag). A noun CLAUSE has a verb (what she bought).

A conjunction is a joining word. It joins words, phrases or sentences together.

Conjunction	What it does	Example
and	adds information	Lebo and Priya walked home.
but	shows a difference	It was raining, but they went outside.
because	gives a reason	She smiled because she was happy.
so	shows a result	It was late, so we went home.
or	gives a choice	Would you like juice or water?

CONJUNCTIONS
Conjunctions are joining words. They join words, phrases or sentences.

and adds information	It adds one idea to another.	
but shows a difference	It joins two ideas that are different.	
because gives a reason	It tells us why something happens.	
so shows a result	It tells us what happened as a result.	
or gives a choice	It gives a choice between two options.	

Remember: Conjunctions help us join ideas and make our writing clearer.
Language Focus: Punctuation & Word Division



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UNIT 1: SHORT STORIES

In Weeks 1–2 you read and write a short story. A short story uses character plot to tell a complete tale in a small space. Good writers plan before they revise and proofread.

ELEMENTS OF A STORY

Element	What it means
Characters	Who the story is about – people, animals or imaginary beings.
Setting	Where AND when the story takes place.
Plot	What happens – beginning (problem), middle (rising action), end (solution/resolution).
Narrator	The voice telling the story. First person uses "I"; third person uses "he/she/they".
Theme	The message or lesson of the story – what the writer wants you to think about.

EXAMPLE – SHORT STORY SNAPSHOT

STORY	'One rainy morning, Lebo found a small tortoise near the school gate. He picked it up carefully. At break time he showed his friends. 'We should take it to the river,' said Priya. After school the three friends walked to the river together and set the tortoise free.'
CHARACTERS	Lebo, Priya and their friend
SETTING	At school and at the river, on a rainy morning
PLOT	Lebo finds a tortoise → he shows his friends → they decide to help → they take it to the river → they set it free.
THEME	Kindness and doing the right thing.



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Tip: Ask WHO or WHAT does the action? to find the subject. Ask WHAT receives the action? to find the object.

Language Focus: Subject-verb Agreement

The subject and verb must agree.

With he, she or it, we usually add -s to a verb in the simple present tense.

She walks to school. ✓

She walk to school. ✗

With I, you, we and they, we usually use the verb without -s.

They walk to school. ✓

They walks to school. ✗

Subject	Correct verb
The boy	runs
The boys	run
She	plays
They	play
My dog	barks
My dogs	bark

SUBJECT – VERB – OBJECT
Every sentence has a **subject**, a **verb** and sometimes an **object**.

WHO or WHAT? does the action? THE BOY SUBJECT The boy is doing the action.	WHAT DOES? the action word KICKS VERB Kicks is the action (what he does).	TO WHO or WHAT? receives the action? THE BALL OBJECT The ball receives the action.
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TIP: Ask these questions to find them:
Subject → WHO or WHAT? | Verb → WHAT DOES? | Object → TO WHO or WHAT?



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Texts & Writing

- Short Stories & Drama
- Dialogue
- Newspaper Articles
- Summary Writing
- End-of-Year Test Preparation.



Language

Pronouns, Conjunctions, Tenses, Adverbs, Noun Phrases & Clauses,
Direct & Indirect Speech, Collective Nouns, Reflexive Pronouns,
Adjectives, Verbs, Subject & Object, Subject-Verb Agreement,
Punctuation, Figurative Language



Mathematics Term 4 Summary + Test

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24-hour format

- Uses the numbers 00 to 23 for hours.
- Midnight = 00:00 | Noon = 12:00 | Just before midnight = 23:59.
- For times from 1 p.m. onwards: add 12 to the hour.

Example:
3 p.m. $\rightarrow 3 + 12 = 15:00$ | 8 p.m. $\rightarrow 8 + 12 = 20:00$

- For a.m. times: write the hour with two digits.

Example:
7:30 a.m. $\rightarrow 07:30$ | 11:00 a.m. $\rightarrow 11:00$



12-Hour Time	24-Hour Time	Part of Day
12:00 a.m.	00:00	Midnight
6:00 a.m.	06:00	Early morning
11:30 a.m.	11:30	Late morning
12:00 p.m.	12:00	Noon
2:45 p.m.	14:45	Afternoon
6:00 p.m.	18:00	Evening
9:30 p.m.	21:30	Night
11:59 p.m.	23:59	Just before midnight

1.2 ANALOGUE AND DIGITAL CLOCKS

Analogue Clock	
Has a round face with numbers 1-12.	Shows the time digits (numbers).
Has a short hand (hours) and a long hand (minutes).	Can display 12- or 24-hour format.
Some have a thin second hand.	Easy to read exact time, no estimating.
Reading it: hour hand points near the hour; minute hand shows minutes.	Example: 07:45 = 7 hours and 45 minutes.



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CHAPTER 2

LENGTH

Measuring / Units / Conversions / Solving Problems

Length is the measurement of how long, wide or tall something is. We use instruments depending on what we are measuring.

2.1 MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Instrument	Used to measure	Example
Ruler	Short lengths (usually up to 30 cm).	A pencil, a book.
Metre stick	Lengths up to 1 metre.	Height of a desk.
Tape measure	Longer lengths: can bend around curves.	Body measurements, rooms.
Trundle wheel	Very long distances (rolls along the ground).	The length of a sports field, a road.

2.2 UNITS OF LENGTH

Units and conversions

10 mm = 1 cm (millimetres $\rightarrow$ centimetres)

100 cm = 1 m (centimetres $\rightarrow$ metres)

1 000 m = 1 km (metres $\rightarrow$ kilometres)

★ Milli means one-thousandth. Centi means one-hundredth. Kilo means one thousand.

★ Tip: To convert to a SMALLER unit $\rightarrow$ MULTIPLY. To convert to a LARGER unit $\rightarrow$ DIVIDE. Think: there are MORE small pieces in a big object.



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2 m = 200 cm

Total: $150 + 75 + 200 = 425 \text{ cm} = 4\frac{1}{4} \text{ m}$

★ Remember: Always convert to the SAME unit before adding or subtracting lengths. Read the question carefully - it may ask for the answer in a specific unit.

CHAPTER 3

PERIMETER, AREA & VOLUME

Measuring around / Counting squares / Filling space

3.1 PERIMETER

Perimeter is the total distance **AROUND** the outside of a shape. We measure perimeter in mm, cm, m or km.

How to find the perimeter

- 1 Measure each side of the shape with a ruler or tape measure.
- 2 Add all the sides together.
- 3 Write your answer with the correct unit.

EXAMPLE — Perimeter of a rectangle

A rectangle has sides of 6 cm and 4 cm. Add all 4 sides: $6 + 4 + 6 + 4 = 20 \text{ cm}$.

Perimeter = 20 cm.

Short cut for rectangles: $P = (\text{length} + \text{width}) \times 2$
 $P = (6 + 4) \times 2 = 10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ cm}$ ✓

EXAMPLE — Perimeter of a square

A square has sides of 5 cm each. All 4 sides are equal: $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 20 \text{ cm}$.

Perimeter = 20 cm.

Short cut for squares: $P = \text{side} \times 4$
 $P = 5 \times 4 = 20 \text{ cm}$ ✓

★ Tip: To measure the perimeter of an **IRREGULAR** shape, measure each side carefully and then add them all up - there is no short cut.



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- Time
- Analogue & Digital Clocks
- 12/24-Hour Time
- Calendars
- Length
- Perimeter
- Area
- Volume
- Capacity



Life Skills (PSW) Term 4 Summary + Test

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Staying Safe on a Train

Many South Africans travel by train every day. Trains are heavy and fast and cannot stop quickly, so we must follow these rules:

- Wait behind the yellow line on the platform until the train has stopped.
- Wait for the train to stop completely before you get on or off.
- Never hold the doors open or lean out of the doors or windows.
- Never ride on the outside or on the roof of a train.
- Hold on to a handrail or stay seated while the train is moving.
- Only cross railway lines at a proper level crossing or bridge.

Know your Road Signs

	STOP – Come to a complete stop. Look for traffic and only go when it is safe.
	Pedestrian/School Crossing – Be aware of people crossing the road, especially children.
	Traffic lights – Red = stop Yellow = Slow down Green = Go if it is safe
	No Entry – You may not enter this road.
	Bicycle Sign – This road or lane is for cyclists.
	General Warning – Be careful! The road ahead has a sharp turn, animals or other hazards.



How to Keep Our Environment Healthy (Conservation)



Do not litter – use bins correctly

A clean environment is a happier and healthier place for everyone!



Save water – fix leaking taps, take shorter showers

EVERY DROP COUNTS!

Save water for a brighter tomorrow!



Save electricity – switch off lights and appliances not in use

Be energy smart! Switch it off!



Separate recyclable waste (paper, plastic, glass, tins)

Recycle today for a cleaner tomorrow!



Plant trees and care for garden plants

Greener spaces, cleaner air, brighter futures!



Report illegal dumping and polluters to authorities

See it? Report it! Help keep our environment safe.

More Ways to Care for the Environment

- **Compost:** Put food waste such as fruit and vegetable peels on a compost heap. It turns into rich soil for growing your own food.
- **Reuse water:** Use water from washing vegetables or bathing to water the garden.

Arbor Week – Celebrating Trees

Every year in South Africa, we celebrate Arbor Week from 1 to 7 September. During this week, schools, businesses and communities plant trees and learn about how important trees are.

Why are trees important?

- Their leaves clean polluted air and make oxygen.
- They give us shade.
- Many trees give us food, such as fruit and nuts.
- Rows of trees block out wind and noise.
- Their roots hold the soil together, which stops soil erosion.
- They give homes to birds, insects and other animals.



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THE FOOD DANGER ZONE

Harmful microorganisms can multiply quickly when food is kept at certain temperatures.

Remember:

- Keep cold food cold.
- Keep hot food hot.
- Do not leave perishable food out for long periods.

FIFO – FIRST IN, FIRST OUT

FIFO means First In, First Out.

Use the older food first before opening or using newer food.

Example:

If you have two cartons of milk, use the carton with the earlier use-by date first.



Use this one first!

Use this one afterwards.

Always use-by



Older dates in front! Newer dates at the back!

FIFO helps to:



Reduce food waste



Prevent food from becoming old or spoiled



Keep food storage organised

Good food habits keep us healthy and save money!



Key Words

enamel	The hard, white outer layer that covers and protects each tooth
cavity	A hole in a tooth caused by tooth decay



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Life Skills (PSW) Term 4 Summary + Test

- Traffic Rules & Road Safety
- Personal & Household Hygiene
- Healthy Eating & Dental Health
- Food Hygiene
- Healthy Environments & Pollution
- HIV & AIDS
- First Aid
- Communicable Diseases



History Term 4 Summary + Test

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UNIT 7: THE CAMERA

Photographs help us to remember special moments and to record history.

The first cameras were so big and heavy that they had to stand on a tripod. In 1888 George Eastman changed this with a small box camera that people could hold in their hands. He called it the Kodak – a name he invented because it was short, easy to remember and could be said the same way in any language.

Cameras used a roll of film. When the film was full, it had to be taken to a shop to be developed (turned into photographs). In the 1990s digital cameras arrived. They do not need film, and you can look at a photo straight away and delete it if you do not like it. Today most people take photographs with their cell phones.



Remember! George Eastman invented the Kodak camera. Digital cameras (from the 1990s) do NOT need film – you can check and delete photos immediately.

UNIT 8: THE TELEVISION

No single person invented the television – many inventors each added to our ability to hear sound and see moving pictures at the same time. People first saw it, and soon millions of families had a TV at home.

Television can broadcast (send out) events live, as they happen. In 1957, the first astronauts walked on the moon, and the whole world watched the first astronauts walk on the moon television yet, so South Africans listened on the radio or read about it the next day. Television only started in South Africa in 1976.

Television and News

The invention of television meant that great events could be broadcast. This means to send a message out using radio or television. The world could now watch important events at the same time.



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believed in /Kaggen, a spirit who created all things. A shaman (spiritual leader) would travel through the night to communicate with /Kaggen and ask for rain. After his experiences were painted on rocks. A painting of a large animal showed the shaman's journey. A painting of a large animal showed the shaman's journey.

Remember! The San did NOT use modern technology to communicate. Their communication was: click language, shell necklaces, songs and dance.

UNIT 2: THE POSTAL SYSTEM

People have sent letters to each other for thousands of years, but the way has changed a great deal. Long ago, at the Cape (the southern tip of Africa) an important form of communication: the postal stone.

The Postal Stone

Hundreds of years ago, sailors on ships were away from home for months. When a ship stopped at a port such as the Cape, the crew left letters under large stones. They carved the date, the name of the ship and the sender's name on the stone. They hoped the crew of another ship, sailing home, would find the letters and deliver them.



The Modern Postal System

Today we can post a letter or parcel to almost anywhere in the world. We pay before we post by buying a stamp and sticking it on the envelope. Then we drop the letter into a post box. Some stamps are made for special occasions – for example, a stamp with President Nelson Mandela's face was made in 1994.



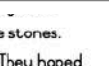
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IMPORTANT INVENTORS AND THEIR INVENTIONS

Inventor	Country	Invention / Achievement
 Samuel Morse	USA	Invented the telegraph and Morse code.
 Guglielmo Marconi	Italy	Invented the radio (wireless communication), won the Nobel Prize.
 Alexander Graham Bell	Scotland / USA	First to develop a telephone that everyone could use.
 George Eastman	USA	Invented the Kodak camera (small, portable box camera).
 Bill Gates	USA	Founded Microsoft, helped lead the personal computer revolution.
 Martin Cooper	USA	One of the inventors of the first cell phone.

COMMUNICATION: OLD AND NEW

Old Way (Long Ago)	New Way (Today)
 Click language and rock art (San people)	 Modern spoken languages, social media and the internet
 Postal stone (messages left under a stone at the Cape)	 Email, WhatsApp and instant messaging
 Telegraph (Morse code – dots and dashes)	 Telephone and smartphone calls
 Typewriter (keys could jam; clackety-clack sound)	 Computer keyboard (QWERTY layout kept)
 Film camera (film had to be developed in a shop)	 Digital camera and smartphone camera
 Very large computers (used at universities)	 Small personal computers, laptops and tablets
 First large, heavy cell phones	 Small, powerful smartphones



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History Term 4 Summary + Test

Communication Through Time

- The San
- Postal System
- Radio
- Typewriter
- Telegraph & Morse Code
- Telephone
- Camera
- Television
- Personal Computers
- Internet
- Cell Phones



Geography Term 4 Summary + Test



New Word: borehole – a type of well; people drill boreholes in the ground to find water.

3.2. Boreholes and Wells - Getting Water from Underground

Water is stored in gaps between rocks under the ground. People dig or drill holes to reach this underground water.

Method	Description
Well	A hole dug in the ground. People lower buckets into the well to collect the water.
Borehole	Much deeper than a well. People use drilling machin use pumps to pump water out. A windmill can also dam.

3.3. Water Trucks

In areas where there are no rivers, no boreholes and no taps, peop special water truck. Water trucks deliver water every few days to way of getting water. People fill buckets and containers from the carry the water to their homes.

3.4. Taps - The Journey of Water from Rain to Tap

Every day, millions of people get their water from taps. The water before it reaches our taps:



New Words:

fresh water – water that people and animals can drink

salt water – water that contains salts which are not good for most pl

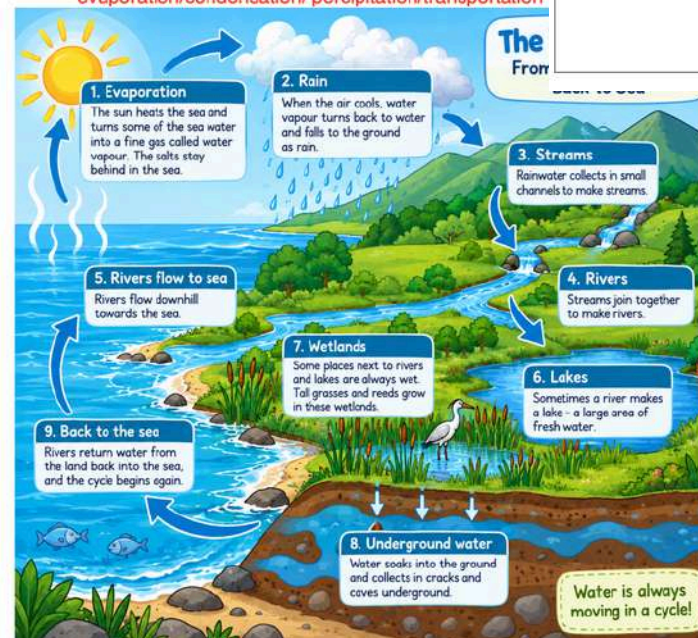
evaporation – when heating changes a liquid into a gas called vapour

resources – useful things that people need and use in their lives

2.2. The Natural Water Cycle: From Sea to Land and Back to Sea

The water cycle is the natural cycle of water between the land, the air, e how the water cycle works:

evaporation/condensation/precipitation/transportation



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4.3. Waste Water and Sewage Recycling

Much of the dirty water from settlements passes through pipes as sewage. It is treated and cleaned at a sewage treatment works before being put back into rivers or the sea. When we clean water and make it safe to drink again, we say we are recycling the water.



People clean water after they have used it because:

- Dirty water contains germs (bacterial) that cause disease.
- There is not enough clean water for everyone - we must recycle it.

New Words:

sewage – waste that comes from toilets and drains

sewage treatment works – place where polluted water is cleaned

filters – layers of sand that trap tiny pieces of solid material



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Geography Term 4 Summary + Test

Water in South Africa

- Uses of Water
- Water as a Resource
- Water Cycle
- Fresh Water in Nature
- Storing Water
- How People Get Water
- Rain-to-Tap Journey
- Water Pollution
- Waste Water & Sewage Recycling



Natural Science & Technology Term 4 Summary + Test

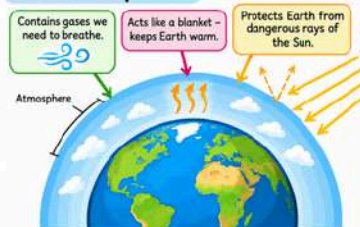
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UNIT 1: FEATURES OF EARTH

- Earth is a round ball (sphere) made of rock - NOT flat.
- The centre of Earth is so hot that the rock has melted.
- Earth's surface has three things: land, water and air.
- The surface is hard rock. When rock crumbles it forms sand. Sand mixed with dead leaves and plants forms soil.
- The rocky surface is uneven - hollow parts fill with water to form lakes, seas and oceans.

Feature	Image	Description
Sphere		Round shape, like a ball.
Surface		The outside layer of Earth - rock, sand and soil.
Atmosphere		Layer of air about 600 km above Earth's surface.
Soil		Sand + dead leaves/plants mixed together.

The atmosphere:



Key words: feature, sphere, surface, soil, atmosphere, continent, lake



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UNIT 7: FEATURES OF THE MOON

Feature	Image	Detail
Shape		Round ball of rock (a sphere).
Surface		Covered in dust and broken rock - no proper soil.
Craters		Large round holes (dents) made by objects falling onto the Moon.
Air		NO air on the Moon - living things cannot survive there.
Water		No liquid water (rivers, oceans, rain) - scientists think ice may exist in cold, deep craters.
Size		Much smaller than Earth (about 4 Moons fit across Earth's diameter).
Distance from Earth		The Moon is about 384 400 km from Earth.
Distance from Sun		Earth (and the Moon) are about 150 000 000 km from the Sun. The Moon is much closer to Earth than the Sun is.

Did you know? Astronauts have been to the Moon and brought back Moon rocks. They are similar to rocks found on Earth!

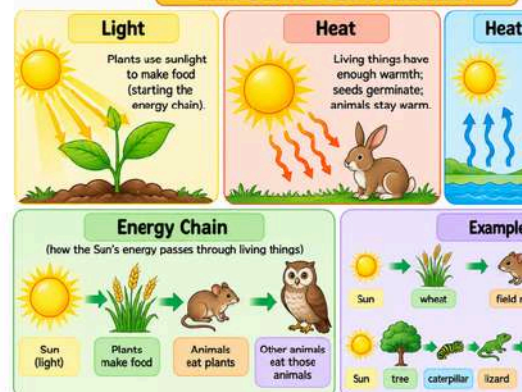


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UNIT 6: THE SUN AND LIFE ON EARTH

The Sun's Contribution



The Water Cycle

(driven by the Sun's heat)



Safety: Do not spend too much time in the Sun without a hat and sunblock.



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Natural Science & Technology Term 4 Summary + Test

Planet Earth & Beyond

- Planet Earth
- Earth & Space
- Habitats
- The Sun
- Solar System
- Sun & Life on Earth
- The Moon
- Moon Phases
- Cultural Moon Stories
- Rocket Systems
- Balloon Rockets

