



FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Grade 4 – Week 15

27-07-2020 TO 31-07-2020 UPDATED

EDUCATOR NAME	GRADE	SUBJECT	CONTENT TOPIC/CONCEPT	TEXT BK REFERENCE INDICATE PAGE, ACTIVITY NUMBER TO COMPLETE, WHERE LEARNERS NEED TO COMPLETE THEIR ACTIVITIES, ETC. OR WORKSHEET IF APPLICABLE	CORRECTIONS/ MEMO FOR THE WEEK MUST INDICATE REFERENCE IF APPLICABLE	DURATION OF TASK
Ms Chadinha	4	English	Diary Entry Read a story	<p>Week 15 All work to be completed on exam pad. Activities are found in the Platinum English Home Language textbook. Activity 1: Look at the example of a diary entry on page 100 of your textbook. You are required to write your own diary entry. Follow the steps on pg 101 to help guide you when writing your diary entry. You will write about how you feeling about being away from school for such a long time.</p> <p>Activity 2: Read a story Read through “before you read” on pg 102 of your textbook. Verbally discuss these questions with someone you live with. Once you have done this, read the story “the street detectives” on pg 103. Once you have completed the story, verbally discuss the questions on pg 102 under the heading “after you read”.</p>	Memo will be given when learners return to school	2 hours a week
Ms Ncana	4	Afrikaans	Taalkonsepte	Refer to the booklet that is attached separately. Read the instructions carefully for the following pages and complete the work: Pg 9, 10, 12, 13. Please complete on a separate exam pad.		
Mr Mabokela Mrs Abraham	4	Maths	Add and subtract Numbers	<p>DBE book 2 term 3 work to be completed in blue pen in DBE workbook page 32 to 41. Visit maths is fun or Visit website if you have internet. www.worksheetcloud.com Please watch two videos that are attached to help you with the above activities.</p>	Memo will be available next week .	1 hour per day
Mr Morapeli	4	Natural Science	Topic 11: energy around us. Unit 1: Energy can be stored and transferred.	<p>Read through pages 117 - 118 Please watch video: https://youtu.be/1eNTGUs3N9w To assist with understanding of activities Complete Activity 1 and Activity 2.</p>	Memo will be available when learners return to school.	1 hour

Ms Ncana	4	Social Science	History	Read the story about Mahatma Gandhi attached below very carefully. Answer the questions below the story. Remember to write a date and heading.		
Mr Meko Mrs Abraham	4	Life Skills	PSW Culture	PSW read page 104 and 105	No activities 2 pages of reading per week.	30 min

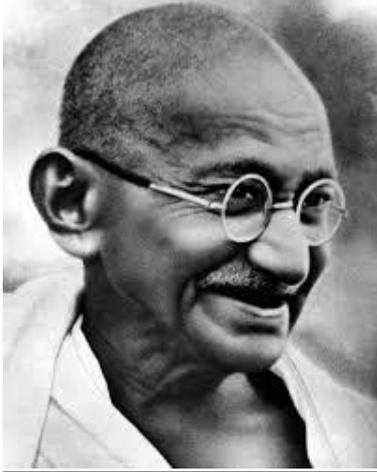
Social Science

Ms Ncana

Worksheet

Read the following story about a man by the name of Mahatma Gandhi

Life stories: Mahatma Gandhi



Mohandas (Mahatma) Karamchand Gandhi was born in the town of Porbander, Gujarat in India on 2 October 1869. He went to school in nearby Rajkot, where his father served as the adviser or prime minister to the local ruler. Although India was then under British rule, over 500 kingdoms and states were allowed autonomy in domestic and internal affairs. These were the so-called 'native states' and Rajkot was one of such states. In September 1888, at age 18, Gandhi left India on his own for London, in order to study to become a lawyer. Gandhi spent his first three months in London trying to fit into English society; he then remained in London to finish his law degree. After Gandhi successfully passed the bar exam on 10 June 1891, he went back to India. He tried to practise law in India for two years, but to no avail. He lacked both the knowledge of Indian law and self-confidence at trial. Mahatma Gandhi had an opportunity to take a case in South Africa, and once again he left his family behind and set off for South Africa, arriving in the British-governed Natal in May 1893.

Although Gandhi was hoping to earn money and to learn more about law, it was in South Africa that Gandhi transformed from a very quiet and shy man to a tough and potent leader against discrimination. Gandhi spent the next 20 years working to improve the rights of Indians in South Africa. During the first three years, Gandhi learned more about Indian grievances, studied the law, wrote letters to officials and organised petitions. On 22 May 1894, Gandhi established the Natal Indian Congress (NIC). Although the NIC began as an organisation for wealthy Indians, Gandhi worked diligently to expand its membership to all classes and castes. Gandhi became well known for his activism and his acts were even covered by newspapers in England and India.

In a few short years, Gandhi had become a leader of the Indian community in South Africa and was considered the father of the Indian independence movement. In 1914, Gandhi returned to India where he became leader of the Indian National Congress. He organised boycotts using a policy of non-violent non-co-operation. His goal was to help poor farmers and laborers protest against high taxation and discrimination. This civil disobedience campaign lasted from 1919 until 1922. Because of this campaign, he was imprisoned for trying to plot against the government. In 1930, in order to help free India from British control, Mahatma Gandhi proposed a non-violent march protesting the British Salt Tax. The Salt Tax made it illegal for workers to freely collect their own salt from the coasts of India, forcing them to buy salt they could not really afford. He led a 320km march to the sea to collect salt in symbolic defiance of the government control. Again he was imprisoned.

On his release from prison in 1931, he involved himself in trying to change the Indian constitution. Gandhi's involvement helped India gain independence from Britain in 1947.

Gandhi then became involved in trying to stop the Hindu-Muslim conflict in Bengal. His involvement led to his assassination in Delhi by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu fanatic, on 30 January 1948. Even after his death, Gandhi's commitment to non-violence and his belief in simple living (making his own clothes, eating a vegetarian diet, and using fasts for self-purification as well as a means of protest) have been a beacon of hope for people who are victims of oppression and discrimination throughout the world. <http://www.biography.com/people/mahatma-gandhi-9305898> http://www.mk Gandhi.org/civil_dis/salt_tax.htm

http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/themes/peace/gandhi/

Answer the following questions on lined paper.

1. What nationality was Gandhi?
2. When and why did Gandhi go to South Africa?
3. Gandhi used non-violent and passive resistance, instead of violence. Explain what this means.
4. Why did Gandhi undertake a 320km walk to the sea?
5. What was the Salt Tax?
6. Describe Gandhi's belief in simple living.