1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 5

HINDI

WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	Reading and viewing
SUB STRAND	Language features and rules.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Discover and explain language features and rules of a range of printed and visual Text.

Grammar in use Page 70- 71

Using Adverbs.

Adverbs are frequently used in procedural texts. For example:

- Spread evenly
- Lightly sprinkle
- Hold firmly

These are adverbs of manner telling you how something is done. They give you more information about the verb.

Adverbs of time: tells you when something is happening. For example: Do it now.
Adverbs of place: tells you where something is happening. For example: Put the knife over there

Complete these sentences by choosing adverbs from the boxes.

The hints in the brackets will help you.

suddenly	loudly	smartly	finally	angrily

a. Pita's dog barked _____ scaring the poor kitten. (tells how)
b. She walked up _____onto the stage to collect her prize. (tells how)
c. My friend, Kata, spoke _____ to her son for being late. (tells how)
d. Laisa _____ jumped out to scare my friend. (tells how)
e. After a long day fishing, my father _____ caught a fish. (tells when)

Action Verbs Complete the sentences by adding suitable action verbs in the boxes given.

rescued	caught	shook	escaped	sold

a. The fire fighters _____the little boy from their burning home.
b. When the water rose up, we packed our belonging and _____ to higher ground.
c. Marika _____ his house to Michael Kumar.
d. When the earthquake _____the building, everyone ran under the table.
e. The thieves stole Mr. Prasad's car but they were later _____by the police.

Punctuation. Page 72

Rewrite this passage correctly and write the missing punctuations. (Question marks, full stops, commas quotation marks, capital letters and exclamation marks).

education has become a need in today's modern world as said by Mr. Mahendra Chaudhry it is an important part of pursuing a career and having a successful life yet not everyone in this world has an opportunity to receive them

looking at the schools in Fiji the government has done a marvelous job by bringing free education

the free education scheme has not only helped the poor but also the rich

What is a procedural text? Page 68

They are texts that explain how something works or give directions or instructions e.g. recipe, rules of games and directions to a place are all procedural texts.

Example : A peanut butter ,banana shake recipe.

Ingredients:

1 banana
2 Tablespoons peanut butter
1 cup milk
1 scoop vanilla ice cream

Supplies needed: Blender , Large Glass ,Measuring Cup ,Measuring Spoon.

Instructions:

1. Measure the milk and pour it into the blender.
2. Peel the banana and break it into pieces.
3. Add the banana pieces to the blender.
4. Add the ice cream and peanut butter.
5. Turn the blender on low until the mixture is smooth.
6. Pour mixture into a glass and serve.

Complete these activities

In the space given below, write a procedural text on how to mix lemon juice. Make sure you follow the correct structure. The ingredients are listed below.

Ingredients- water, fruits, sugar, tang and tang juice.

Equipment-jug, knife, spoon, basin.

Procedural Text: Making Fruit Juice

Instructions:_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 5

ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	Matter
SUB STRAND	Investigating Matter
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate how matter change from one state to another in our everyday life.

Investigate how matter change from one state to another in our everyday life.

HOW DOES MATTER CHANGE ITS STATE? Page 46

1. Matter changes its state through different processes.
2. A solid can change into liquid and a liquid can change into a gas.
3. A gas can also change to a solid and liquid.

Activity

1. Name some solids that you can change into liquid.

   _____

2. Name liquids that can be changed into gas.

   _____

3. What are the causes of change?

   _____

PICTURE 1

1. What is happening to the ice- cream? _____
2. What could be the cause of the change? _____
3. Can you get your ice cream back? How?

_____

_____

PICTURE 2

1. What is happening to the kettle? _____

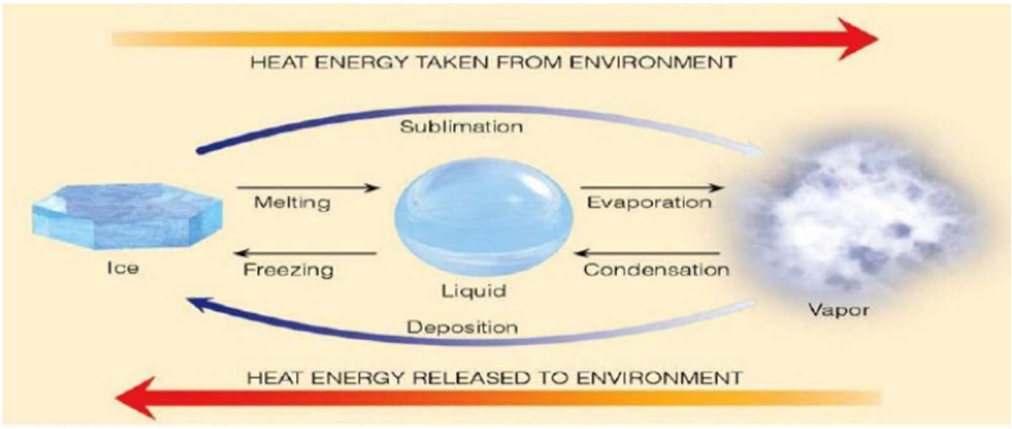
2. What is causing the change? _____

3. Can you get your water back? How

_____

_____

Diagram of Processes.



Complete the table. You can do this experiment with your parents. Page 48

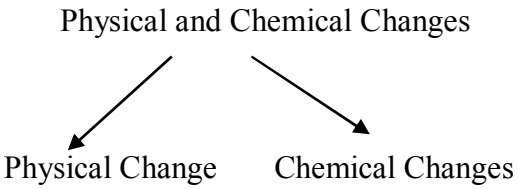
Materials	Estimation	Results / Observation after heating
Butter		
Candle		
Sugar		
Leaf		
Plastic		

Matching: Match column I with column II by writing the number of the correct choice in the box.

Column I		Column II
a. Evaporation		1. Gas to solid
b. Freezing		2. Solid to gas
c. Condensation		3. Liquid to gas
d. Melting		4. Solid to liquid
e. Subliming		5. liquid to solid
f. Deposition		6. Gas to liquid

Types of Changes Page 48

1. Change is an important part of our lives and we cannot ignore change.
2. Change can be classified into categories, namely Physical and Chemical change.



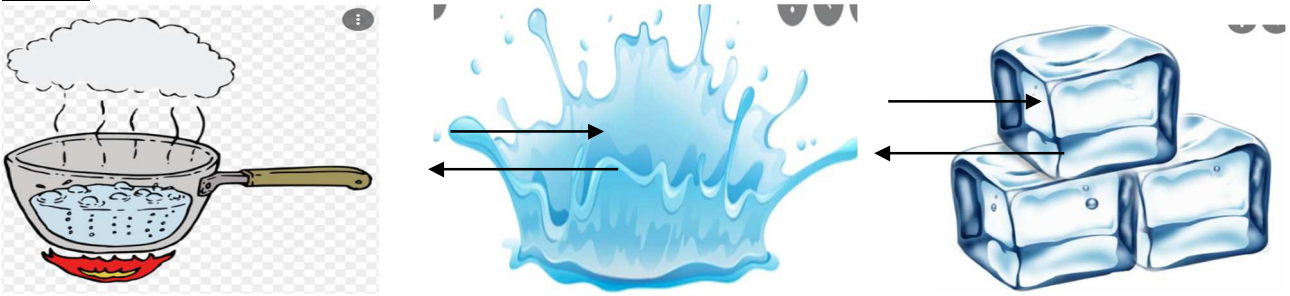
Part A: **Physical Change**

a. Affects the form of a chemical substance.
b. They are used to separate mixtures into their component and it can be reversible.
c. Some examples are melting ice and boiling water.

PHYSICAL CHANGE	
A change that affects only the physical properties of a substance.	Appearance changes.
Size, shape and phase of a matter changes (solid, liquid or gas)	

1. Boiling water and melting ice

Steam Water Ice



Physical Change

2. Melting of candle wax

- Boiling point of water is 100 degrees celcius.
- Freezing point of water is 0 degrees celcius.

Part B: Chemical Change-

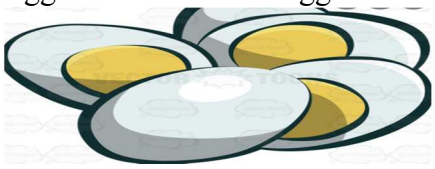
1. Chemical changes are changes in which new substances are formed and this cannot be reversed.
2. Some examples of chemical changes are:

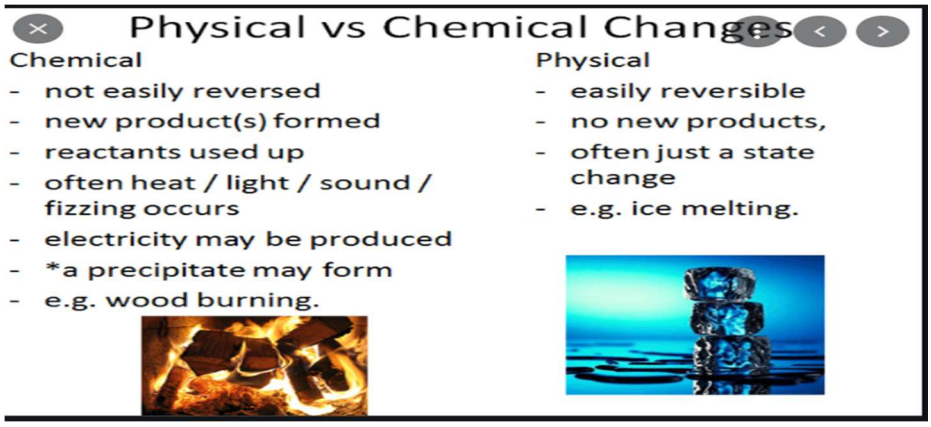
Flour and Water

Screws reacting with moisture

Paper burned and becomes ash.

Raw eggs become cooked eggs





Activity

1. What is the difference between chemical change and physical change?

   _____

   _____

2. Give an example of physical change._____
3. Give an example of chemical change._____
4. When iron fillings reacts with moisture,it is a _____ change.
5. Describe the changes that took place when flour and water was mixed.

   _____

   Is the change in state a chemical change or physical change?_____

   Is a new substance formed? _____

1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 5

HEALTH SCIENCE

WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	Safety
SUB STRAND	Personal Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Distinguish between prescribed and over the counter (OTC) drugs. Outline the effects of ingesting or inhaling household products.

Unit: 17 Drugs

1. A **drug** is a substance which may have medicinal, intoxicating, performance enhancing or other effects when taken or put into a human body and is not considered a food or exclusively a food.
2. **Prescribed drugs** are those issued by the doctor to cure a particular sickness, for example; antibiotics.
3. **Over the counter drugs** are those that can be bought without the doctor's prescription, for example; panadol. Drugs on general sale have a high risk of abuse.
4. **Illegal drugs** are drugs that are not allowed by the government to be used by its people.
   An example of an illegal drug is marijuana.
   We need to say "NO" to illegal drugs.

RESEARCH WORK

1. Find out the bad effects of using over- the counter drugs.

_____
_____
_____
_____

2. List ways of proper use of over the counter drugs.

_____
_____

3. Name some illegal drugs in Fiji.

_____
_____

Unit 18. Effects of Ingesting or Inhaling Household Products

1. Household products used for cleaning and cooking must be labelled clearly and stored in a safe place away from the reach of children.
2. Drinking or inhaling household products is dangerous for our health and can lead to death.
3. Glue sniffing is a common problem in our schools today. The fumes can cause brain injury and it can have a long term effect on a child‘s life.
4. Effects of using drugs for children:

- Getting mental and useless
- Brain injury
- Damages liver and kidney/ heart.
- Sexual harassment
- Problem with eye sight
- Family conflicts
- Sickness/premature aging
- Memory loss

Activity:

1. List the harmful household products you can find in your home.

_____
_____
_____

2. What are the effects of using drugs for children?

_____
_____
_____

3. Draw some harmful household products.

1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 5

SOCIAL SYUDIES

WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	Place And Environment
SUB STRAND	Features of Places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Discuss special features and unique attractions of Fiji.

The Map of Fiji Islands. Page 29

1. Fiji is made up of 322 islands in which 100 are inhabited.
2. There are two main islands :namely Viti Levu and Vanua Levu.
3. Fiji is divided into four main divisions namely: the Central , Western , Northern and Eastern Division.
4. The small islands are divided into groups: Lomaiviti and Lau Group which are located in the Eastern division, while the Mamanuca and Yasawa group are located in the Western division.

Use the map of Fiji Islands to locate:

1.

i. Your place of birth. _____

ii. Your place of residence._____

Sangam Education Board – Online Resources

iii. Your mother's and father's place of birth. _____ ,_____

iv. Your school._____

2. How many island groups are there in Fiji? _____

3. Name the four Divisions shown on the map.

_____

_____

4. In which division are the following places located?
   i. Lautoka - _____
   ii. Navua - _____
   iii. Savusavu -_____
   iv. Levuka - _____

5. Name the passage that lies between Viti Levu and Vanua Levu? _____

6. The longest river in Fiji _____

7. The widest river in Fiji _____

8. The deepest river in Fiji _____

9. Salad bowl of Fiji _____

10. Old Capital of Fiji _____

11. The international airport in Fiji _____

1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 5

MATHEMATICS

WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	Algebra
SUB STRAND	Patterns
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore and describe number patterns based on mathematical rules and explain the pattern used.

Patterns page 47

A sequence usually has a rule, the way to find the value of each element.

Example, { 3, 5, **7**, 9, 11…} The starting number is 3 and 2 is added each time to get the next number. Instead of adding 2 each time to get the number; we can use this rule 2**n** + 1.

n represents the term or element. If we want to get the **third** element or term of the sequence, we would use 2 x **3** + 1 = 7

Activity

1. Use the rule 2n + 1 to find the following terms or elements:
   a. $9^{th} = 2n + 1$ b. $15^{th} = 2n + 1$ c. 35^{th} d. 80^{th}

      $= 2x9 + 1$

      $= 18 + 1$

      $= 19$

2. Use the rule to find the pattern on this number sequence. Rule: 3n – 2
   a. { 1 , _4_, ____ , _____ , _____ , _____ …}

      e.g $2^{nd} = 3n - 2$ $3^{rd} = 3n - 2$ $4^{th} = 3n - 2$ $5^{th} = 3n - 2$ $6^{th} =$

      $= 3x2 - 2$

      $= 6 - 2$

      $= 4$

   b. What will be the 50^{th} number in the pattern?

   c. What will be the 100^{th} number in the pattern?

3.

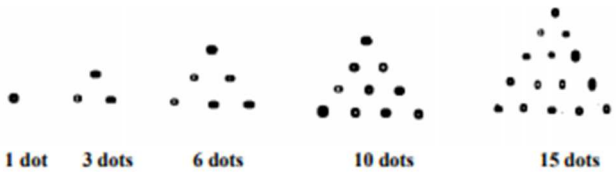
X + 4 = y	
X	y
0	0+4= 4
1	
2	
3	

X – 2 = y	
X	y
10	10 – 2 = 8
20	
30	
40	

X – 5 = y	
X	y
15	
17	
19	
21	21 – 5 = 16

Patterns – Triangular Numbers Page 48

Triangular number sequence is formed from a pattern of dots which form a triangle. When adding another row of dots and counting all the dots we can find the next number of the sequence.



{1, 3, 6, 10, 15 …} The first five triangular numbers.

1. By using the dots draw the 6^{th} to 8^{th} triangular numbers.

a. 6^{th} b. 7^{th} 8^{th}

2. It is hard to get bigger triangular numbers by formulating dots.it is easier and quicker to use the rule: n (n+ 1) ÷ 2

Example : the **5th** triangular number = n (n+1) ÷ 2 or = n (n+1) ÷ 2

= **5** (**5**+1) ÷ 2 = **5** (**5**+1) ÷ 2

= (25 + 5) ÷ 2 = (5x 6) ÷ 2

= 30 ÷ 2 = 30 ÷ 2

= 15 = 15

3. Use the rule to find these triangular numbers.

a. 9^{th} triangular number
n (n+ 1) ÷ 2

b. 15^{th} triangular number
n (n+ 1) ÷ 2

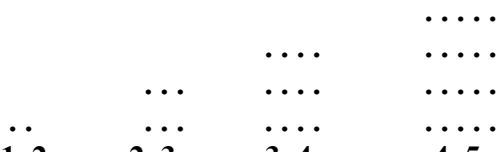
c. 50^{th} triangular number
n (n+ 1) ÷ 2

d. 100^{th} triangular number
n (n+ 1) ÷ 2

Patterns – Rectangular Numbers Page 49

Rectangular numbers are numbers that can be arranged to form a rectangle. They do not include square numbers and are always even numbers.

Building rectangular numbers.

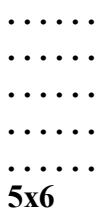


1x2 **2x3** **3x4** **4x5**

1st 2nd 3rd 4th

Therefore, we can use the rule n x (n+1) to formulate rectangular numbers.

1. Use the dots to formulate the:
   a. 5th
   b. 6th
   c. 8th



5x6

2. Use the rule n x (n+1) to find the following rectangular numbers:
   a. 10th
      n x (n+1)
      10 x (10 +1)
      10 x 11
   b. 12th
      n x (n+1)
   c. 20th
      n x (n+1)
   d. 9th
      n x (n+1)

Note: Rectangular numbers are always represented in rectangular array of **rows** and **columns**.

1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 5

HINDI

WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB STRAND	भाषा की विशेषताएँ एवं नियम
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	प्रस्तुत जानकारी की समज दर्शाने के लिए उन विशेषताओं को पहचानना जो परिचित व अपरिचित लिखित व दूश्यसंबंधी पाठ में विशेषताएँ पाए जाते हैं ।

शाश्वत ज्ञान- ५

- एकाकी : रत्नाकर page 35-39
- Page 35-37 (read the story)
- बच्चे पाट पढ़ कर अभ्यास करे page 38-39 (1-5)
- बताओ: एकाकी : रत्नाकर page 35-39 (1-3) Do the activity

अभ्यास

क. सही जवाबों को चुन कर लिखो :

१. रत्नाकर कौन था ?

क. एक साधु ।

ख. एक डाकू ।

ग. एक बालक ।

२. ऋषियों के पास कितनी धन-दौलत थी ?

क. बहुत ।

ख. थोड़ा कुछ ।

ग. कुछ भी नहीं ।

३. रत्नाकर ने ऋषियों की बात सुनकर क्या किया ?

क. अपने घर गया ।

ख. उन्हें मार डाला ।

ग. उनका सारा धन लूट लिया ।

४. रत्नाकर के घर वालों ने उसका साथ क्यों नहीं दिया ?

क. क्योंकि वह पाप करता था ।

ख. क्योंकि वह सबको डाँटता था ।

ग. क्योंकि वह ऋषियों को मारने जा रहा था ।

ख. बताओ :

१. रत्नाकर को ज्ञान किस से मिला ?

_____

_____

२. फिर उसने क्या किया ?

_____

_____

३. वह किस नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुआ ?

_____

_____

इन शब्दों का विलोम शब्द लिखो :

1. लड़का –

2. बन्दर –

3. झूठा –

4. नाराज़ –

5. निर्दयी–

6. अच्छा –

7. मैला –

8. धनी –

9. आलसी –

10. जिन्दगी –

1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 5

VOSA VAKA VITI

WORKSHEET: 2

STRAND	Volavola kei na bulibuli.
SUB STRAND	Na bula veimaliwai vakamatatamata kei na vanua e vakaraitaki kina.
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Bulia e dua na iokaoka ni tukutuku veikauyaki kei na kena e volai me vakadewataki ka vakamacalataki kina na nanuma ena rai duidui eso.

Lesson Notes

- Na imatai ni iyatuvosa mo vakamacalataka kina vakaumauma na ulutaga.
- Na ikarua ni iyatuvosa mo vakamatailalaitaka kina na veika ko sa vola ena imatai ni iyatuvosa ka mo tokona talega kina na vakasama ko sa vakaraitaka oti e cake.
- Na ikatolu ni iyatuvosa ko na solia kina e dua na ivakaraitaki, ia, mo vakamacalataka sara vakavinaka.
- Na iotioti ni yatuvosa ene okati kina na ivakavuvuli, nomu vakanananu kei na nomu vakasala.

Cakacaka Lavaki.

Mo vola e dua na parakaravu ena ulutaga ka soli koto e ra.

Ulutaga: Na noda vosa.