

Lovu Sangam School

Year 5

English

Name: _____

Year: 50 _____

Strand: Environment

Sub-strand: Reading and Viewing

Content Learning Outcome: Read and interpret meaning of the familiar written texts given.

Show interest and enjoyment in reading the written texts and interpreting it.

Comprehension

Sky Colours.

Have YOU EVER WONDERED why clear skies are almost blue and at other times they are almost white? Or why some sunsets are fiery red and other are watery yellow?

Well, the reason is that the mixture of water particles in the atmosphere is constantly changing. Every colour in the sky comes from the sun. Sunlight is white which means it is a mix of every colour in the rainbow. But as it passes through the atmosphere, gases, dust, ice crystal and water droplets split it into various colours bouncing some towards our eyes and absorbing others.

Apparently, the colours that we see depend on which colours are bounced and which have reflected. Clear skies are blue because gases in the air reflect mostly blue light from the sun. The sky gets paler when extra dust or moisture reflects other colours, diluting the blue.

Sunsets are yellow (or red if the air is dusty) because the sun's rays have to travel so far through the lower atmosphere that all the yellow lights are absorbed.

How the earth works by John Farndon.

Read the text and answer the questions

1. What colour is the sunlight?

2. Why clear sky is blue?

3. Why do sunsets become yellow at times?

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MATHEMATICS WK 3

Topic: Reducing fractions in the Lowest Terms

-When we need to reduce fractions to its lowest form, we must divide the numerator and the denominator by a common factor.

- Look for the smallest factor that can go in both the numerator and the denominator. The factors will be the same.

-If you divide the terms of a fraction by the greatest common factor, you can get an equivalent fraction in lowest terms.

Example 1:

$$\frac{20}{25} \div \frac{5}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

-look for the smallest factor that can go into 20 and 25. The common factor is 5.

-divide the numerator and denominator by 5.

- $20 \div 5 = 4$ and $25 \div 5 = 5$

Example 2:

$$\frac{4}{8} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{4}$$

-look for the smallest factor that can go into 4 and 8. The common factor is 2.

-divide the numerator and denominator by 2.

- $4 \div 2 = 2$ and $8 \div 2 = 4$

Points to remember:

-the common factors will be the same when dividing the fractions. Look for the smallest common factor.

-when you divide the fractions with the common factors then you will get your answers.

-you must know your timetable when solving these questions.

Activities

Solve the fractions below by reducing it in the lowest terms.

1. $\frac{10}{12} \div - = -$

2. $\frac{15}{20} \div - = -$

3. $\frac{6}{9} \div - = -$

4. $\frac{9}{21} \div - = -$

5. $\frac{12}{24} \div - = -$

6. $\frac{15}{30} \div - = -$

7. $\frac{21}{27} \div - = -$

8. $\frac{14}{35} \div - = -$

9. $\frac{14}{16} \div - = -$

10. $\frac{20}{35} \div - = -$

11. $\frac{6}{10} \div - = -$

12. $\frac{8}{16} \div - = -$

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Healthy Living

Name: _____

Year: 50_____

Strand: Building Healthy Relationship

Sub-strand: Resilience and Proactive Behavior

Content Learning Outcome: -Read and interpret meaning of the familiar written texts given.

Notes

EFFECTIVE REFUSAL SKILLS

1. Refusal skills are a set of skills designed to help children avoid participating in high-risk behaviors.
2. Once you walk out the door, you are making your own decision.
3. Parents and care givers won't be there when you are offered opportunities with the opposite sex, drug or alcohol.
4. The person who is in the best position to keep a teen safe is him/herself.

Below are some tips to keep you safe depending on the situation;

- Refuse – —Don't feel like it. —No way.
- Make an excuse – —I'll barf. —I have to get up in the morning.
- Recruit an ally to help change the dynamics.
- Blame their parents – —My Mom can smell this stuff a mile away and I'll get grounded for months.
- Come up with a better idea – —Nah, that doesn't sound like much fun. Let's go play video games at my house instead.

- Leave – either quietly while no one notices or by making an excuse or joke out of it. —You guys are too crazy for me ...see you later.¶

Questions

1. What do you understand by the term refusal skills?

2. Name one situation where refusal skills can become very useful?

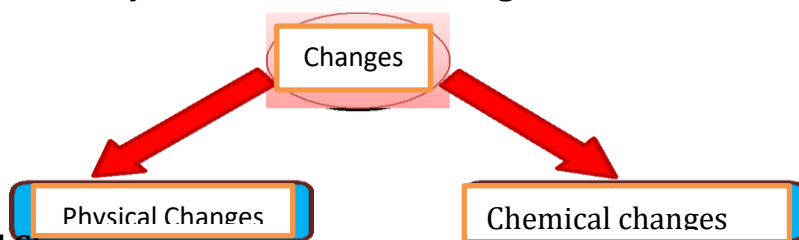
3. List ways through which you can keep yourself safe from dangerous situations especially from negative peer influence:

STRAND	Matter
SUB – STRAND	Investigating Matter
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore common materials using their properties and classify them as solid, liquid and gases Investigate the uses of natural and artificial materials.

LESSON NOTES: Types of Changes

Change is an important part of our lives. Change can be classified into Physical and Chemical change.

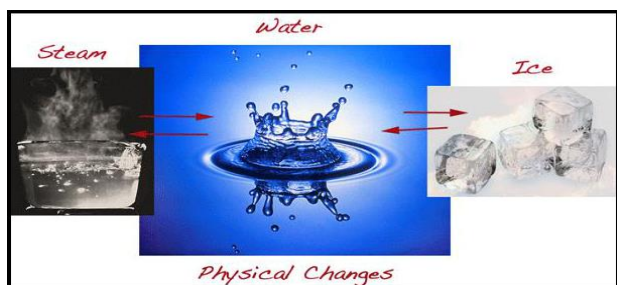
Physical and Chemical Changes.



Physical Change

Physical Changes are changes affecting the form of a chemical substance. They are used to separate mixtures into their component and it can be **reversible**. Some examples are melting ice and boiling water. It is a physical change that affects only the physical properties of substances that is size, shape, and phase of matter changes (solid, liquid or gas). Only the appearance changes for the substances.

Boiling Water and Melting Ice



Physical change: (Melting of candle wax)



Chemical Change

Chemical changes are changes in which new substances are formed and this **cannot be reversed (irreversible)**.

Some examples of chemical changes are:

Iron Filings reacted with moisture



Flour and Water



We cannot separate flour when it is mixed with water.

ACTIVITY

1. What is the difference between Physical change and Chemical change?

2. Give examples of Physical and Chemical change which occurs daily.

Physical Changes	Chemical Changes

3. In your own words explain what happens when the butter or ice is left outside?

4. Describe the changes that took place when the flour and water were mixed. Is the change in state a Chemical or Physical change? Is a new substance formed?

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL MATERIAL?

Natural materials are things that are produced by nature, not made by men.

Examples of it:

Biotic Materials

Wood-rattan, bamboo, bark, etc.

Natural fibres- wool, cotton, flax, moss, etc.

Inorganic Materials

Stone-flint, granite, sand, etc.

Metal-copper, bronze, iron, silver, etc.

Composites-clay, porcelain, plasticine, etc.

Artificial Materials are made by humans, especially in imitation of something natural:

Examples: Plastics, clothes, paper.

ACTIVITY

Complete the table: List some examples of natural and artificial materials and its uses.

Natural material	Uses	Artificial material	Uses

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SOCIAL STUDIES WK 3

INSTRUCTIONS

-After reading through the notes, complete the notes and activities in your exercise book.

Strand 3: Place and Environment

Sub strand: Features of Places

The Fiji Islands

- 1.Fiji is one of the islands in the South Pacific group. It is made up of more than 300 islands.
- 2.It is famous for its rugged landscapes, palm-lined beaches, coral reefs and clear lagoons.
- 3.The 2 main islands are called **Viti Levu** and **Vanua Levu**.These 2 main islands contains most of the population.
- 4.Viti Levu is home to the capital **Suva** city. The second city is called **Lautoka** city which is also on Viti Levu.
- 5.The population of people living in Fiji was close to 900,000 in 2019. Fiji is a multicultural country which means that people of different races and culture live together.
- 6.Our country is run by the Government. The Head of State is **President Jioji Konrote** and the Head of Government is **Prime Minister Voreqe Bainimarama**.
7. Small island groups includes the Lau, Lomaiviti and Yasawa group. Like the major islands, these small island groups are bounded by coral reefs and offshore rocks.
8. The natives of Fiji are the Fijians because they are the first people who settled in Fiji.
- 9.The International Airport is located in Nadi. Towns include: Nausori, Lami, Sigatoka, Nadi, Ba, Tavua and Rakiraki in Viti Levu. The 2 towns in Vanua Levu are Labasa and Savusavu towns.
- 10.Fijians are well known for their friendliness. Today, other ethnic groups has contributed significantly to the development of our country.
- 11.Fiji was a British Colony from 1874 to 1970. During this time, the Europeans ruled our land under the Colonial Government.
- 12.Fiji became an Independent Country on 10th October, 1970.
- 13.Fiji waters are home to 1,500 species of sea life and Fiji's highest mountain is Mount Tomanivi in the Northern part of Viti Levu. It is located somewhere close to Tavua town.

ACTIVITIES

1.Name the capital of Fiji?

_____.

2.Name 4 towns you have already visited in Fiji?

_____.

3.Name the second largest city in Fiji?

_____.

4.Name a place you would like to travel in Fiji?

_____.

5.Write down 2 things you like about Lautoka City?

_____.

Fill In The Blanks

Indians	Taveuni	Churchill
Tourists	Western	rugby ships
Levuka	soccer	islands

1.The Tagimoucia flower is only found on the island of _____.

2.When people come from overseas to spend time in Fiji, they are known as _____.

3.Rakiraki is a town located in the _____ division.

4.Fiji's population consists mostly of Fijians and _____.

5.The famous playground in Lautoka is known as _____ park.

6.Nowadays, people travel from islands to islands in _____ and boats.

7. Most of the population inhabit the 2 main _____.

8.Roy Krishna is a famous _____ player.

9. _____ is the old capital of Fiji.

10.Fiji is also well known in the sport of _____.

Lovu Sangam School

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Hindi

Name: _____

Year: 50 _____

सच्चा बालक

एक बार कुछ मुसलमान यात्री एक टोली बना कर यात्रा के लिए चले। चलते चलते वे सब एक घने जंगल में पहुँच गए। चाँदनी रात थी। यात्री धीरे-धीरे चले जा रहे थे। कोई गा रहा था, कोई हँस रहा था और कोई-कोई बातों में मस्त चले जा रहे थे। इतने ही में जंगल में से बहुत से डाकू निकल कर उन पर टूट पड़े। उन्होंने उनका सब माल लूट लिया।

उन यात्रियों के साथ-साथ एक बालक भी यात्रा कर रहा था। जब डाकू दूसरे यात्रियों का माल लूट चुके तब एक डाकू ने उस बालक से भी पूछा, तेरे पास क्या है? बालक ने धीरता से कहा, चालिस रूपये। डाकू ने समझा, लड़का मज़ाक कर रहा है। उस ने फिर उस से घुड़क कर पूछा कि क्या सचमुच तेरे पास चालिस रूपये हैं? बालक ने कहा अवश्य। उस का ऐसा उत्तर सुन डाकूओं के सरदार ने कहा कि अच्छा, यदि तेरे पास चालिस रूपये हैं तो दिखा कहाँ हैं? निडर बालक ने कहा कि कोट के अन्दर सिले हुवे हैं।

डाकूओं ने उस का कोट उधेड़ डाला और उस में पूरे चालिस रूपय पा कर उन के आश्चर्य का ठिकाना न रहा।

डाकूओं के सरदार ने कहा कि अरे लड़के! तू बड़ा मुखर्ब है, यदि तू नहीं बताता तो भला इन रूपयों का क्या पता लगता? लड़के ने नम्रता से उतर दिया कि आप का कहना सच है, पर जब मैं घर से चलने लगा था तब मेरी माँ ने चलते समय मुझे यह शिक्षा दी थी कि सदा सच बोलना और परमेश्वर को न भूलना। इसी लिये मैंने अपनी माता की आज्ञा का पालन करते हुवे सच-सच कह दिया।

उस बालक की सच्चाई का डाकूओं के सरदार पर ऐसा प्रभाव पड़ा कि उसने उसी दिन से लूटमार का काम छोड़ दिया और यात्रियों का सब धन उन्हें लौटा दिया। उस सच्चे बालक का नाम ग़ोसुल आज़म था। बड़ा होने पर वह बड़ा नामी फ़कीर हुआ।

अभ्यास १

क. यात्री कहाँ जा रहे थे ?

ख. डाकुओं ने लड़के से क्या पूछा ?

ग. लड़के ने उन्हें क्या उत्तर दिया ?

घ. बालक के पास रुपये कहाँ छिपे हुए थे ?

त. बालक की सच्चाई का डाकुओं के सरदार पर कैसा प्रभाव पड़ा ?

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I-TAUKEI WK 3

Ulutaga: Cabeti Viti Na Lotu Va-Karisito

Na veivosa me nanumi

1. i-vau- e so na ka e vesuvesu vata; keda i-vau – na veika e vakavuna me da duavata kina ka veilomani.
2. seredali – sa cavuikelekele na waqa me da mua ki na dua tale na vanua.
3. mua – vakanaulu yani.
4. lesavi – cudruvi mai vua e dua na turaga.
5. veivakalotutaki – na cakacaka ni kau lotu me lotu kina e dua.
6. taluva – tasere mai na ivesu se ka e vesuki tu kina.
7. basoga – e dua na vuna ka levu na tabana e ra dui gole.
8. vakateitei- vakalevutaki me raba yani.

Na i vosavosa vaka-Viti

1. Tekivu mai Jerusalemi – me vakatekivu mada yani e vale ka qai muri ki vei ira na tani. “Ko vosavosataki cei tu, bau tekivu mada yani e Jeruisalemi.”
2. Lauti Amani na sui ni kena – yaco tale ki vua e dua na ka a vakarautaka me la’ki leqa kina e dua tani tale. Na i vakarau dou sa vakarauraka e na vakarautaki tale vei kemudou.
3. I sere ni wa ni kava – e ra dau vakayagataka na dauvunau e liu na tini me musu rua ka veicobori me nodra kato. Oti e dau qai vesu e na magimagi . Ni ra sa yaco yani ki na vanua e ra vunau kina, sa qai caka mai e dua na yaqona me sere kina na wa ni kato kava ko ya.
4. Au Tomasi kina- au vakatitiqataka. Me vaka ga ni a vakatititqataka ko Tomasi ni sa tucake tale mai na mate na Turaga ko Jisu.
5. Na i sere ni neketai – na yaqona e dau caka e vale ni suka ga mai na Lotu.
6. Gauna ni butobuto- e vakatokai na gauna ka sab era mai kina na lotu me gauna ni butobuto ka ni veicalati na i tovo ni gauna ko ya kei na i tovo vakalotu.
7. Gauna ni rarama- na gauna sa cabeti Viti kina na Lotu ka taurivaki na i tovo Vakalotu.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Buli vosa

Vakacavara mai na veiyatu vosa ka koto oqo e ra:

1. Ke a sega na lotu _____.
2. E ra a kauta mai na lotu _____.
3. O ira na i talatala e nodra _____.
4. E na gauna ni butobuto e ra dau _____.
5. Ke'u a bula tu _____.

Saumi Taro

1. Vakamacalataka mai na nodra bula na noda qase e na gauna ni butobuto?

_____.

2. E a cabe mai vakacava na lotu va-Karisito e na noda vanua?

_____.

3. Vola mai e dua na ka e ra mai tinia na kaivalagi e na nodra yaco mai ki Viti?

_____.

4. O cei e dau vunau e na loma ni Valenilotu?

_____.

5. Vola mai na cava na vuna e yaga kina vei keda na lotu?

_____.

Droinitaka mai na nomu valenilotu