2034 NANUKU SANGAM SCHOOL
LESSON NOTES
WORKSHEET 4 - 2021

Subject: English   **Year: 5**   **Name: _____**

STRAND	Listening and Speaking
SUB - STRAND	Media, everyday communication, literary texts
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Listen, speak and respond attentively for a variety of purpose using a range of media text

Lesson Notes

Text	Tone	Audience	Purpose
What kind of writing is it? - Narrative - Explanation - Recount - Letter - Poem - Essay - Advertisement - Poster - Information leaflet - Article	Is the tone of the text formal (polite) or more informal (funny)? For example, if you write to the school Head Teacher your letter will be formal but when you write to your friend it will be informal with jokes and slangs.	Who is the text aimed at? - Adults - Children - Teenagers - Men - Women - Parents - Peers - Teachers	Why has the text been written? What is the writer trying to do? To argue on a point of interest. To explain To persuade or convince To describe an event To inform

ACTIVITY

Study the text given below and answer the questions that follow:

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1. What type of text is shown above?

A. Narrative   B. Recount   C. Letter   D. Advertisement

2. What is the purpose of this text?

A. To argue on a point of interest.

B. To explain about hotels.

C. To argue on why people should not go to hotels.

D. To persuade/ attract people to come to Hotel North.

3. Who are the likely audience of this text?

A. students   B. babies   C. adults   D. animals

4. What is the tone of this text?

A. Funny   B. Formal   D. Rude   D. sad

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Subject: Mathematics   **Year: 5**   **Name: _____**

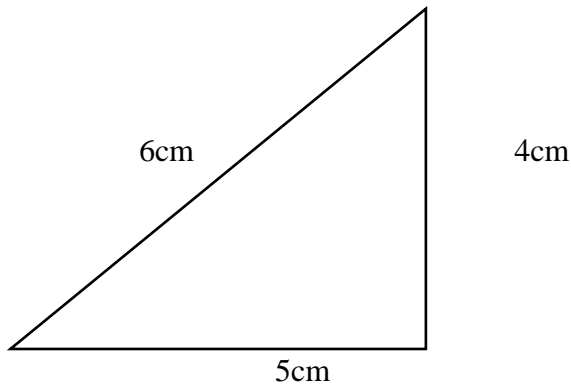| STRAND	Measurement
SUB - STRAND	Length
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Demonstrate and relate appropriate standard units to measure perimeter and area of regular and irregular shapes

Lesson Notes

Perimeter

Perimeter Is the Distance Around the Outside of a Shape

- To find the perimeter of a given shape you have to **add** all the sides of the shape.
- For example:

6cm   4cm

5cm

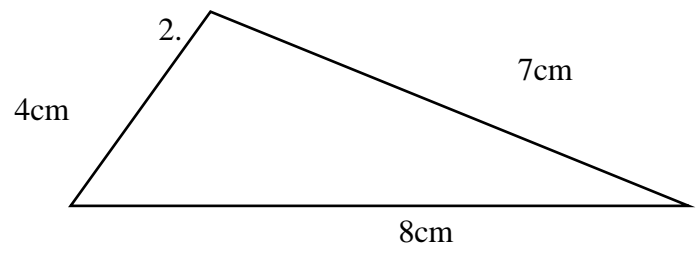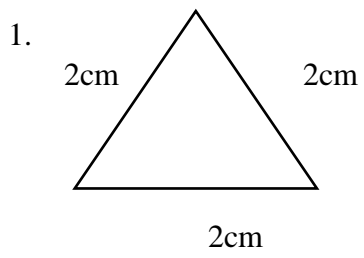**Calculate the perimeter**.

❖ Add all the sides of the triangle.

Perimeter = 6+4+5

Perimeter = **15cm**

Activity

Calculate and record the perimeter of each shape given below.

1.

2cm   2cm

2cm

2.

4cm   7cm

8cm

Subject: Veika Vaka-viti   Year: 5   Name: _____

STRAND	Volavola kei na Bulibuli
Sub- Strand	Lawa ni Vosa
Content Learning outcome	Vakayagataki na vakadidigo kei na lawa ni vosa dodonu ena buli iyatuvosa.

LESSON NOTES

Na Vakasavuitukutuku.

1. Na vakasavuitukutuku e nona I tavi na Matanivanua e na dua na koro vaka viti.

2. E dau vakasavui na nodra I tukutuku na Turaga ni vanua.

3. Ni o vakasavuitukutuku, o tukuna n aka e tukuna e dua na tamata.

Kena I vakaraitaki

1. "Au sa oca na tiko voli e vale," e kaya ko Ana.

   E kaya ko Ana ni sa oca na tiko voli e vale.

Cakacaka Lavaki

Vakasavuya na veiyatuvosa ka soli tiko e ra.

1. " Drau gole evei na veitokani?" e taro ko Seru.

   _____.

2. "Tou gole ki siwa," e kaya cake mai ko Emele.

    _____.

3. "Au sa via kana ika," e tukuna ko Epeli.

   _____.

4. "E vei ko Peni?' e taro ko Sairusi.

_____.

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Subject: Healthy Living   **Year: 5**   **Name: _____**

STRAND	Safety
SUB - STRAND	Personal Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Recognize and demonstrate personal safety practices and behaviours when being alone

Lesson Notes

Personal safety
- o   is the freedom from worry that you might suffer physical harm and threats of physical harm.
- o   It is important that you learn to follow safety procedures when you are alone

Personal Safety Procedures

Falling objects
- o   make sure any trailing electrical leads, table cloth edges and dish towels are out of reach of children

Trips and Falls
- o   Most common amongst the very young and the very old.
- o   If the person who has fallen becomes drowsy, vomits or loses consciousness, it is important to see doctor.

Bruises
- o   Apply a cold pack - or even a packet of frozen peas - to the area affected because it can reduce swelling.
- o   See doctor if movement in a limb is not possible, or there is a pain.

Sprains
- o   A sprain is when a ligament, which connects parts of a joint, is stretched, twisted or torn.
- o   Knees, ankles and wrists are the most common parts of the body affected.
- o   Apply an ice pack and rest the affected area giving it time to heal.

Cuts
- o   Apply pressure to stop the bleeding and apply an antiseptic to the area.
- o   See doctor if bleeding does not stop

Burns
- o   Hot drinks cause most burns and scalds to children under the age of five
- o   Keep children away from open fires, cookers, irons, hair straighteners and matches
- o   Any burn should be held under cold running water for ten minutes and then assessed.
- o   Do not break blisters
- o   Cover with clean cloth

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Choking
- o Children often put objects in their mouth, and swallow.
- o If you cannot dislodge the object promptly, then seek medical help immediately.

Poisoning
- o Mostly caused by household cleaning agents and kerosene.
- o Keep it out of reach of children.

Glass-related injuries
- o Broken glass can cause serious cuts, keep way from children

Drowning
- o Young children can drown in very shallow water
- o They must be supervised at all times.

Strangers
- o Do not open homes to strangers when alone at home, or talk to them
- o We must not accept anything given by strangers
- o Do not accept rides home from school

Electrical appliances
- o Do not allow children to play near small or large electric appliances

Activity

1. What is **personal safety**?

   _____

   _____

2. Why must we **not** play with matches?

   _____

   _____

3. List **two** safety procedures while travelling in a bus.

   _____

   _____

Subject: Hindi   **Year: 5**   **Name: _____**

STRAND	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
SUB - STRAND	सामाजिक व सांस्कृतिक संदर्भ और परिस्थितियाँ
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	कहानी को ध्यान से पढ़ना । सही जवाब को लिखना ।

इस कहानी को ध्यान से पढ़ो:

आम का पेड़

अशोक और माधुरी भाई-बहन थे। एक दिन दोनों बगीचे में खेल रहे थे। बगीचे में कई छोटे-छोटे पौधे थे।

माधुरी ने आम के पौधों को तोड़ना चाहा । एक पत्ते से सरसर की आवाज़ निकली।

पत्ता कहा रहा था, "माधुरी, माधुरी, मुझे मत तोड़ो । मेरा पौधा बड़ा होगा । उस में खूब फल लगेंगे । खूब छाया भी होगी। तब तुम सहेलियों को बतलाना और मेरे नीचे गुड़ियों का खेल खेलना। अशोक डालियों में चढ़ कर हिलाएगा। उस समय पेड़ से पके-पके आम गिरेंगे। तुम सब मेरे नीचे बैठ कर आम खाना।"

सही जवाब के बगल वाले अक्षर पर गोलाकार निशान बनाइए ।

1. अशोक और माधुरी कहाँ खेल रहे थे?

    क. आँगन में   ख. बगीचे में   ग. आम के पेड़ के नीचे

2. माधुरी ने क्या तोड़ना चाहा?

    क. आम   ख. आम के पत्ते   ग. आम के पौधों को

3. किसने कहाँ, "उसमें खूब फल लगेंगे"?

    क. अशोक ने   ख. माधुरी की सहेलियों ने   ग. आम के पत्तों ने

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4. अशोक क्या करेगा?

क.   पेड़ से पके-पके आम तोड़गा

ख.   डालियों को हिलाएगा

ग.   माधुरी के सहेलियों को बुलाएगा

5. बच्चे पेड़ के नीचे क्या खाएंगे?

क.   आम   ख.   मिठाई   ग.   खाना

Subject: Social Studies   **Year: 5**   **Name: _____**

STRAND	Place and Environment
SUB - STRAND	Features of Places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Discuss special physical features and the unique attractions of Fiji

Lesson Notes

Mapping

What is a map?

- A map is a drawing of a place as seen from above.
- It has special features that we need to understand to make map reading easier.
- **Mental maps are maps that we make up in our mind that help us to go from one place to another.**
- **Sketch maps are used to locate places which are unknown to us and they have special features in them.**

Special features of a map

There are five main features of any map that would help us to understand what the map is about and the different features that are drawn on. The five features include:

- Map title
- Direction
- Map key/ Legend
- Scale and distance
- Contour lines

ACTIVITY

1.   What is a **map**?

   _____

   _____

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2.   What are **mental maps**?

_____

_____

3.   List the **five** features of a map.

_____

_____

Subject: Elementary Science   **Year: 5**   **Name: _____**

STRAND	Matter
SUB - STRAND	Materials
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate the uses of natural and artificial materials

Lesson Notes

Natural Materials

1. Materials obtained or made from living things are sometimes called natural materials, whereas synthetic materials are made from chemicals.
2. Today synthetic materials offer us more durability at a lower cost than the natural materials that we use.
3. The materials that we use are chemicals or mixture of chemicals. For example, sugar is a chemical, but chocolate is a mixture of chemicals, one of it is sugar.
4. Materials can be obtained or made from living things.
5. Some examples of natural materials are: cotton, paper, silk and wool.

Synthetic Materials

1. Materials can be made from chemicals.
2. Common synthetic materials are:
    *   Nylon
    *   Acrylic
    *   Polyester
    *   Carbon fibre
    *   Rayon
    *   Spandex
3. Synthetic materials are made from chemicals and are usually based on polymers.
4. They are stronger than natural and regenerated materials.

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Activity

1. What are **natural** materials?

    _____

    _____

2. What are **synthetic** materials?

    _____

    _____

3. Give **two** examples of natural materials

    _____

    _____

4. Give **two** examples of synthetic materials

    _____

    _____

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