

STRAND	Reading and Viewing
SUB STRAND	Language learning processes and strategies
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Examine and use a wide range of reading strategies to enhance comprehension.

Language, Literacy, And Communication. Year 5

Environment

Unit 7 : Importance of Trees.

- Read the passage on page 76 – **Importance of Trees.**
- Find the meanings of the key vocabularies on page 76

Now, use a dictionary to find the meaning to the given words.

- occupy- _____
- fodder- _____
- scorching - _____
- pleasure- _____
- ultimately- _____
- sustain- _____
- erosion- _____
- conserve- _____
- oxygen- _____
- Carbondioxide- _____

Comprehension – answer the questions on page 77 (1-5)

1. List two ways in which trees are useful to man.

- a. _____
- b. _____

2. In your context, identify at least two herbal medicines and the sickness it can cure.

- a. _____
- b. _____

3. Explain how trees purify the air?

4. State any other way trees can be of use to man.

5. How can you take good care of the trees around you?

Spelling and Word Skills- Page 79

1. Add the endings “er” and “est” to these words to make new words.

a. bright- _____ b. sweet- _____ c. tall- _____

d. lock- _____ e. labour- _____ f. keep- _____

g. clean- _____ h. young - _____ i. long - _____

Complete these sentences using some of the new words discovered above. Page - 80

a. You look _____ wearing a yellow dress.

b. The _____ worked long hours sweeping the roads.

c. We travelled around Viti Levu and it was a _____ ride I ever had.

d. The zoo- _____ reminded the students not to feed the animals.

Homonyms- Choose the correct word from the words given in the brackets.

Write the word you choose in the blank space provided.

a. The _____ from the Pine trees smells good. (scent/ sent)

b. You must never _____ papers because they are made from trees. (waste/ waist)

c. Mother used the _____ to make some roti. (flower/flour)

d. Sushila uses her _____ hand to write. (write/ right)

e. It is rude to _____ at people. (stare/ stair)

STRAND	Algebra
SUB STRAND	Equations
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Organize and demonstrate associative and distributive properties and solve problems.

Associative property of addition and multiplication. Page 50

Associative Property: A rule that states the grouping of numbers do not affect the answer or outcome when adding or multiplying.

Example:

$$(8 + 2) + 3 = 8 + (2 + 3)$$

$$10 + 3 = 8 + 5$$

$$13 = 13$$

$$(2 \times 6) \times 3 = 2 \times (6 \times 3)$$

$$12 \times 3 = 2 \times 18$$

$$36 = 36$$

Activity A. Write down True or False for the given mathematical sentences.

1. Eg. $4 + (9 + 6) = (4 + 9) + 6$

$$4 + 15 = 13 + 6$$

$$19 = 19 \quad \text{True}$$

2. $9 \times (2 \times 5) = (9 \times 2) \times 5$

$$9 \times \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \times 5$$

$$\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad}$$

3. eg. $5 \times (t \times u) = (s \times t) \times u$

$$5tu = stu \quad \text{False}$$

4. $30 \times (40 \times 10) = (30 \times 40) \times 10$

$$\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad}$$

5. $10 + (5 + 6) = (10 + 5) + 4$

$$10 + \underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} + 4$$

$$\underline{\quad} = \underline{\quad} \quad \underline{\quad}$$

B. Show associative property on addition and multiplication problems. Follow the examples shown on top.

1. Eg. $3 + (9 + 4) = (3 + 9) + 4$

$$3 + 13 = 12 + 4$$

$$16 = 16$$

2. Eg. $7 \times (2 \times 3) = (7 \times 2) \times 3$

$$7 \times 6 = 14 \times 3$$

$$42 = 42$$

3. $10 + (20 + 9) = \underline{\quad}$

$$\underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad}$$

4. $9 \times (5 \times 2) = \underline{\quad}$

$$\underline{\quad}$$

$$\underline{\quad}$$

$$5. \quad 10 \times (3 \times 4) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

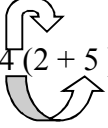
$$6. \quad 19 + (10 + 15) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Distributive Property Page 51

States that multiplying a number by a group of numbers added together is the same as doing each multiplication separately.

Eg. 
$$4(2 + 5) = (4 \times 2) + (4 \times 5)$$

$$= 8 + 20$$

$$= 28$$

You can see here that the “4” was distributed across the $2 + 5$ as 4 times 2 and 4 times 5

Activity A Write **true** or **false** for the following mathematical statements

1. $8 \times (1 + 2) = (8 \times 1) + (8 \times 2)$ _____
2. $13 \times (9 + 10) = (13 \times 9) \times (13 \times 10)$ _____
3. $3 \times (9 + 7) = (9 \times 3) + (9 \times 7)$ _____
4. $10 \times (4 + 6) = (4 \times 10) + (4 \times 6)$ _____

B.

Distributive property can be used to solve algebraic expression.

e.g. $4b + 5b = (4 + 5) \times b$ or $b \times (4 + 5)$

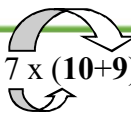
$9 \times b = 9b$ or $b \times 9 = 9b$

1. Eg. $6p + 2p = (6+2) \times p$
 $= 8p$
2. $9k + 6k =$
3. $45w + 6w =$
4. $56m + 16m =$
5. $20n + 15n$

b. Calculate the following using the distributive property.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{e.g. } 9 \times 15 &= 9(10 + 5) = (9 \times 10) + (9 \times 5) \\ &= 90 + 45 = 135\end{aligned}$$

1. Eg. $7 \times 19 = 7 \times (10+9)$


$$\begin{aligned}&= (7 \times 10) + (7 \times 9) \\ &= 70 + 63 \\ &= 133\end{aligned}$$

2. $8 \times 14 =$

3. $6 \times 15 =$

4. $30 \times 25 =$

6. $20 \times 15 =$

STRAND	Matter
SUB STRAND	Materials
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Investigate the use of natural and artificial materials. Assess the types of artificial materials and their impact on the environment.

Materials Page 50

Investigate the uses of natural and artificial materials.

What is the difference between natural and artificial material?

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

Here are some 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.

2. **Artificial Materials** are made by humans, especially in imitation of something natural: Examples:
Plastics, clothes, paper.

Activity

1. Fill in the table below

Natural material	Used for :
Wood	Build houses , make furniture , light fire , making bridges , cooking etc
Tree	
Rock	

2. Collect or draw pictures of artificial material and write down their uses.

Why is recycling important?

1. Recycling is making new things out of used or old materials.
2. It helps in conserve our natural resources.
3. The recycling processes are reduce, reuse and recycle.

The Recycling Processes



Non – Recyclable Material

1. There are materials that we use which could not be recycled.
2. These materials damage the environment and all the living things. Example plastic, old tyres, aerosal can.
3. Non - recyclable items can be reused so that they do not cause pollution to the environment.

Example :

- i. Empty cans- plant flowers .
- ii. Glass bottles – reuse to fill water/ juice
- iii. Plastic – reuse to carry things.
- iv. Old tyres- reuse for planting , use as swings.

Activity

Complete the table below

Item	Recyclable or Non- Recyclable
Plastic bottle	Recyclable
Beer bottle	
Plastic	
Tins	
Aerosol can	
Paper	

STRAND	Safety
SUB STRAND	Community Safety
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Differentiate support services available within families, schools and community to promote health.

Unit 19 **COMMUNITY SAFETY** Page 34

1. The government provides free services for its people in all communities.
2. Each community is responsible in making use of these free services like Health Centres, Police Post, Provincial Office etc.
3. These services are provided to make life easy, healthy and safe in our communities.

Examples of ***Health Support Services***

- School Health Services
- Health Centre
- Saint Giles Hospital
- Ministry of Health and Medical Services.

Activity:

1. List down what type of health support services are available in your community.

2. What are some problems faced by people in your area in making use of these health support services?

- not enough doctors
- have to wait for a long time to see a doctor
- not enough medicine in the hospital
- we have to buy some medicine

Roles of Health Services in Local Communities

1. The government is responsible for providing the best health services for its citizens.
2. These services are provided free of charge and the public are expected to make use of it.
3. There are private health services also available for the people however a fee is charged for its usage.

Activity:

1. Identify the Health Services provided in your community.

2. What are some problems faced by the health service providers in your community?

3. What can be done by your community in improving the health services in your area?

1628 LABASA SANGAM PRIMARY SCHOOL

YEAR: 5

SOCIAL STUDIES

WORKSHEET: 3

STRAND	Place And Environment
SUB STRAND	People and care of places
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Formulate ways in which people in Fiji use their land.

Physical Features of Fiji. Page 30-31

1. Our environment is the surrounding in which living and non- living things are interdependent on each other for development either physically or culturally.
2. Fiji has a unique environment with special features.

Physical Environment.

1. It is made by nature.
2. It is neither being developed nor spoilt by man.
3. It comprises of all the different factors of nature. (physical features that occur naturally.)
4. It includes water (river, sea, ocean) natural vegetation, land form and rocks, weather and climate.

Page 33



1.
 - This picture has a natural vegetation.
 - Land form – mountains and rock
 2. Physical features near our school :
 - rocks and hills
 - land forms and trees.
 3. People have changed the physical features near the school by
 - Cutting down the trees and clearing the land to build the school
 - Clearing of land to make playground
 - Clearing of mountain to make road.
- This picture is near the sea.
 - Has sandy beach.
 - Mountains and forest.

4.

Resources that we get from our physical environment.	Uses
Wood	For cooking , fire etc
Timber	Build houses, furniture etc
Stone	To make bricks
Roots and leaves	Herbal medicine

5. Draw / paste pictures of physical environment.

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6. Complete the table

Physical environment	Resources	Uses
River	Fish , prawns, kai, mussels, stones, sand.	Food, Building houses, footpaths and sea walls.
Forest		
Sea		

Cultural Environment. Page 32

- Part of physical environment which has changed to satisfy our needs. Eg. Clearing of forest or land to make houses and for farming, making road,
- Changing the landscape for development is good but it has negative effects on living things.

Cultural Environment	Advantages	Disadvantages
A. New road made	It will be easy for people to go to the hospital, to town. Easy transportation.	Some animals will die because they have no place to live. Soil erosion, landslide.
B. New hotel built	More job opportunities	Habitats of animals destroyed, increase in crime rate.
C. Clearing of land for farming	Fresh food, earn money (cash crop farming)	Can lead to infertile soil.
D. Logging	Use timber to build houses, furniture	Destroys the natural environment. Habitats of animals are destroyed.

Draw / paste pictures of cultural environment.

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Case study page 33.

Case Study

The people of Suvavou village in Lami were fortunate enough to have the establishment of the new RB Harbour Mall beside their village. This means new job opportunities for the people of Suvavou to work in the supermarket and in the shops provided in the mall. It also brought their access to shopping closer and convenient to them instead of going to Lami town or Suva city. In 2010, the J.S Hill Construction Company started work on the new project. They cut the mangroves and bulldozed the area, dug out the sand from the mangrove bed and brought rocks and soil to reclaim land in the area of the new complex. The people of Suvavou are now finding it easy to go shopping, but they were not aware of the adverse effects on the environment.

1. Using your knowledge of the changes that had taken place to the environment, fill in the table below.

Physical environment	Changes and effects	Cultural environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mangroves - Trees - Sea - - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cutting down of mangroves and habitats of animals are destroyed. - Dug out the sand - Bulldozed the area - Brought rocks and soil to reclaim the land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Land is bare - R.B. harbour mall -

2. The benefits of this project to the people of Suvavou village:

- Job opportunities for the people.

- _____
- _____

3. Negative effects of the construction on the people and other living things in the area:

- Waste disposal leaks to the sea and destroys coral reef and living things in the sea

- _____
- _____
- _____

4. What should have been done before the construction of the complex?

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

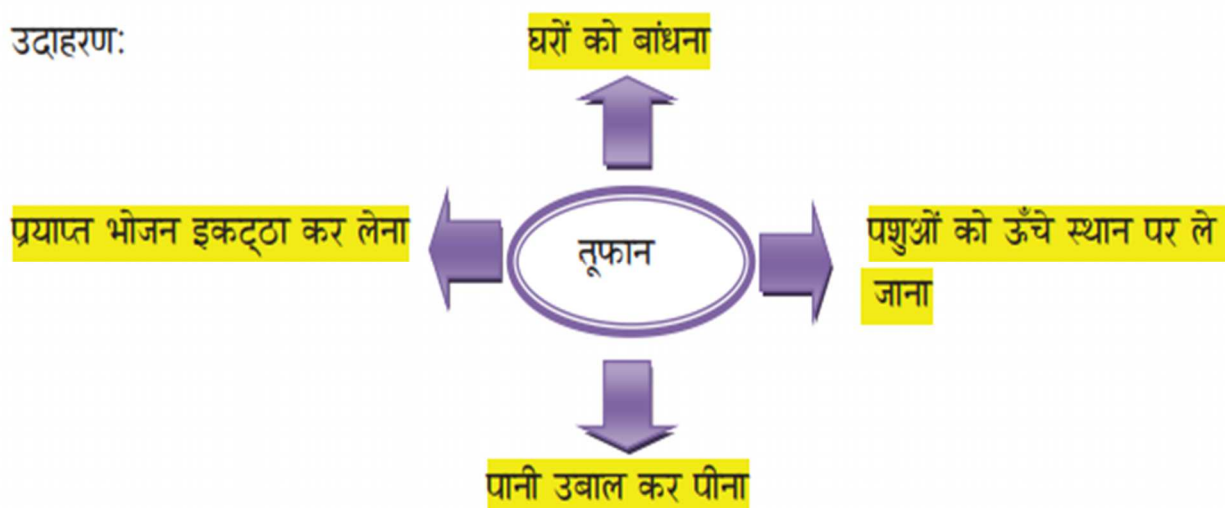
शाश्वत ज्ञान- ५

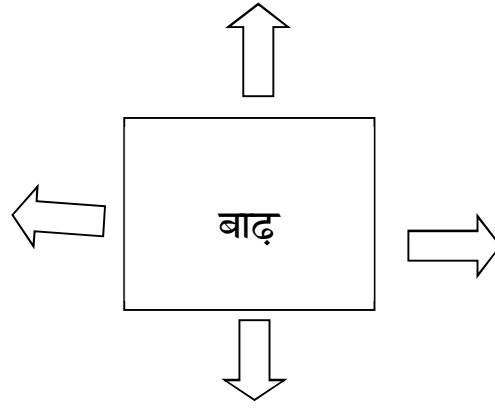
- सेट जॉन एम्बुलेन्स : page 40-42
- Page 40-42 (read the story)
- बच्चे पाठ पढ़ कर अभ्यास करें page 42 (1-4)
- पाठ में से चुनकर नीचे दी गई तालिका को भरो page 42 Do the activity

अभ्यास

क. अपनी पुस्तक में कुछ आपात-कालीन समय का नाम लिखो। यह भी लिखो कि आप ऐसे समय में लोग, पशु, घर, माल आदि की सुरक्षा कैसे करेंगे।

उदाहरण:





ख. सही जवाब को चुन कर लिखो :

१. अध्यापक ने सभी बच्चों को क्यों इकट्ठा किया था ?
 क. क्योंकि पाठशाला में एक नए अध्यापक को आना था ।
 ख. पाठशाला में एक नए अफसर को आना था ।
 ग. पाठशाला में सफाई करनी थी ।
२. सेंट जोन एम्बुलेन्स ब्रिगेड के सदस्य क्या नहीं करते हैं ?
 क. जनता की सेवा ।
 ख. जनता के लिए धन इकट्ठा करते हैं ।
 ग. जनता के लिए मकान बनाते हैं ।
३. इस संस्था के सदस्य को कितना वेतन मिलता है ?
 क. बहुत कम ।
 ख. कुछ भी नहीं ।
 ग. बहुत ज्यादा ।
४. स्वयं-सेवी संस्था के सदस्य जनता की सेवा कब करती है ?
 क. शादी-विवाह में जब किसी को चोट लग जाती है ।
 ख. खेल-कूद के मैदान में और भीड़ आदि में जब किसी को चोट नहीं लगती है ।
 ग. बाढ़-तूफान तथा संकट के समय ।

ग. पाठ में से चुनकर नीचे दी गई तालिका को भरी :

नाम वाला (संज्ञा)	काम वाला (क्रिया)
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•
•	•

संज्ञा - Noun

क्रिया - Verbs

YEAR: 5

NA VOSA VAKA VITI

WORKSHEET: 3

STRAND	Na ivakarau vakavanua
SUB STRAND	Cakacaka ni liga
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Vakamacalataka ka vakarautaka eso na cakacaka ni liga ka kilai raraba.

Lesson Notes

- Vola na itukutuku ni cakacaka ni liga e qaravi.
- Vakamacalataka na yaga ni cakacaka ni liga.
- Bulia/vakaraautaka e dua na cakacaka ni liga.

Ivakaraitaki 1. Talia mai e dua na wa ni tabua

2. Sivia mai e dua na tabua 3. Na bilo – na qa ni niu kari vakamatau me caka kina na gunu.

Cakacaka Lavaki.

Mo digitaka e dua vei iratou na ivakaraitaki e cake ka mo vakamacalataka vakavinaka na kena caka, vola na kena yaga ka mo cakava mai edua na cakacaka ni liga ko sa digitaka.

[illegible]