

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: MATHS

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

| | |
|---------------|--|
| <u>STRAND</u> | Number and numeration |
| <u>CLO</u> | Convert any mixed numbers to improper fractions and vice versa |
| <u>TOPIC</u> | Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers |
| <u>PAGE</u> | 29 & 30 |

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Maths 4C exercise book.

.....

Improper Fractions and Mixed Numbers

1. Improper fractions have **numerators larger** than their denominators.

Example: $\frac{5}{4}, \frac{7}{3}, \frac{10}{9}$

← Numerator is big

← Denominator is small

2. A mixed number is a number that consists of a **whole number** and a **proper fraction**.

Example. $1\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{4}, 7\frac{1}{10}$

← Whole number

← Proper fraction (numerator is smaller than the denominator)

To convert an improper fraction to a mixed number, divide the numerator by the denominator.

Example: To change $\frac{7}{4}$, into mixed number fractions,

$$\begin{array}{r} \textcircled{1} \\ \textcircled{4} \overline{) 7} \\ \underline{- 4} \\ \textcircled{3} \end{array}$$

$\frac{7}{4} = 1\frac{3}{4}$

click this link for video tutorial

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GpumUOiGS6Q>

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

MATH

ACTIVITY SHEET 5

Convert each improper fraction to a mixed number.

(a). $\frac{9}{4}$

(b). $\frac{8}{3}$

(c). $\frac{10}{4}$

(d). $\frac{7}{5}$

(e). $\frac{11}{8}$

(f). $\frac{10}{3}$

(g). $\frac{7}{2}$

(h). $\frac{20}{3}$

(i). $\frac{5}{2}$

(j). $\frac{9}{2}$

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: English

YEAR/ LEVEL: 5

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| STRAND 1 | Writing and Shaping |
| CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME | Construct legible and logical images, sentences and paragraphs to express ideas and experiences in various situations and contexts |
| TOPIC | Confusing Words, Pg. 36,37 |

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their English exercise book.

.....

Confusing Words/ Pairs

What are Confusing Pairs?

They are words that sound alike or nearly alike but have different meanings and spellings.

The two little prepositions off and from are often used incorrectly.

Example

1. You take your shirt off the table.
2. You take your book from your friend.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

ENGLISH

ACTIVITY WORKSHEET 5

Fill the gap with suitable prepositions.

Using the words **off** and **from**, fill in the blanks.

1. Timoci borrowed five dollars _____ his dad.
2. Take those dirty rugby boots _____ the chair.
3. The boys received money _____ their parents.
4. Mom took the washing _____ the line.

Supplementary activity- Confusing pairs

You may use your dictionary to assist you with the exercise below.

| <u>Pairs</u> | | |
|---------------------|---|------|
| send | - | sand |
| sat | - | set |
| met | - | mat |
| bat | - | bet |
| land | - | lend |

Choose one word from the two above columns for the blank spaces in these sentences.

1. a _____ flies around at night.
2. “ Can you _____ me your book until tomorrow , Marika” asked Adriu.
3. Jioji _____ beside the driver in the taxi which he went home in.
4. Premila was proud because she _____ Mrs. Gandhi when that famous lady came to Fiji.
5. Jone threw a handful of _____ Lavenia and she burst into tears.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: SOCIAL STUDIES

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

| | |
|--|---|
| <u>STRAND 1</u> <u>SUB STRAND 5.2.1</u> | Time, Continuity and Change Understanding the Past |
| <u>CLO</u> | Compare and Contrast I-Taukei Ways Of Life Before and After the Arrival of Europeans |
| <u>TOPIC</u> | The Early Life of I-Taukei and Europeans in Fiji. |
| <u>PAGE</u> | 22-23 |

Note to parents/ guardians. Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Social Studies exercise book.

.....

The Early Life Of I-Taukei and Europeans In Fiji

1. The early natives did not have any idea of buying and selling of goods.
2. They only used their traditional ways of exchanging goods which is called the barter system.
3. Barter system is exchanging of goods or services without the use of money.
4. The money system was used when the Europeans settled in Fiji to start their businesses.
5. Early European settlers married native women when cannibalism had stopped.
6. This made the relationship between natives and Europeans stronger.
7. Early missionaries established mission schools for natives to attend.
8. Fiji was ceded to Great Britain by Ratu Cakobau the Tui Viti at that time.
9. A lot of changes started to develop in Fiji.

Why was Fiji ceded to Great Britain?

1. Fiji couldn't pay the debt to U.S for the loss of John Brown Williams (U.S representative) house.

Advantages of Europeans arrival in the early days

1. They stopped cannibalism.
2. They built schools for the natives.
3. They taught the natives about God.
4. They started businesses.
5. They introduced the money system.
6. They brought clothes.

Disadvantages of Europeans Arrival

7. They brought guns, alcohol and weapons.
8. They brought in western life style.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

SOCIAL STUDIES

ACTIVITY SHEET 5

Answer the following Questions:

1. What is traditional way of exchanging goods called?

2. What is barter system?

3. Who introduced money system in Fiji?

4. Who ceded Fiji to Great Britain?

5. Why was Fiji ceded to Great Britain?

6. Write one advantage and one disadvantage of the arrival of Europeans in the early days.

7. What made the relationship between the natives and Europeans stronger?

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <u>STRAND 1</u> | Living Things and Environment |
| <u>SUB STRAND 1.2</u> | Living Together |
| <u>CLO</u> | Investigate How Physical Condition Affect the Plant and Animal Population |
| <u>TOPIC</u> | Native Species |
| <u>PAGE</u> | 29-31 |

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Elementary Science exercise book.

.....

Native Species

1. Are organisms (plants and animals) living naturally in a particular area with no human intervention.
2. Also known as Endemic species (Endemic– found in a particular area).
3. Plants growing naturally in an ecosystem are called native plants.
4. Fiji has a variety of native species.
5. Native plants of Fiji include – hardwood trees (Yaka, Dakua, Mahogany), mangroves, bamboo and palms.

Native Animals of Fiji

1. Animals living naturally in an ecosystem are called native animals.
2. Native animals of Fiji include – bats, skinks, iguanas and geckos, snakes and lizards.
3. Fiji has around 162 species of birds such as owls, hawks and parrots.
4. The only native mammal found in the Fiji Islands is the bat.
5. There are 6 species of bat, 3 of which are fruit bats.
6. The one you mostly see is the Polynesian flying fox.
7. There are 27 species of reptiles of which 8 are endemic to Fiji; this includes 2 Iguanas, 12 Skinks, 10 Gecko's and 3 Snakes.

Iguana

- The banded iguana can be found on Kadavu Island.
- It is a master of camouflage.

Skink

- Green skink and blue- tail skinks.

Gecko

- Come out at night to catch insects attracted to lights.

Snakes

-There are 3 types of snakes found in Fiji.

Banded Sea Krait

-As bold black and white banding coloration indicating a warning to all.

Pacific Boa

-is the master of camouflage.

-spends most of its time up in the trees.

-it is not poisonous.

-feeds on mice and lizards.

Crabs

-Most crabs live on the coral reefs and sea grass.

-Three types of crabs (hermit crabs, land crabs and fiddler crabs) spend more time ashore than at sea.

Butterflies- Sphinx Moth

-Grows quite large with a wing span of up to 6 inches.

-Can only be seen at night.

Tree Spiders

-live in tall trees.

-Some are poisonous.

-feed on insects trapped in their webs.

Stick Insects

-extremely hard to find.

-can grow about 12 inches long.

-Fijian name is 'mimi mata'.

-feed on grass.

Mud Dauber Wasps

-are large wasps which spends their entire lives building little mud huts in which they house their young.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

ELEMENATRY SCIENCE

ACTIVITY SHEET 5

Answer the following Questions:

1. Define native species?

2. Define native plants and give one example of it.

3. Define native animals and give one example of it.

4. Name the native mammal found in Fiji?

5. Where is banded Iguana found?

6. Which insects feed on grass?

7. Which species feeds on mice and lizards?

8. List 3 types of crabs that spend more time ashore than at sea.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

LESSON NOTES

SUBJECT: HEALTHY LIVING

YEAR/LEVEL: 5

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| <u>STRAND 5</u> | Building Healthy Relationship |
| <u>CLO</u> | Advocate and demonstrate ways of resolving conflicts |
| <u>TOPIC</u> | Resolving Conflicts |
| <u>PAGE</u> | 21 |

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Healthy Living exercise book.

.....

Resolving Conflicts

1. Conflicts are disagreements between two parties or people.
2. Conflicts can damage relationships and it can also put people in trouble.

Causes of Conflicts:

1. Misunderstanding
2. Jealousy
3. Disagreement
4. Poor/ lack of communication

Ways to Avoid Conflicts:

1. Develop good interpersonal skills.
2. Build good relationship with others.
3. Think positive all the time.
4. Understand others.

Ways of Resolving Conflicts

1. Understand the conflict.
2. Communicate with the next person.
3. Come up with many ideas to solve the issue.
4. Choose the best resolution (use both parties' skills and resources to get the best result).
5. Use a third person to facilitate the meeting.
6. Explore alternatives.
7. Cope with stressful situations.

People to Seek Help From:

1. In School- class teachers, assistant head teachers and head teacher.
2. At Home – grandparents, parents, siblings and neighbors.
3. In Town – police and public.

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

HEALTHY LIVING

ACTIVITY SHEET 5

Answer the following questions:

1. What is conflict?

2. List 2 causes of conflict.

3. List 2 ways we can avoid conflicts?

4. List 2 ways we can resolve conflicts?

5. Who is the best person to seek help from when you have conflict-

- a. In School-

- b. At Home -

- c. In Town-

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

HINDI LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITY WORKSHEET 5

SUBJECT: Hindi

YEAR/ LEVEL: 5

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Content Learning Outcome | Bhasha ke upyukt mool ang ka prayog |
| Topic | Adjectives |

Note to parents/ guardians.

Students are to copy the following texts that appears after the dotted lines in their Hindi exercise book.

.....

विशेषण (Adjectives)

जो शब्द संज्ञा और सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताते हैं, उसे विशेषण कहते हैं।

जैसे- बड़ा, काला, लम्बा, दयालु, भारी, सुंदर, गोरा, अच्छा, बुरा, मीठा, खट्टा, आदि।

अभ्यास (Activity)

नीचे लिखे वाक्यों में से विशेषण शब्द बताइए।

1. आसमान का रंग नीला है।
2. मोहन एक अच्छा लड़का है।
3. टोकरी में मीठे संतरे हैं।
4. रीता सुंदर है।
5. कौआ काला होता है।
6. अच्छा आदमी सभी जगह सम्मान पाता है।
7. मदन काली कमीज़ पहनकर स्कूल आया।
8. मेरा छोटा भाई बहुत शरारती है।
9. आपके लिए वे मीठे संतरे लेकर आए हैं।
10. वह गाय सफेद है।

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

VEIKA ME VULICI

LESONI:

VOSA I TAUKEI

KALASI:_____

WORKSHEET (5)

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Nanamaki na lewe ni vuli | Na vosa vakaviti |
| Veika me rawata e dua na gone | Wilivola kei na saumi taro |
| Ulutaga | Na vale ni yaya maroroi |

A. Na wilivola kei na saumi taro:

1. Era sa volai koto era na veivosa me nanumi kei na kedra I balebale. Vakayagataki ira ena yatuvosa.
 - a. Sisina – e vuqa na ka era sinai tu kina.
 - b. Veitaba – nai vakatagedegede ni gauna.
 - c. Vuvuce – levu na ka e vuce
 - d. Lawena – vutina kaukauwa ka sega na manumanu vuka
 - e. I ula – na kau ka dau vakayagataki me kolovi kina e dua na ka.

B. Vosa vaka-viti

2. Vola nai vosavosa vaka viti kei na kedra I balebale:

a). Yalo vakai Bolatagane:- Tamata qaq

b).Era sa bale na duru vesi:- sa moce (mate) e dua na Turaga bale ka nuitaki ka qaq

c). Ni mataka:- gauna se bera mai

d). Gauna ni butobuto:- na gauna ni veivaluvaluti ni se bera ni cabe na lotu

e). sa suru na belo:- sa suka na cakacaka

1076 NADI SANGAM SCHOOL

I KA 5 NI YABAKI

NA VEIKA ME VULICI

1. Vakayagataka ira nai vosavosa vakaviti oqori ena buli I yatuvosa.

(a). Sisina – e vuqa na ka era sina tu kina.

(b). Veitaba (tamata/gauna) – nai vakatagedegede ni gauna.

(c). Yalo vakai Bolatagane – tamata qaqa

(d). Gauna ni butobuto – na gauna ni veivaluvaluti ni se bera ni cabe na lotu.

(e). Sa suru na belo – sa suka na cakacaka
