

Lovu Sangam School

Year 5

English – Week 4

Name: _____

Year: 50_____

Strand: Environment

Sub-strand: Sky Colors

Content Learning Outcome Able to construct simple and meaningful sentences on familiar topics.

❖ Shows interest and appreciation in using simple sentences to convey ideas of familiar topics.

Homonyms- are two words that sound the same but have different meanings. Example: right – write

1. Right – Always walk on the **right** hand side of the road.
2. Write – The teacher told us to **write** the answers in our books.

Activities

1. Homonyms- Choose the correct word from the words given in the brackets. Write the word you choose in the blank space provided.

- a. The scent from the Pine trees smells good. (scent/ sent)
- b. You must never waste papers because they are made from trees. (waste/ waist)
- c. Mother used the flour to make some roti. (flower/flour)
- d. Sushila uses her right hand to write. (write/ right)
- e. It is rude to stare at people. (stare/ stair)

2. Add the ending s “er” and “est” to these words to make new words.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| a. bright- <u>brighter/ brightest</u> | b. sweet- <u>sweeter/ sweetest</u> | c. tall- <u>taller/ tallest</u> |
| c. lock- <u>locker</u> | d. labour- <u>labourer</u> | e. keep- <u>keeper</u> |
| f. fine – <u>finer/ finest</u> | g. bitter – <u>bitterer/ bitterest</u> | h. long – <u>longer/ longest</u> |

3. Complete these sentences using some of the new words discovered above.

- a. The women's locker room was empty.
- b. The labourer worked long hours sweeping the roads.
- c. We travelled around Viti Levu and it was a longest ride I ever had.
- d. The zoo-keeper reminded the students not to feed the animals.

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YEAR 5

MATHS ANSWER SHEET WK 4

Strand: Numbers and Numeration

Unit: Fractions

Topic: Arranging fractions

Activities to Complete

1. Ascending order $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{10}$ Descending order $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$
2. Ascending order $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ Descending order $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{8}$
3. Ascending order $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ Descending order $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{8}$
4. Ascending order $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{3}{6}$ Descending order $\frac{3}{6}$, $\frac{2}{5}$, $\frac{1}{5}$
5. Ascending order $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{6}{10}$ Descending order $\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{1}{8}$
6. Ascending order $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{4}{5}$ Descending order $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{2}{6}$
7. Ascending order $\frac{2}{10}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{4}{6}$ Descending order $\frac{4}{6}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{2}{10}$
8. Ascending order $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{7}{14}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ Descending order $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{14}$, $\frac{2}{7}$
9. Ascending order $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{6}{12}$, $\frac{4}{6}$ Descending order $\frac{4}{6}$, $\frac{6}{12}$, $\frac{1}{4}$
10. Ascending order $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{4}{8}$ Descending order $\frac{4}{8}$, $\frac{2}{6}$, $\frac{1}{4}$

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I-TAUKEI ANSWER SHEET WK 4

Vosa veibasai

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1.yawa | 2.bogi |
| 3.mamare | 4.cata |
| 5.vakawaletaka | 6.vakatoboicu |
| 7.qase | 8.dredre |
| 9.goneyalewa | 10.marau |

Vakacuruma na vosa dodonu

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1.vale | 2.katoa |
| 3.tabua/kamunaga | 4.qito |
| 5.rokovi/lomani | 6.rakavi |
| 7.vasua | 8.cagi ni bula |
| 9.cakacaka | 10.Karisito |

I-TAUKEI READING

WK 4 ANSWER SHEET

Saumi Taro

- 1.E liutaka na qoli na Radini Vanua.
- 2.Kakua ni vakayagataka vakasausa. Kakua ni benuca.
- 3.Na vasua, ika, kuita kei na lumi.

Lovu Sangam School

Year 5

Healthy Living – Week 4

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. Develop being assertive to reflect effective refusal and negotiation skills

NEGOTIATION SKILLS

Negotiation – the process of discussing something with someone in order to reach an agreement with them through the series of dialogue.

- **React sensibly** - A good negotiator must react sensibly. He should never lose his temper or over react. If you are unhappy with the deal, show your displeasure. Don't keep things to yourself or assume that the others will understand it on their own. One has to voice his opinions. Make the other person realize that you are not satisfied with the deal and it must be revised. Show your unhappiness to others.
- **Patience** - One needs to be patient enough for a good negotiation. Never be in a hurry to close the deal.
- **Confident** - One needs to be confident enough for an effective negotiation. You might need something but never show your desperation to anyone. They will take undue advantage of your helplessness. Take care of your facial expressions. Never be nervous in front of the second party. Don't start sweating.
- **Be dignified** - One should maintain the dignity of the place and should not stoop to any level for getting the best deal. Present your ideas in an honorable way. Remember it is just a discussion, not a battle field. Avoid shouting or using derogatory statements against anyone.
- **Be very clear in your communication** - Stay firm on your quotes and do not change statements quite often. Don't play with words or try to confuse others. One needs to be straightforward from the very beginning.

- **Be a good listener** - Don't jump to conclusions; instead listen to what the other party offers. Understand his situation well. It's okay to think about your personal interests but don't be mad for it.
- **Be reasonable** - Don't ask for anything you yourself know is not possible. It will just be wastage of time and no one would benefit out of it

Questions

1. Define the term negotiation?
The process of discussing something with someone in order to reach an agreement with them through the series of dialogue.
2. List down the skills of a good negotiator:
 - React sensibly
 - Patience
 - Confident
 - Be dignified
 - Be very clear in your communication
 - Be a good listener
 - Be reasonable

Lovu Sangam School

Year 5

Hindi – Week 4

Name: _____

Year: 50_____

बाद नीचे दी गई तालिका को भरो :

सच बोलने वाला	सच्चा
यात्रा करने वाला	यात्री
झूठ बोलने वाला	झूठा
मजाक करने वाला	मजाकिया
लूटने वाला	लुटेरा
भीख मांगने वाला	भिखारी

सर्वनाम शब्द

-संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त होने वाले शब्द हैं। उदाहरण मेरा , उसका, वह, हम, मुझे, मैं आदि:

➤ सही सर्वनाम शब्द चुनिए-

1. रवि मेरा (मेरा / उसने) दोस्त है।
2. वह (वह / उसका) ठीक समय पर स्कूल जाता है।
3. अध्यापक उसे (उसने / उसे) प्यार करते हैं।
4. उसके (उसके / वह) पिता इंजीनियर हैं।
5. उसकी (मैं / उसकी) माँ डॉक्टर हैं।
6. उसका (उन्होंने / उसका) घर बहुत बड़ा है।

7. हम (हम / तुम) कल सूवा जाएँगे।
8. अभी मुझे (मुझे / उसने) बाज़ार जाना है।
9. मैं (उसका / मैं) सिनेमा देख रहा हूँ।
10. तुम (तुम / हम) क्या कर रहे हो?

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YEAR 5

SOCIAL ANSWER SHEET WK 4

Strand 3: Place and Environment

Sub Strand: Features of Places

Topic: Physical and Cultural Environment

ACTIVITIES

Physical or Cultural Environment.

- 1.cultural environment
- 2.physical environment
- 3.cultural environment
- 4.physical environment
- 5.physical environment
- 6.cultural environment
- 7.physical environment
- 8.cultural environment
- 9.physical environment
- 10.cultural environment

Short Answer Questions

1.Physical environment is made by nature example; the oceans and rivers. Cultural environment is made by man by developing the physical environment example; clearing of forests to build a new school or settlement.

2.Do no burn down trees and forests. Do not pollute the ocean and rivers. Use our natural resources wisely.

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SUBJECTS: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

YEAR: 5

SOLUTION 4

STRAND	Matter
SUB – STRAND	Investigating Matter Reactions
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Assess the types of artificial materials and their impact on the environment. Explore changes that are reversible and irreversible and their impact on the environment.

ACTIVITY

1. Write each activity under each correct column.

Ripening of fruits, melting of butter, burning of wood, boiling of water, dissolution of sugar in water, melting of ice cubes, cooking of food, chopping of wood.

Reversible	Irreversible
Melting of butter	Cooking of food
Boiling of water	Ripening of fruits
Melting of ice cubes	Burning of wood
Chopping of wood	
Dissolution of sugar in water	

1. What is a reversible change?
A reversible change is a change that can be undone or reversed.
2. Give another name for reversible changes.
Physical changes
3. Why we call them physical changes?
A reversible change might change how a substance looks or feels (Changing the physical appearance), and it is easy to turn it back again. But it doesn't produce new substances.
4. What is an irreversible change?
An irreversible change is a permanent change that cannot be undone.
5. Give another name for irreversible changes.
Chemical change.
6. Why we call them chemical changes?
An irreversible change starts with one material and end up with one or more new ones.
7. Identify types of recyclable items and those that cannot be recycled.

Recyclable	Non-Recyclable
Papers	Cans
Bottles	Plastic

Clothes	Tyres
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