

**1009 NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**ELEMENTARY SCIENCE LESSON NOTES**  
**YEAR 5 NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND</b>	MATTER
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	INVESTIGATING MATTER
<b>CONTENT LEARNING COUTCOME</b>	EXPLORE COMMON MATERIALS USING THEIR PROPERTIES AND CLASSIFY THEM AS SOLIDS LIQUID AND GASES.

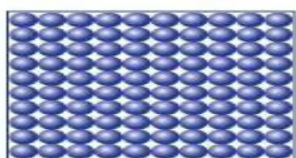
**Investigating Matter**

1. Everything around us is **matter**.
2. Matter has 2 properties. It has **volume** and **mass**.
3. There are three States of Matter
4. Desks, books, trees, water and even air is matter.
5. Matter includes living things like plants and animals and non-living things such as tables and rocks.
6. It comes in different states known as solid, liquid and gas

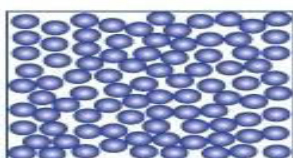
**Properties of Solid, Liquid and Gas**

1. Each Matter has a property.
2. A property describes how an objects looks, feels or acts. Each matter has its own property

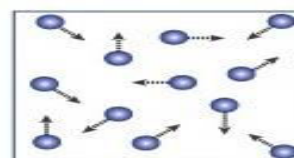
<b>PROPERTIES SOLID</b>	<b>LIQUID</b>	<b>GAS</b>
1. Does not change its shape easily. 2. It keeps its own shape when put in a container. 3. Particles are joined together and cannot move around.	1. Takes up the shape of any container. 2. It has definite volume. 3. Particles slide over each	1. Invisible but you can feel it. 2. Particles move around freely in all direction.



Solid



Liquid



Gas

**Activity**

1. What are the 2 properties of matter? Takes up space and it has a mass
2. The 3 states of matter are : solid,liquid,gas
3. Where can we find matter? Around us
4. Write down the states of matter by studying its features
 

a) Particles move around freely -	<b>gas</b>
b) Has a solid shape -	<b>solid</b>
c) Is invisible-	<b>gas</b>
d) Has definite volume -	<b>solid</b>
e) Retains its shape -	<b>liquid</b>

5.) Draw and label one matter you can find at your home in the space given below

Solid	Liquid	Gas
Table,ice chair etc	Water,kerosene,milk etc	Cooking gas

## WEEK 2 HOME STUDY PACKAGE

**NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**ENGLISH LESSON NOTES**  
**YEAR 5**

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>STRAND</b>	WRITING AND SHAPING
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	TENSES AND WORD SKILLS
<b>CONTENT LEARNING COUTCOME</b>	ABLE TO CONSTRUCT SIMPLE AND MEANINGFUL SENTENCES ON FAMILIAR TOPICS SHOWS INTEREST AND APPRECIATION IN USING SIMPLE SENTENCES TO CONVEY IDEAS OF FAMILIAR TOPICS

**TENSES**

**1) Tense** describes whether an even has happened, is happening or will happen. It deals with the correct use of verb in relation to time.

**2) Past tense** – actions that have happened in the past.

**3) Present tense** – actions that are happening right now

**4) Future tense** – actions that will happen in the near or far future.

<b>Present tense</b>	<b>Past tense</b>	<b>Future Tense</b>
Example: brush	brushed	will brush
sweep	swept	will sweep
write	wrote	will write
break	broke	will break
count	counted	will count

**Verb Tense Overview with Examples**

<b>SIMPLE PRESENT</b>	<b>SIMPLE PAST</b>	<b>SIMPLE FUTURE</b>
I <b>study</b> English every day. I <b>wash</b> my clothes every day. I <b>go</b> school every day.	Two years ago, I <b>studied</b> English in England. Yesterday I <b>washed</b> my clothes. Yesterday I <b>went</b> to school.	If you are having problems, I <b>will help</b> you study English. Tomorrow I <b>will wash</b> my clothes. I <b>will go</b> school next week.

**Activity 1 Fill the table with the correct tenses**

<b>Present tense</b>	<b>Past tense</b>	<b>Future tense</b>
collect	collected	Will collect
<b>change</b>	changed	Will change
<b>notice</b>	noticed	will notice
<b>buy</b>	bought	Will buy
melt	melted	Will melt

**Activity 2-**

**Complete this sentence using the correct tense form**

- It is always safe to \_\_\_\_play\_\_\_\_ in a park. ( played / play / will play)
- You \_\_will pas\_\_\_\_\_ your exam if you work hard. ( pass / passed/ will pass)
- I \_\_completed\_\_\_\_\_ the homework before going to bed last night.( complete/ completed/ will complete)
- I \_\_will spend\_\_\_\_\_ my next holidays in New Zealand.( spend/ spent/will spend)
- I \_\_\_\_found\_\_\_\_\_ a bag in the playground while I was playing( find/ found/will find)

**NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**HEALTHY LIVING LESSON NOTES**  
**YEAR 5 NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND</b>	Building Healthy Relationships
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	Threatening and Non -Threatening Behaviour
<b>CONTENT LEARNING COUTCOME</b>	Recognize and distinguish between non-threatening and threatening behavior

### Threatening and Non-Threatening Behaviour

#### 1) Threatening Behaviour

- It can be described as a word, action or other behaviors which expresses intent to injure or physically abuse another person.
- It includes acts of aggression such as yelling, growling, slamming doors, blocking or cornering and sending threats, bullying, teasing, swearing etc.
- Threatening behaviours are not good. It can create problems. It can lead to fights as well.
- It makes us feel unsafe and insecure.
- These types of behavior causes emotional and mental stress etc.

#### 2) Non –Threatening Behaviour

- This behaviour is **not** likely to cause someone to be afraid or worried.
- These behaviours are good for everyone.
- It creates a more positive and loving environment.
- It makes us feel safe and secure.
- Some non- threatening behavior are smiling, respect, forgiveness etc.

#### Activity

1. Place the following behaviors under the correct headings provided

**‘Threatening Behavior’ or ‘Non-Threatening Behavior’**

bullying, harassment, yelling, teasing, smile, apologetic, gossiping  
 swearing, courteous, respect, punching, peace, loving, forgiveness

#### Threatening behaviour

#### Non –threatening Behaviour

1 bullying	2 harassment	1 smile	2 apologetic
3 swearing	4 yelling	3 courteous	4 respect
5 teasing	6 gossiping	5 peace	6 loving
7 punching		7 forgiveness	

2. Which type of behaviour can hurt or injure others? Threatening
3. Non-threatening behaviours makes us feel safe and secure
4. Threatening behaviour causes emotional stress.
5. Hugging your baby brother non threatening behaviour.
5. We should all practice non threatening behaviour as it good for everyone

**STRAND: NUMBER AND NUMERATION**

**SUB STRAND: FRACTIONS**

**LEARNING OUTCOME:** *Multiply any proper fraction with same or different denominators*

**Multiplying Fractions**

Fractions can be multiplied by whole numbers using repeated addition.

Example:  $4 \times \frac{3}{10} = \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} + \frac{3}{10} = \frac{12}{10} = 1\frac{2}{10}$

1. Use repeated addition to multiply these fractions by whole numbers.

Question	Repeated addition	Answer
$4 \times \frac{5}{10}$	$\frac{5}{10} + \frac{5}{10} + \frac{5}{10} + \frac{5}{10}$	$= \frac{20}{10}$ or 2
$2 \times \frac{4}{5}$		
$5 \times \frac{2}{3}$		
$3 \times \frac{9}{10}$		
$4 \times \frac{7}{10}$		

### Solutions

$$\frac{4}{5} + \frac{4}{5} = \frac{8}{5}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{10}{3} = 3 \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{9}{10} + \frac{9}{10} + \frac{9}{10} = \frac{27}{10} = 2 \frac{7}{10}$$

$$\frac{7}{10} + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{7}{10} + \frac{7}{10} = \frac{28}{10} = 2 \frac{8}{10}$$

**NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**SOCIAL STUDIES LESSON NOTES**  
**YEAR 5**                      **NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

<b>STRAND</b>	Place and Environment
<b>SUB-STRAND</b>	Physical Features of Fiji
<b>CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME</b>	Identify Fiji and its location on the map using basic mapping skills and describe the unique features of Fiji.

**Fiji Islands**

**Where is Fiji Located in the South Pacific?**

1. Fiji is one of the islands in the South Pacific group.
2. It is comprised of 322 islands.
3. About 100 are inhabited, while the balance remains nature preserves.

**Important Information about Fiji Islands**

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Largest Island – Viti Levu   | 2) Second Largest Island-Vanua Levu |
| 3) Third Largest Island -Taveuni  | 4) Capital – Suva                   |
| 5) Old Capital - Levuka   | 6) Largest Bay- Natewa Bay          |
| 7) Chiefly Island- Bau Island   | 8) Garden Island –Taveuni           |
| 9) Major Ethnic groups- Indo-Fijians and I-Taukei                                 |                                     |
| 10) Other Ethnic Groups- Rotumans, Banabans Chinese, Japanese, Tongans, etc.      |                                     |
| 11) 4 Island Groups- Yasawa Group, Lau Group, Lomaiviti Group, and Mamanuca Group |                                     |
| 12) Climate- Tropical Climate   | 13) Fire walkers- Beqa Island       |
| 14) Main Industries –Sugar, Tourism, Copra, Timber, Garment etc.                  |                                     |

**Physical Features of Fiji.**

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.

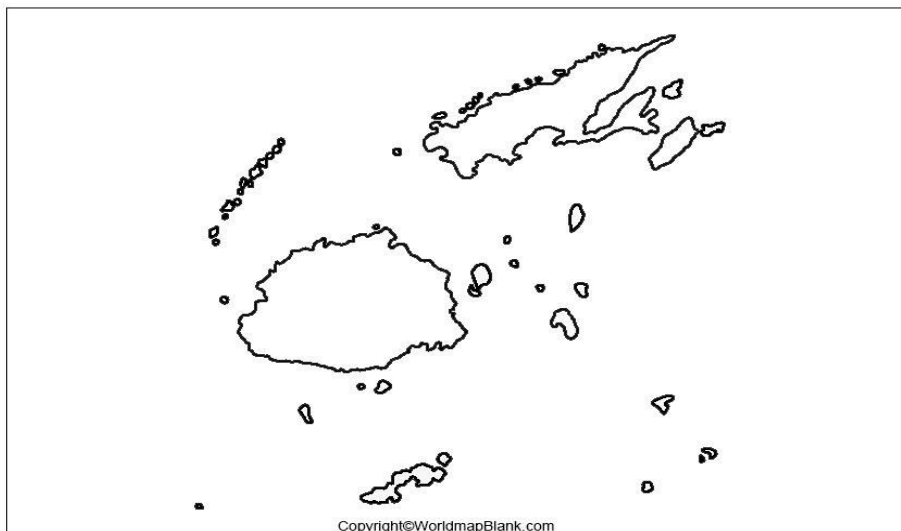
**Activity**

A) Refer to your Social Studies Text Book (Map of Fiji islands) and label following islands on the Fiji Map given below.

a.) Taveuni   b.) Vanua Levu   c.) Viti Levu   d.) Beqa   e.) Levuka   f.) Kadavu   e) Yasawa Group

B) Colour all the islands orange and the sea with blue pencil colour.

**The Map of Fiji Islands**



**NAVOLI SANGAM SCHOOL**  
**HINDI LESSON NOTES & WORKSHEET 2**  
**YEAR 5/6 – 2021**

<b>STRAND</b>	पढ़ना एवं सर्वेक्षण करना
<b>SUB STRAND</b>	भाषा अधिगम प्रक्रियाएँ और युक्तिय
<b>CLO</b>	अर्थ का निर्माण व व्याख्या करने हेतु पठन व देखने में उपयुक्त नीतियों का प्रयोग करना, जैसे संदर्भ-संकेत, शब्द संरचना, संकेत तथा सन्निकचन

**शब्द भेद (Parts of Speech)**

**सर्वनाम (Pronoun)**

अ. सर्वनाम (Pronoun) – जो शब्द संज्ञा के स्थान पर काम में लाए जाते हैं, उन्हें सर्वनाम कहते हैं ।

जैसे – यह, वह, तुम, कौन, किसका, कुछ, मेरा, कहाँ आदि ।

**अभ्यास (Activity)**

क. नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पढ़ कर सर्वनाम (Pronoun) शब्दों को चुनकर लिखिए ।

उदाहरण: वह मेरा घर है ।

वह \_\_\_\_\_

१. कमला कहाँ रहती है ?

‘‘ कहाँ .....

२. यह किसकी पुस्तक ?

‘‘ किसकी .....

३. बा शहर किस द्वीप पर है ?

‘‘ किस .....

४. देखो, वह रास्ते पर खेल रहा है ।

‘‘ वह .....

५. वह मेरा घर है ।

‘‘ मेरा .....

ख. उचित सर्वनाम (Pronoun) द्वारा नीचे दिए गए वाक्यों को पूरा करो ।

१. ‘यह’ ..... मेरी घड़ी है ।

२. शायद बाहर ‘कोई’ ..... खड़ा है ।

३. ‘तुम्हारा’ ..... नाम क्या है ?

४. गीता ‘कौन’ ..... के साथ शहर जा रही है ?

कोई

किस

यह

तुम्हारा

कौन