

Lovu Sangam School

Year 5

English – Week 3

Name: _____

Year: 50_____

Strand: Environment

Sub-strand: Reading and Viewing

Content Learning Outcome: Read and interpret meaning of the familiar written texts given.

Show interest and enjoyment in reading the written texts and interpreting it.

Comprehension

Sky Colours.

Have YOU EVER WONDERED why clear skies are almost blue and at other times they are almost white? Or why some sunsets are fiery red and other are watery yellow?

Well, the reason is that the mixture of water particles in the atmosphere is constantly changing. Every colour in the sky comes from the sun. Sunlight is white which means it is a mix of every colour in the rainbow. But as it passes through the atmosphere, gases, dust, ice crystal and water droplets split it into various colours bouncing some towards our eyes and absorbing others.

Apparently, the colours that we see depend on which colours are bounced and which have reflected. Clear skies are blue because gases in the air reflect mostly blue light from the sun. The sky gets paler when extra dust or moisture reflects other colours, diluting the blue.

Sunsets are yellow (or red if the air is dusty) because the sun's rays have to travel so far through the lower atmosphere that all the yellow lights are absorbed.

How the earth works by John Farndon.

Read the text and answer the questions

1. What colour is the sunlight?

Sunlight is white which means it is a mix of every colour in the rainbow.

2. Why clear sky is blue?

Clear skies are blue because gases in the air reflect mostly blue light from the sun.

3. Why do sunsets become yellow at times?

Sunsets are yellow (or red if the air is dusty) because the sun's rays have to travel so far through the lower atmosphere that all the yellow lights are absorb.

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

YEAR 5

WEEK 3 MATHS ANSWER SHEET

Activities

1. $\frac{10}{12} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{5}{6}$

2. $\frac{15}{20} \div \frac{5}{5} = \frac{3}{4}$

3. $\frac{6}{9} \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$

4. $\frac{9}{21} \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{7}$

5. $\frac{12}{24} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{6}{12}$

6. $\frac{15}{30} \div \frac{5}{5} = \frac{3}{6}$

7. $\frac{21}{27} \div \frac{3}{3} = \frac{7}{9}$

8. $\frac{14}{35} \div \frac{7}{7} = \frac{2}{5}$

9. $\frac{14}{16} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{7}{8}$

10. $\frac{20}{35} \div \frac{5}{5} = \frac{4}{7}$

11. $\frac{6}{10} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{3}{5}$

12. $\frac{8}{16} \div \frac{2}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$

Lovu Sangam School

Year 5

Healthy Living – Week 3

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.

Notes

EFFECTIVE REFUSAL SKILLS

1. Refusal skills are a set of skills designed to help children avoid participating in high-risk behaviors.
2. Once you walk out the door, you are making your own decision.
3. Parents and care givers won't be there when you are offered opportunities with the opposite sex, drug or alcohol.
4. The person who is in the best position to keep a teen safe is him/herself.

Below are some tips to keep you safe depending on the situation;

- Refuse – —Don't feel like it. —No way.
- Make an excuse – —I'll barf. —I have to get up in the morning.
- Recruit an ally to help change the dynamics.
- Blame their parents – —My Mom can smell this stuff a mile away and I'll get grounded for months.
- Come up with a better idea – —Nah, that doesn't sound like much fun. Let's go play video games at my house instead.
- Leave – either quietly while no one notices or by making an excuse or joke out of it. —You guys are too crazy for me ...see you later.

Questions

1. What do you understand by the term refusal skills?

Refusal skills are a set of skills designed to help children avoid participating in high-risk behaviors.

2. Name one situation where refusal skills can become very useful?

During peer pressure

3. List ways through which you can keep yourself safe from dangerous situations especially from negative peer influence:

- Refuse – —Don't feel like it. —No way.
- Make an excuse – —I'll barf. —I have to get up in the morning.
- Recruit an ally to help change the dynamics.
- Blame their parents – —My Mom can smell this stuff a mile away and I'll get grounded for months.
- Come up with a better idea – —Nah, that doesn't sound like much fun. Let's go play video games at my house instead.
- Leave – either quietly while no one notices or by making an excuse or joke out of it. —You guys are too crazy for me ...see you later.

Lovu Sangam School

Year 5

Hindi – Week 3

Name: _____

Year: 50 _____

सच्चा बालक

एक बार कुछ मुसलमान यात्री एक टोली बना कर यात्रा के लिए चले। चलते चलते वे सब एक घने जंगल में पहुँच गए। चाँदनी रात थी। यात्री धीरे-धीरे चले जा रहे थे। कोई गा रहा था, कोई हँस रहा था और कोई-कोई बातों में मस्त चले जा रहे थे। इतने ही में जंगल में से बहुत से डाकू निकल कर उन पर टूट पड़े। उन्होंने उनका सब माल लूट लिया।

उन यात्रियों के साथ-साथ एक बालक भी यात्रा कर रहा था। जब डाकू दूसरे यात्रियों का माल लूट चुके तब एक डाकू ने उस बालक से भी पूछा, तेरे पास क्या है? बालक ने धीरता से कहा, चालिस रूपये। डाकू ने समझा, लड़का मज़ाक कर रहा है। उस ने फिर उस से घुड़क कर पूछा कि क्या सचमुच तेरे पास चालिस रूपये हैं? बालक ने कहा अवश्य। उस का ऐसा उत्तर सुन डाकूओं के सरदार ने कहा कि अच्छा, यदि तेरे पास चालिस रूपये हैं तो दिखा कहाँ हैं? निडर बालक ने कहा कि कोट के अन्दर सिले हुवे हैं।

डाकूओं ने उस का कोट उधेड़ डाला और उस में पूरे चालिस रूपय पा कर उन के आश्चर्य का ठिकाना न रहा।

डाकूओं के सरदार ने कहा कि अरे लड़के! तू बड़ा मुखर्ष है, यदि तू नहीं बताता तो भला इन रूपयों का क्या पता लगता? लड़के ने नम्रता से उतर दिया कि आप का कहना सच है, पर जब मैं घर से चलने लगा था तब मेरी माँ ने चलते समय मुझे यह शिक्षा दी थी कि सदा सच बोलना और परमेश्वर को न भूलना। इसी लिये मैंने अपनी माता की आज्ञा का पालन करते हुवे सच-सच कह दिया।

उस बालक की सच्चाई का डाकूओं के सरदार पर ऐसा प्रभाव पड़ा कि उसने उसी दिन से लूटमार का काम छोड़ दिया और यात्रियों का सब धन उन्हें लौटा दिया। उस सच्चे बालक का नाम गौसुल आजम था। बड़ा होने पर वह बड़ा नामी फ़कीर हुआ।

अभ्यास १.

क. यात्री कहाँ जा रहे थे ?

यात्री एक टोली बना कर यात्रा के लिए चले।

ख. डाकुओं ने लड़के से क्या पूछा ?

डाकू ने उस बालक से पूछा, तेरे पास क्या है ?

ग. लड़के ने उन्हें क्या उत्तर दिया ?

लड़के ने उन्हें बताया कि उसके पास चालिस रूपय है।

घ. बालक के पास रूपये कहाँ छिपे हुए थे ?

बालक के पास रूपये उसके कोट के अन्दर सिले हुए थे।

त. बालक की सच्चाई का डाकुओं के सरदार पर कैसा प्रभाव पड़ा ?

उस बालक की सच्चाई का डाकुओं के सरदार पर ऐसा प्रभाव पड़ा कि उसने उसी दिन से लूटमार का काम छोड़ दिया और यात्रियों का सब धन उन्हें लौटा दिया ।

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YEAR 5

I-TAUKEI ANSWER SHEET WK 3

Bulivosa

1. Ke a sega na lotu e na vakaloloma na noda bula.
2. E ra kauta main a lotu ko ira na kai vavalagi se ko ira na kai Peretania.
3. O ira na talatala e nodra i tavi na wasea na vosa ni Turaga.
4. E na gauna ni butobuto e ra dau veikanikani na kaiviti.
5. Ke'u a bula tu e na gauna e liu sa na dua na ka na noqu rere.

Saumi taro

1. E ra veikanikani. E ra tea ga na kedra ka ra dui tara na nodra vale.
2. E a kau lotu mai ki Viti ko ira na kai Peretania.
3. Na veikanikani kei na veivaluvaluti vakatamata.
4. Na i talatala se bete.
5. Me vakaukauwataka na noda bula vakayalo. Meda rawata na bula tawamudu.

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YEAR 5

SOCIAL ANSWER SHEET WK 3

Activities

1. Suva
2. Ba, Nadi, Sigatoka, Rakiraki, Tavua, Nausori, Labasa
3. Lautoka city
4. The Yasawas , Suva, Savusavu. Students will pick their answers.
5. It is a very clean city. It has a lot of friendly people. Churchill park is located in Lautoka.

Fill in the blanks

1. Taveuni
2. tourists
3. Western
4. Indians
5. Churchill
6. ships
7. islands
8. soccer
9. Levuka
10. rugby

1075 LOVU SANGAM SCHOOL

SUBJECTS: ELEMENTARY SCIENCE

YEAR: 5

SOLUTION 3

STRAND	Matter
SUB – STRAND	Investigating Matter
CONTENT LEARNING OUTCOME	Explore common materials using their properties and classify them as solid, liquid and gases Investigate the uses of natural and artificial materials.

1. What is the difference between Physical change and Chemical change?

Physical Changes are changes affecting the form of a chemical substance. They are used to separate mixtures into their component and it can be **reversible** Whereas Chemical changes are changes in which new substances are formed and this **cannot be reversed (irreversible)**.

2. Give examples of Physical and Chemical change which occurs daily.

Physical Changes	Chemical Changes
Water and tea leaves	Water and flour
Melting candle	Iron Filings reacted with moisture
Sand and water	Burnt paper
Melting ice	Fried egg
Boiling water	Flour mix with milk

3. In your own words explain what happens when the butter or ice is left outside?

It melts and forms into liquid form.

4. Describe the changes that took place when the flour and water were mixed. Is the change in state a

Chemical or Physical change? Is a new substance formed? Water mixed with flour forms a new substance that is dough. It is a chemical change because a new substance is formed and it is irreversible.

ACTIVITY

Complete the table: List some examples of natural and artificial materials and its uses.

Natural material	Uses	Artificial material	Uses
Cotton wool	Clothes, blanket	Plastic	Containers
Stone	Block	Clothes	Dress
Bamboo	House	Paper	Book
sand	House		